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November 22, 1920

Dr. George Haynes
Director of Negro Economics
Bureau of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I am expecting to visit Cincinnati, Columbus and Wheeling within the next month. If Miss Shields has any data on the women of either of these cities I shall be very grateful for any facts that you find it possible to give me. I expect to be in Washington the week of the 29th and hope I may have the privilege of meeting you.

Very truly yours,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Colored Girls' Work

MEJ/MRP

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NOV 24 1920
Director of Negro Economics

1 Jobs

2. — Greater efficiency

3. — Greater understanding on part of employees of their share in holding the industrial conditions

4.

5. — Word of organization

Miss Jackson

November 24, 1920.

Miss Mary E. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, Colored Girls' Work,
National Board - Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Jackson:

Your inquiry of the 22d, I regret, finds Dr. Haynes out of the city. However, since you expect to be in Washington on and after the 29th I trust that a reply delayed until that time will not inconvenience you, as Dr. Haynes will be in the office on that date.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director Negro Economics.

November 29, 1920.

Miss Mary E. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, Colored Girls' Work,
National Board - Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Jackson:

Miss Shields has not returned from her trip to the West, and whatever data she has for that territory she has in her possession out there. I regret, therefore, we are not able to give you any information about conditions in that section, other than what was in Mrs. Irvin's report, copy of which you already have.

I shall be in Washington through December 1st, and will be glad to see you at any hour you can make it convenient.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p

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December 6, 1920.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DEC 1920
Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E. Haynes
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Your letter reached me just a few hours too late to find you in Washington.

Without asking for definite data, will you write Miss Shields asking that she give me some general idea of industrial conditions in Wheeling; such as, the places where colored girls are employed, the number, etc., asking that she communicate with me at 495 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Harriet King has been placed in Washington as industrial worker. We hope that she will make good. I should greatly appreciate any suggestions that you might give us in reference to the needs in Washington.

W. L. D. Please answer this question RD 12/9/20

Noted E. L. S. 12/10/20

OK Write Wour 12/14/20 12/10/20

Mr Haynes will handle this RD 12/10/20

Yours very truly,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Colored Work

MEJ:Z

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YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

December
Fifteenth
1920

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I am pleased to state that practically all of our local Secretaries report that they have received very favorable responses from the Congressmen representing their local districts relative to the Bill which the Secretary of Labor is presenting to the present Congress in the interest of the continuation of the Department of Negro Economics.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ/PW

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of the Department of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Noted
GEH
12/20/20

12/16/20
AP

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

December 21, 1920.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I thank you so much for your letter of December 15th, giving information about the interest of yourself and others in promoting the work of this Department.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p

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Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

Dec 22

R
Feb
1/5/24

Dear Dr Haynes,

I have been thinking for some days of writing you. I have wondered if you will continue in your school work, or if during the New administration you would be called to Washington again.

I would you return to Washington having charge of any Department, & would like, if you could see your way to do that - that you give me a position in the Department in which you might have charge.

I think you know me very well, from my early days in Y.M.C.A. work out in Ohio - and I feel now that I would like to get out a little from my regular line of work. You will remember I spoke to you along this line when we were in Atlantic City.

I consider you among our foremost men of today, and I think our people in general are proud of you - I want to keep in touch with you, should you return to Washington.

Will appreciate a line from you on the subject. Yours - William H. Jackson.

January 5, 1921.

Mr. William H. Jackson,
District Superintendent,
Presbyterian Bd. of Publication &
Sabbath School Work,
New Bern, N.C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of December 22 was appreciated and I thank you for your kind words of commendation. I am still part of the time with the Department of Labor and we are doing all we can now to get Congress to give us an appropriation for continuing the work. I shall keep your letter on file and if there is any opportunity, will take up the matter of work with you again.

I might venture in closing to say that I have just completed working up some of the rural survey and think that before long there will doubtless be some action for larger programs along your line. As you have pioneered in that field it seems to me that you will be the man to get in whatever development takes place.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLG

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1921.

Professor Lawrence C. Jones,
Braxton, Miss.

Dear Professor Jones:

I have recently learned of your disaster in the burning of one of your buildings and am writing you to express my deep sympathy with you in loss. ~~I know from experience that~~ In times of such trials ~~these~~ you feel ~~are helpful~~. have a number of friends who ~~bear~~ the burden with you.

Yours most sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

January 7, 1921.

Professor Lawrence C. Jones,
Braxton, Miss.

Dear Professor Jones:

I have recently learned of your disaster in the burning of one of your buildings and am writing you to express my deep sympathy with you in loss. In times of such trials you have a number of friends who feel the burden with you.

Yours most sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Unidentified letter

NP

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAN 2 1921
Director of Negro Economics

January 20, 1921.

Dr. George E. Haynes
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

In your reply to my request with reference to the report, you state that you have not yet received the second study, which left me to assume that the first had already been distributed. I do not know of the existence of any other report. If there is such, may I ask for a copy?

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Bureau of Colored Work

MEJ:del

January 21, 1921.

Miss Mary E. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, Bureau of Colored Work,
National Board, Y. W. C. A.,
600 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Jackson:

I am answering, for Dr. Haynes, your inquiry of the 20th instant. We have numbered our present and prospective studies of Negro labor as follows:

First Study: "Negro Migration in 1916-17"
Second Study: "The Negro at work during the World War and Reconstruction"
Third Study: (In course of preparation)

I am sending you today a copy of the "First Study". We shall give prompt attention to forwarding you advance copies of the "Second Study" which is expected daily from the Government press. The "Third Study" will embrace the investigations of Miss Shields concerning which we shall keep in touch with you from time to time.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director Negro Economics.

Enclosure - separate cover.

January 24, 1921.

Mrs. Luke Johnson,
Griffin, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Ever since I heard your address in New York January 12 I have wanted to tell you how deeply I was moved and how much your words affected me in my determination to do whatever I can to improve our relations and conditions affecting the manner of workers of my people and of yours, not only in the South but in other parts of the Country. I hope you will have opportunity to tell that story in the same appealing way to larger audiences of both white and colored citizens.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

E/MLS

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January 25, 1921

Mr. K. T. Phillips
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Please accept thanks for report on Negro migration in 1916 and 1917.

Very truly yours,

Mary E. Jackson

Mary E. Jackson
Industrial Secretary
Bureau of Colored Work

MEJ/EW

OK
RB 1/26/21

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BRIEF HISTORY.

Organized 1909 under a cedar tree by the present principal, Laurence C. Jones, with faith, honesty and energy as capital stock. First tangible help was given by Edward Nelson Taylor, consisting of 40 acres of land and fifty dollars. Plant free from debt now consists of 1,414 acres of land, five large buildings and several smaller one, three hundred students. Faculty—Eighteen, twelve department assistants, modern farm machinery and apparatus for teaching the following: Printing, Broom-making, Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Laundrying, Weaving, Cooking, Sewing, Gardening, Wheelwrighting, Basket-Making and Millinery. Valuation of property $100,000. The school is in operation the entire twelve months of the year for those who are working their way. In this way they earn not only their education, but clothing and a little cash for necessary expenses. Location: On the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, twenty-five miles south of Jackson, sixty-six miles north of Hattiesburg, P. O. Braxton. Freight and passenger stop, Belpine.

INSPIRATION

A YOUNG "BOOKER WASHINGTON."
(From "The Literary Digest.)

"BETTER a million educated negroes than one negro millionaire"—and similarly it is the small colored school, rather than the large one, says the Marshalltown, Iowa, **Times-Republican**, which does the negro the most good. Booker Washington has himself foreseen the evils of concentration, this paper adds and has often regretted a lack of co-operation among the people of his race. But now comes a young man of the Booker Washington type, of whom, we are told, the nation may feel justly proud. His name is only Jones, and he was graduated at an ordinary age from the Marshalltown High School. But there he received an uncommonly rigid education, and what is more, we read:

His education was his own. He had worked for it and earned his way by hard work. He was bright enough to have succeeded at law. He might have been a popular preacher to any church of his race. There were measurable ease and such success as a colored man may attain in this country of the free before him in directions which promised more of personal result than the road he chose to take. But Jones took the highroad.

Down at Braxton, Mississippi, in the center of the black belt and in the midst of negro ignorance and need, Jones is building an industrial school for members of his race. It was started in an old log cabin contributed by an ex-slave and begun with small donations from a few interested persons, both white and colored. There he gathered about him a few of the local youth of his race and began the apparently hopeless task of making citizens out of the rough and growing citizenship in the shadow of a dilapidated negro cabin. The old hovel took on a different aspect. The few acres of ground cleared from the piney woods were an object lesson of thrift and aroused hope and emulation. The boys and girls worked days and studied nights. Little and common industries were developed. The school became the center of the community, the leading star of negro hopelessness out of the bondage of ignorance. It is growing, teaching, leading. From it radiates the remedy of the conditions in the black belt.

The little school is the greatest. Not Yale or Harvard but the innumerable little colleges which live as the price of struggle are the salt of education. Not Tuskegee with its marvelous success and its wealthy and powerful patrons is the hope of the black belt, but the seed it has sown to spring up all over the south as the little school in the piney woods at Braxton.

BRAXTON, MISS., Feb. 2, 1921.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend:

Thank you very much for your note of January 7th. Sympathy helps a lot when a fellow's down and I'm not calling the world mine these days. However I'm not complaining for I've never been licked yet.

Still facing forward,

Laurence C. Jones

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FEB 5 1921
Director of Negro Economics

Noted
GEH
2/5/21

March 19, 1921.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I was glad to learn that you would be in Washington next Tuesday and shall look forward with pleasure to seeing you. If I could know the time of your arrival I could meet you so as to save you time if you are going to be here only for a day.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

E/MLS

Seen 3/23/21

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March
30th
1 9 2 1 .

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 31 1921
Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Division of Negro Economics,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:-

Do you know where I could get data on the exact location of Negro locals of labor unions; also the list of locals that have a certain number of Negroes in their membership although the Negroes are not organized in separate locals? I should also like to know where there are Negro organizers for local unions.

I shall thank you for any suggestions as to where this information can be obtained, if you do not have it.

Sincerely yours,

EKJ/MF

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES,
Executive Secretary.

R 4/1/21

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFO

March 31, 1921.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I regret very much this office has no information about location of Negro local labor unions or Negro organizers.

Regretting that I am unable to serve you in furnishing this information, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Director, Negro Economics.

E/LLG

H-P

H-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1919

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM :

From: His Assistant
To: The Director of Negro Economics
Subject: Advisory Departmental Relationship regarding Negro matters

1. The functions of the Department of Labor in "fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment" have been well understood by private, public persons and by ~~and~~ agencies, both governmental and private. ~~Governmental factors~~. The interests of wage earners, ~~particularly~~ wage earners ~~white~~, ~~as evidenced by the efforts of organizations other than the so-called Union group~~, have been ~~particularly~~ safeguarded as far as possible and every opportunity used and assistance ~~has been~~ given by the Department of Labor in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by Congress. ¶ When the Secretary of Labor, in furthering the effectiveness of his powers, created the Division of Negro Economics, there was latently established a means of ~~Departmental~~ of information and cooperation between this Department and other departments of the government both state and federal exchange, the scope of which and the jurisdiction of which are ~~limited~~ almost unlimited. ~~only by the justice of American citizenship~~. I say "latently" because it is doubted ~~that much~~ about the attention which has been given to the following ~~quoted~~ power of the Secretary of Labor; ~~to which I call especial attention:~~

"~~He (the~~ Said Secretary (of Labor) ~~has~~ shall also have authority ~~* * * *~~ to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and the results obtained by them, ~~and to~~ and said Secretary may collate, arrange and publish such statistical

H-P

information obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise." ~~* * *~~

The act creating the Department states further:

"The Secretary of Labor ~~is also given authority and directed to~~ shall investigate and report to Congress ~~the~~ a plan of coordination of the activities, duties and powers of the office of the Secretary of Labor with the activities, duties and powers of the present bureaus, commissions and departments, so far as they relate to labor and its conditions, in order to harmonize and unify such activities, duties and powers, with a view to ~~additional~~ further legislation to further define the duties and powers of the Department of Labor, and to make such special investigations and reports to the President or Congress as may be required by them or which he may deem necessary, and to report annually to Congress upon the work of the Department of Labor."

Just

From the above it is very apparent that the scope of the jurisdiction and authority of the Secretary of Labor have in no sense reached the plane which Congress had in mind when it created the Department of Labor. It is obvious that a wide span was left vacant over which the Department of Labor may, and should, leap in fostering and promoting the welfare of wage earners.

2. Congressional intentions always determine the latitude of interpreting the acts of Congress. Nothing else so specifically and so effectively describes statutes, edicts, acts, etc., for the law has always reasoned that the animus of a man, be he bound by moral duty or by legislative authority, speaks for him in those things which he does.

Cooperation with Public Health Serv War Risk Col. Woods Comm. Dept Agric

3. When the Division of Negro Economics was created it functioned effectively within the several bureaus and divisions of the Department of Labor. It grasped single-handed the problems of thousands of Negro wage-earners. At the end of one year it was but a mere infant in assisting the Department of Labor through a trying war emergency period in which there figured the interests of a few thousand Negroes, particularly migrants.

In no way has the Division of Negro Economics touched the normal situation, for a normal situation has not yet existed since its advent.

3. Through the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees have come to light ways and means of touching the community life of a very small portion of one-tenth of the total population of the United States. The feature of the committees has been, as you know, their volunteer character.

4. Linking up the interests of Negro citizenship, through the Division of Negro Economics, to the Secretary of Labor, and from him to Congress and to the President of the United States, is ~~so~~ so. plainly possible that a mere hint to you in this regard is all that is necessary. Assuming, from the intentions of Congress that even the Department of Labor "is yet but an infant" department and that through it the Secretary of Labor should have access to data and results obtained by <u>other departments of the Government</u>, and should "investigate and report to Congress a plan of coordination," etc., "in order to harmonize and unify such activities and duties," and assuming that each and every division and bureau of the Executive Departments (as well as commissions, boards, etc.) has the intention of functioning 100 per cent in its duties to American citizenship, I respectfully recommend:

(a) That the attention of the Secretary of Labor be specifically called to the existence of every community, county, and state Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, with the view of realizing that through these committees and through hundreds of others which can be easily set up, he can effectively enlarge upon his duties in "calling upon other departments of the Government for * * * * data and results."

(b) That it be suggested to the Secretary of Labor that he can more effectively than ever before "investigate and report to Congress a plan of coordination," etc., ""with a view to additional legislation to further define the duties and powers of the Department of Labor," etc.

(c) That it be suggested to the Secretary of Labor that by virtue of his aforesaid powers and authority he transmit, through the chief executives of each department, to each bureau chief and the chairmen of commissions and boards, and report on the results of the Negro Economics work calling to their attention the utility of the field organization of Negro Economics to those bureaus, commissions and boards in carrying out their duties relating to labor, through this department.

(d) That the Secretary of Labor call upon each bureau chief, through his executive head, for a frank statement of any manner in which this service could properly be of assistance to such bureau or division.

5. The destinies of 10 million Negroes are at bar in a way never before seen. The shift of the economic status, loyalty and citizenship of 10 million Negroes is more noticeable than ever before. Some conditions, not mentioned herein but with which you are well familiar, are becoming intensified every day. The philosophy of self-preservation is upon us. Should not every resource be invoked to insure peace, good will and justice to Americans, white and black?

Respectfully,

Kary T. Phillips

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics

kp/el

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

State:
Bureau of Citizenship
[illegible]

Treasury:
(1) Bureau of Engraving

War:
(1) Employment Negro Soldiers

Justice:

P.O.:

Navy:

Interior:
(1) Education

Commerce

P.F.O.:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 205
Ed. 3-22-18—300,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Hampton, Va
July 15, 1919.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Please send at once Migration reports as follows:

Dr. George E. Haynes
Care Dr. Phenix
Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.
200 Copies

Director E. C. Roberts
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala
200 Copies

Pres. J. M. Gandy
State Normal School,
Ettricks, Va
100 Copies.

Pres. J. B. Dudley
T. and A. College
Greensboro, N.C.
75 Copies

Pres. J. W. Hale, State Normal School,
Tennessee
Nashville, Tenn.
150 Copies,

In each case except the first, please send a letter at once saying reports are coming and ask that they be distributed to teachers in attendance at the Summer School. Thank you

Yours truly
George E. Haynes
Director

This has been done
7/16/19
K. J. Phillips

H. P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1919.

File 19-11

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Holly Tree Inn,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

The enclosures are self-explanatory. Apparently they were sent out without the approval of this office. Inasmuch as my first impression bespeaks the danger of the oft-repeated "propaganda" charge against Negro Economics, the quasi federal invasion of the police power of a state, the doubt of whether or not the action was within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, and the fact that the dollar-a-year appointments ceased on June 30, 1919, I am hastening this matter to you in case you think any advice is necessary.

Of course, Dr. Moore's faith was good, for the last request of this office was to ask him to continue.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

8-14

H.D

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Holly Tree Inn,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

The enclosure is self-explanatory. Further, in this connection, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Howe have expressed great pleasure and gratification over your going out to Truxton. Mr. Sherman says if you will telephone Mr. Thomas C. Cahill, Town Manager, Craddock, he will send out auto to Portsmouth or Norfolk to meet you. Have advised Mr. McCracken to be on lookout for you. No doubt he is closely connected up with Mr. Cahill's office.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Shelley

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

Note
GEH
7/24/19

H-O

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Miss Florence Lattimore has just telephoned, making inquiry for you and requesting, without delay, your reference regarding Mr. Jesse O. Thomas who has applied for the principalship of The Manassas Industrial School. Will you not write Miss Lattimore by return mail, addressing her at the Hotel Continental, Union Station Plaza, Washington, D. C.

Yours very truly,

Paul F. Phillips

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

Written 7/22/19.

Premo's telegram meant you use your discretion about postponing court action pending my arrival ~~to-morrow~~ tomorrow

H-D

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

36 WU A 9

Hampton Va July 1027a 22 1919

Kark F Phillips, care Dr Haynes, Dept of Labor,

Washn DC

Sending special today with information for

Pickett and Jackson

George E Haynes

Noted

WP

7/22/19

H-P

Phillips
Negro Economics

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

WU 4 Q

BR- Yours date to Underwood,

YD Haynes Said to be Dept of Labor, Negro Economics.

Washington. (Yr 14 date).

Hampton, Va. July 25, 1919.

NP

35 Cents

Noted
7/26/19

H-P

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Telegram	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.

Check

Time Filed

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

191

To Hopkins Cor Hopkins

Street and No. Capitol Hill

Place Washington D.C.

Return here Detroit Tuesday and Wednesday See Mrs Hopkins about Labor Sunday release.

Hopkins

Director

Attest: George E Hopkins
Director of Negro Economics

Official business
Department of Labor
Office of the Secretary
Contingent Fund

Rate paid

H-P

SENDER'S ADDRESS FOR ANSWER

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

F. W. P.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 23 1919

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Director of Negro Economics

Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 19, 1919.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I shall run up to Flint tomorrow morning and be back here in the afternoon. Thursday morning, I shall go to Toledo and from there to Cleveland, spending Friday in Cleveland and start to Washington Friday night by late train. This will put me in Washington Saturday. Please arrange time so that you and Miss Campbell will be there for Saturday afternoon, taking time off Friday.

Not received in time 8/23/19

There is to be a meeting of Colored delegates of the A. F. of L in Washington Aug. 24 and 25. Please find out where this is? Mr. Morrison does not know.

Please say to Mr. Post that letter from Boston hardly justifies my going on there and that the ~~sit~~ situation here seems not greatly upset by riots elsewhere. Hope you have had a good rest.

Dom 8/23/19

H-S

Yours very truly

George E. Haynes

Director, Negro Economics

Hawkins attorney for Union, does not know. He will try to find out

Mr Earl F. Phillips,
Ass't to Director
Washington

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

WU 8 Q 22 Govt Night

CD- Chicago, Ills.,

Aug.18,1919.

8/22/19
This has been done
HP

Phillips,

Care Haynes, Department Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Detained here Detrbit Tuesday and Wednesday. See Mrs. Haynes about labor Sunday release.

Haynes

920am Aug 19 Director

Noted
Mrs Campbell says she let Mrs Haynes read this
I was absent when received.
H-P.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 19 1919
Director of Negro Economics

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1919.

Memorandum:

From: His Assistant
To: The Director of Negro Economics
Subject: Cooperation with the Public Health Service - U. S.

Following a brief conference today with Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, of the U. S. Public Health Service, I suggested to that gentleman, and herewith submit as a recommendation for your approval, the utilization of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees for cooperative assistance to the U. S. Public Health Service in its health campaign. It appears that the U. S. P. S. desires to place in the hands of Negro citizenry its propaganda on venereal diseases. Furthermore, it desires to obtain from them suggestions and informative help in reaching every person.

I suggest -

1. Mr. Nichols being given access to our complete carded list for copying

2. That the U. S. P. S. prepare letter pointing out cooperation which it is to be hoped to gain through the NWAC in each state and locality.

3. That the D. of N. E. prepare accompanying letter requesting NWAC cooperation and assistance.

KP
Get this
by Sept
8/23/19

The U. S. Public Health Service will arrange for the franking privilege being extended to committeemen.

Respectfully,

Karl R. Shelby

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

H-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 2 1919
Director of Negro Economics

WU 6 Q 37- 6extra. Night Letter

FY- Raleigh, N.C.

Sept. 1, 1919.

Notes
G Gatt
9/2/19

Dr/Geo. E. Haynes,

Dept Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Remarks received. Praised of all. Am remaining Tuesday to consider plan of great interest to you, at desk Wednesday morning. Dr. Moore in Washington Tuesday. Wednesday. See him Third Baptist Church.

Phillips,

421 South Blunt Street

920am Sept 2nd.

Director of Negro Economics
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 2 1919

H-P

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT
OF NORTH AMERICA

Chairman of Executive Committee
JOHN R. MOTT
General Secretary
S. EARL TAYLOR

111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 2, 1919.

Mr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Haynes:-

Dr. Fisher is not expected in the city until Friday next. I am writing you this information in reply to your letter of August 30th, so that you may know that an interview will not be possible with Dr. Fisher on Thursday. I am sure he would be glad to see you if a mutually satisfactory time can be arranged on Friday.

Very truly yours,

A. A. Marcet

Secretary To Dr. Fisher

IAM-AT

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 3 1919
Director of Negro Economics

POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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NIGHT TELEGRAM	
NIGHT LETTERGRAM	

THE SENDER MUST MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY TELEGRAM.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY [INCORPORATED] TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THIS MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS BLANK.

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Form 2

9/10/1

H. H. Hayes
Edison Laboratory
Orange N.J.

Hold meeting of Executive Committee Friday instead of Saturday
Thanks

Haynes
Director

H-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

September 3, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
c/o Dr. Alfred Williams Anthony,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

The following is quoted from a letter of September 2 from I. A. Markert, Secretary to Dr. Fisher of the Interchurch World Movement:

> "Dr. Fisher is not expected in the city until Friday next. *** An interview will not be possible on Thursday. I am sure he would be glad to see you if a mutually satisfactory time can be arranged on Friday."

This for your information.

Yours very truly,

Jane M. Phillips

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

Note sent
8/4/19

H-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

WU 21 Q 20 Government

FZ- New York.

10.18am., September 19,1919.

PHILLIPS,

Care Haynes, Department Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Here to-morrow . Postpone Housing Committee meeting, and other engagements till Monday.

Haynes.
Director.

11am.

This has been done: K.P. 9/19/19

Housing Meeting — Monday 9/22/19 12 o'clock
Rev. Jurmagin — Monday 3 o'clock

H-P.

Noted
Glatt
9/22/19

23-K.P.

September ~~17~~, 1919.

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Director General, U. S. Employment Service,
Subject: Special assistance to the Federal Directors, U. S. Employment Service, in recruiting and placing Negro labor.

Following our conference of August 30, I herewith submit understanding and agreement on the operations of Charles E. Hall and William Jennifer, Special Agents, to assist Federal Directors in the recruiting and placing of Negro labor, this statement to supersede the statement of September 2, signed by Messrs. Hall and Jennifer, jointly, with me.

William Jennifer, as special agent, of the U. S. Employment Service, official station Detroit, Mich., is to take up the special work in the recruiting and placing of Negro labor in Michigan under the direction of the Federal Director of that State. Charles E. Hall, official station Columbus, Ohio, will do the same under the Federal Director of that State. The Federal Directors of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, I understand, will be notified by you that these special agents are in the service and will be available, from time to time, for advice and assistance to them in matters of recruiting and placing Negro labor, upon their call to the Director General.

It is understood that their activities will relate to matters of recruiting and placing Negro labor in the states named as well as the sending of Negro workers to opportunities offered in other states, their work to be done with the advice and cooperation of the Director of Negro Economics who will cooperate in every way and assist them by furnishing information and advice that will be of assistance in carrying out the recruiting and placing referred to. These special agents, in turn, will make collateral reports to those made to the Federal Directors of the state in which they are working, submitting same, through proper channels, to the Director of Negro Economics, thus giving him information on matters of concern in their work of

recruiting and placing Negro labor.

It is understood that these special agents will utilize the Negro Workers Advisory Committees in the states where they are located, which committees were formerly established under the supervision of the Director of Negro Economics for volunteer service, to assisting these special agents in recruiting and placing Negro labor. Such work as is done through these committees is to be included in reports of the special agents. It is distinctly understood by me that the Federal Directors in the states where these men are located are in charge of their work and that advice and assistance offered by the Director of Negro Economics, as well as communications from him to the men in question, will be carried on through the Federal Directors of the respective states.

In matters of detail, the policies previously worked out upon the instructions of the Secretary, for the cooperation of the Director of Negro Economics as his adviser, with the Director General of the U. S. Employment Service and other branches of the Department will serve as a basis for guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p

ale
Aug 23/19
L.P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

PO.....6.....Q.....16 Government Rate....

Salisbury, N.C.

November 24,1919.

Phillips,

Care Haynes, Department Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Going thru to New York. Have wired Gandy.

Haynes.
Director.

2:10pm,

Noted
K.H.P
11/24/19

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NOV 24 1919
Director of Negro Economics

H-P.

JOHN R. MOTT, Chairman Exe

WILLIAM B. MILLAR, Secretary

GEORGE M. FOWLES, Treasurer

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

OF NORTH AMERICA

NEW YORK CITY

S. EARL TAYLOR, General Secretary

SURVEY DEPARTMENT
894 BROADWAY

Home Missions Division
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER

November
Twenty fifth
Nineteen Nineteen.

Mr. Carl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

Please send me the name and address of the man referred to by Dr. H. J. Scott, whom we were trying to get transferred from the Philippines to Home Service. You will recall he was endorsed by Major Enright.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Haynes

GEH-MDM

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NOV 28 1919
Director of Negro Economics

11/28/19

November 28, 1919.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

Your letter of November 25 has just been received. Quite sometime ago Miss Campbell forwarded to you at New York our entire file in the case of James J. Robins, for whom you sought a transfer at the request of Dr. Scott. You will note on the copy of our last letter to Mr. Robins my pen notation to the effect that we have not his address. The only place which showed his address in New York was in Mr. Scott's voluminous file which, you will recall, Mr. Scott requested to be returned. We have tried every source to locate Mr. Robins' address without success. Mr. Scott's office has traced the War Department which in turn has traced Major Enright who has left the Service and is now somewhere in Kansas, having taken the War Department's file with him. I will now try the Civil Service Commission in the hope of locating Mr. Robins.

Sincerely,

Assistant to the
Director of Negro Economics.

Dr. George E. Haynes
Interchurch World Movement
New York City.

MLC/KFP.

H-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

27 Wu A 20 Collect Gvt 450p

Louisville Ky Dec 20,1919

Phillips Care Haynes, Dept Labor, Washn DC.

Reach office twenty third cannot accept Baltimore date thirtieth Write Party

Haynes,

Deirector.

Wone
12/16/19

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DEC 22 1919
Director of Negro Economics

Noted
12/22/19.

Noted
12/23/19

RP

HP

December 6, 1919.

MEMORANDUM
For: Mr. Phillips
From: Dr. Haynes, Director.

The accompanying records of days put in for the Department during November should be passed to Mr. Baldwin. There are nine days, with four days on duty in Washington, for which per diem record should be made and claimed. The days in Washington for which per diem should be claimed are as follows: November 3, 8, 13 and 20.

You will see that this leaves me three days short on per diem, but these expenses for these three days were covered by the Tallassee Power Company, for which I do not claim per diem from the Department.

Respectfully,

Director Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Sent to Dr Baldwin Labor Statistics 12/12/19

3
8
13
20

H-P

February 2, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics requests from you, by return mail, report slips showing work performed in January, in order that expense certification may be made and check issued.

Yours respectfully,

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

p
p

Voted
Q. Test
2/11/20

H-B

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1920.

Miss Mattie L. Campbell,
Department of Labor,
Washington , D. C.

My dear Miss Campbell:

The oath of Office has been mailed to Dr. Haynes residence together with confirmation of Miss Ury's telegram, and same noted by Dr. Haynes.

Under separate cover, I am sending to Mr. Phillips "Work sheet - Average Service Period". Dr. Haynes evidently has the other material requested, U. S. Shipping Board, with him or has mailed same to that office.

Enclosed please find address of Mr. Barco which please hold for further information, in case he does not return or has not left instruction. not enclosed

Yours very truly,

J C Manley.

Noted
GBH
2/14/20

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FEB 14 1920

Director of Negro Economics

H-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

WU.....17.....Q.....10 Paid.

RM..Baltimore, Md., 10.01am. Feby.14th 1920.

Carl F.Phillips,

Care Dr.Haynes,

Department Labor, Washington.

Detained but will arrive one thirty,and come office directly.

George E.Haynes.

10:35am.

Noted
K Phillips
2/14/20

Karl F. Phillips

Noted
GEH
2/14/20

H-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 26, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

The enclosed February and March, 1920, vouchers are self-explanatory. However, I understand that they, and their predecessor (January) will be held up under a Revised U. S. Statute, pending the issuance of a "detail" to you for duty at Washington, D. C.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics states that it is arranging the preparation of the "detail" and that it will be issued to you direct to New York. This seems to be a new phase growing out of last winter's ruling on expenses, etc. They seem to think there will be no difficulties about its going through.

This, also, may be taken up if I am ordered to New York. From my viewpoint, I see some further complications in the matter, but hope, sincerely, that I am mistaken.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2 enclosures 2

2
Gest
6/2/20

May 7, 1920.

Miss T. C. Manley,
c/o Dr. George E. Haynes,
45 West 18th St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Manley:

Please keep me informed, daily, for the next two weeks, of Dr. Haynes' itineraries, as it is necessary that I be able to reach him by telegraph.

Kindly follow up the matters which I forwarded yesterday, and let me know at once whether or not Dr. Haynes is in New York.

For responses on departmental matter, you may use the franked envelopes. On personal matters, however, please use other stationery and envelopes. I shall be glad to forward you postage to cover the same.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Notes
Expert
5/16/20

H-P.

Division of Negro Economics.

May 12, 1920.

George E. Haynes
Director Negro Economics
Care of Interchurch World Movement
45 West 18th Street
New York City.

Important you should be here today and to-morrow.

Expert, Bureau Labor Statistics.

Office of the Secretary
Contingent Expenses, 1920.

H-P.

May 14, 1920.

Miss T. C. Manley,
c/o Dr. George E. Haynes,
Interchurch World Movement,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Manley:

I thank you for your two letters of the 13th instant. I have succeeded in establishing connections with Dr. Haynes at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Mo. There had arisen an exceedingly trying situation and it was desirable that he and I should be in daily touch.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director Negro Economics.

T-P.

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics May 14, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director Negro Economics
Pine Street Branch YMCA,
St. Louis, Mo.

You are ordered appear before Senate Committee eleven fifteen tomorrow morning.

PHILLIPS,
Expert

- -

ATTEST:

Office of the Secretary
Contingent Expenses - 1920

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics

H-8.

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics

May 14, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director Negro Economics
Care AME Conference,
Knoxville, Tenn.

You should appear before Senate Committee eleven fifteen tomorrow morning.

PHILLIPS,
Expert

- -

ATTEST:

Office of the Secretary
Contingent Expenses - 1920

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

H-Q

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics

May 14, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director Negro Economics
Care Pine Street YMCA,
St. Louis, Mo.

Situation here safe. No need of breaking itinerary now.

PHILLIPS,
Expert.

- -

ATTEST:

Office of the Secretary
Contingent Expenses - 1920

Kane H. Phillips

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

H-P.

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics May 15, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director Negro Economics,
Care AME Conference,
Knoxville, Tenn.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS - GOVERNMENT RATE

R u s h

Senate hearing continued Monday morning. By all means come.

PHILLIPS,
E x p e r t.

- -

ATTEST:

Office of the Secretary
Contingent Expenses 1920

Earl H. Phillips
Expert - Bureau of Negro Economics.

Notice
Gbell
3/16/20

H-P.

June 5, 1920.

Requisition: THROUGH THE CHIEF CLERK

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Chief, Division of Publications and Supplies.

Requisition is respectfully made, as per the three attached franked slips, for 225 copies of "Negro Migration in 1916-1917".

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

Director of Negro Economics

By

Assistant.

Z.P

June 9, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes
Director, Negro Economics
200 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

Mr. Post reaffirmed the arrangements for your staff as given to me yesterday by Mr. Gompers.

He has supplemented his statement by saying that steps should be taken at once by the Children's Bureau and by the Woman's Bureau to get out a report embodying matters relating to Negro children and Negro women. He says this report should be gotten out in concrete form and made ready for early release throughout the Country.

He says, also, that you should begin at once to prepare a bill for the perpetuation and permanency of the Division of Negro Economics. This bill, he says, should be introduced in Congress at the very earliest date and that all possible action looking to its passage should be taken, so that on March 3, when the present arrangements have ceased, monies shall have been appropriated to carry forward the work from that date and during the future fiscal years.

He says that he wants to see you without fail the next time you are here. I understand that you will be here on the 16th. It is possible that on the 17th, 18th and 19th I shall be taking some examinations, for which I made application sometime ago.

Yours respectfully,

P/MLC

F. W. Ayer, Chairman General Committee John R. Mott, Chairman Executive Committee William B. Millar, Sec'y George M. Fowler, Treas.

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT
OF NORTH AMERICA

SURVEY DEPARTMENT
Home Missions Division
R. E. Diffendorfer
Rural Church Branch
Edmund de S. Brunner
H. N. Morse

894 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
S. Earl Taylor, General Secretary

RURAL SURVEY SECTION
State of Georgia
H. L. ANDERTON
State Supervisor
517 Peters Building
W. A. BELL
State Supervisor Negro Survey
200 Auburn Ave.

ATLANTA, GA.

June 11, 1920.

Mr. Carl F. Phillips,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have yours of June 8th and 9th and note contents of the same. I shall not be in Washington on June 16th but will see about question of your salary in person or write Mr. Post before July 1st. You will hear from me further as to my coming.

Yours very truly,
George E. Haynes
George E. Haynes.

GEH) EJG

Noted
AD 7/14/20

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUN 15 1920
Director of Negro Economics

L.P.

June 14, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
c/o Interchurch World Movement,
45 West 18th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

Herewith, I am handing you check No. 71943, Salary Voucher No. 45448, dated June 10, 1920.

I am pressing the Disbursing Office for payment of other outstanding salary.

Yours respectfully,

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Enclosure

G.E.H.
6/25/20

2 P

June 15, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I have tried repeatedly, but in vain, to get additional copies of the Hearing on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill for 1921, but it seems that the Joint Committee of Congress has placed such restrictions upon the distribution of these volumes that there is but available one set to each Executive Department.

I shall make another effort through friends in the House Office Building but it seems not probable that I shall be successful.

Yours respectfully,

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June 15, 1920.

Memorandum

To: The Chief of the Division of Publications and Supplies
Through the Chief Clerk

From: The Director of Negro Economics.

Requisition is respectfully made for two complete sets (Part I and Part II) of the "Hearing Before the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations - Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill 1921", the same being desired for official use.

Respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

P/MLS

June 21, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

The enclosure, you will note, is a copy of the bill fostered by Mr. Giles B. Jackson, and as to which the office of the Assistant Secretary stated that any possible action which the Department might take would be, of course, upon your recommendation.

Yours respectfully,

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

yalt
6/25/20

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

The enclosure is respectfully transmitted for an official reply direct from you.

Yours very truly,

Paul H. Phillips

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Recd
6/25/20

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

The enclosures are self-explanatory. You will probably need them for information along the lines of the Department's plans.

Yours respectfully,

Ira L. Phillips

Expert, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2 encs.

Got
6/22/20

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

Herewith please find check No. 74289, Treasurer of the U. S., voucher No. 45930, in the amount of $13.09.

Yours respectfully,

Earl H. Phillips

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Received
G E H
6/22/20

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUN 23 1920

Director of Negro Economics

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1920.

GEH 6/25/20

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

The following is quoted from letter of Mr. R. W. Cheek, Editor of the "Independent", Box 277, West Raleigh, N. C.:

> "Please advise us regarding the National Thrift Society and whether it is possible for us to secure 'Thrift Slides'. Our plan is to use these slides in illustrating lectures touching the economic conditions of our people. Any information you may give us will be appreciated."

This office replied as follows:

> "We are making every effort to secure the information asked for in your letter of the 9th instant, and shall hope to write you in reply thereto within the next few days."

Since that time, I have combed Washington, through governmental and private sources, for the information sought by Mr. Cheek but can find nothing.

Perhaps the Interchurch Movement files in your immediate office can supplement what you already may know about National Thrift, etc. Will you not write Mr. Cheek direct, sending third copy to this office for files.

Yours respectfully,

Earl L. Phillips

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

P. S. Mr. Cheek was especially kind to me when I was in Raleigh. Doubtless you also know him very well.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

New York
June 23, 1920.

Dear Mr Phillips:

You may expect me at office Friday morning about 9 o'clock

Yours truly,
George E. Haynes
Director

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUN 24 1920

Director of Negro Economics

Noted
RP
7/24/20

June 26, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Referring to prospective woman assistant to be appointed by the Women's Bureau, Miss Anderson will be glad to talk with you on next Friday or Saturday, if she is in D. C. However, she may be in New York on those two days. This is to suggest that you correspond with her office to the end that if you are detained in New York you might make appointment with her there.

Yours respectfully,

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

K P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1920.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUN 30 1920
Director of Negro Economics

My dear Phillips:

Please arrange engagement with Miss Anderson for Thursday after 10:30 a.m. I shall be in the city and at the Department for the day.

Yours truly
George E. Haynes,
Director.

This has been done
WP 6/30/20

Engagement 2 p.m., Miss Anderson
office, July 1, 1920 (Thursday)
Noted
GEH
7/1/20
Karl F. Phillips

June twenty-nine,
Nineteen hundred twenty.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

Miss Anderson has just telephoned regarding a note received from you in which you request an appointment, at New York, for Friday, the 2d proximo.

She states that she will be pressed for time while in New York and doubts that it will conveniently suit her plans to spare time on Friday, inasmuch as she is returning to Washington on that day.

She says she will be glad to see you at Washington on Saturday. Perhaps this will suit you, as Saturday is a half-holiday, both in New York and Washington.

Yours respectfully,

Expert - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
45 West 18th St.,
New York, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

For your information the following is quoted from the "Labor & Industrial Journal" - issue of July 3, 1920 - Seattle, Wash.:

"THE REDS AND THE NEGRO

> This work among the negroes has not been neglected; it has been widely, cleverly, and zealously pushed. Among those identified with revolutionary propaganda it is known as 'planting black dynamite'- a phrase which is highly descriptive. Because nearly all of the negroes are citizens of the United States, as are most of the Communist missionaries among them, it is difficult to take any decisive action to check this dangerous form of propaganda. The aliens who foment revolution can be got at quite directly - but under present laws the revolutionist is able to hide rather safely behind the shield of his citizenship. This is why the I. W. W. has been able to achieve so large a growth; it is mainly an organization of American citizens.
>
> FORREST CRISSEY in The Saturday Evening Post.

There is no more damming evidence of this menace than the peddling of this 'Black Dynamite." You only need to pick up a copy of 'The Messenger,' the Wobbly paper for the colored man, to see it working overtime in every edition. Can any white man honestly tell himself that we are ill-treating the negro? On the contrary we can see for ourselves colored citizens of this Democracy, educated, intelligent, and wealthy in every town and village. Whatever the crimes of our forefathers in this respect, and they were universal in their time and place, our civilization has made more than full amends.

We defy any well read man or woman to show us another country where the colored man has advanced to the position he holds in the United States.

He has colleges, apartment houses of the most luxurious type, farms, business in stores and offices, automobiles, in fact all

Quotation - continued:

the rights, enjoyments, privileges and advantages of the American born white man.

To stir up this hideous racial animosity, and urge every negro to hate his fellow man is only one more vivid demonstration of the lengths to which the disciples of Comrade Lenine will go.

We would have the colored man always remember this: For every persecuted slave in the South a white boy laid down his life to make him free. The white man paid for his mistakes with blood, treasure and endless suffering.

The least you owe this flag is the pure devotion of the patriot, and if you ever do put up that Red Rag you will be right back where you began - chained to the job like the poor slaves in Russia, and the lash of Lenine will be more bitter than the whip of Simon Legre."

Exact quotation ends:

Yours respectfully,

Earl J. Phillips

Special Agent.

Copy

October 6, 1920.

Memorandum: Through the Assistant Secretary

From: George E. Haynes, Immigrant Inspector
To: Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration
Subject: Immigration from British West Indies, -- South America

I have, respectfully, to request the following information:

1. The total number of Negro immigrants listed as Africans (black) from the British West Indies and South America who have applied for entrance at each port; and

2. A separate statement, as to the above, of the number admitted under contract labor laws, or otherwise; and the number rejected, by months, from June 1, 1920, to September 15, 1920.

Respectfully,

Immigrant Inspector.

h
p

Approved
10/9/20.

August 18, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

There is transmitted to you under official cover herewith copy of the minutes of the last annual meeting of the National Negro Business League.

It is sent to you thus on account of its specific reference to the work of the Department and further because of the cooperation which the National Business League gave to the Department.

Respectfully,

Special Agent,
Children's Bureau.

KFP/MLS

Form 1207

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Telegram	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.
Check
Time Filed

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

1/31 1921

To Phillips

Street and No. Care Haynes Department Labor

Place Washington DC

Leave and Miners League resolution from committee testimony and sentence following Peabody. Make complete figures my department since past six months

Haynes

Attest
George R. Haynes

Official business Paid
Department of Labor
Office of the Secretary
Contingent expenses 1921

ADDRESS ANSWER

H-P.

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IMMIGRATION FILES NO. 53000/418 and 53000/418A returned from Dr. Haynes office, Room 402, February 11, 1921.

Received: Paul F. Jindal

No. 294
Ed. 11-30-18—300,000

Haynes-Phillips

Haynes-Phillips
K

Haynes-Phillips
K

961 St. Antoine St. Apt. 9
Detroit, Mich.,
Aug. 25, 1919

R
8/19/19

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 28 1919
Director of Negro Economics

Dear Dr. Haynes:

The summer is fast coming to a close, and I am wondering what the winter will find me doing. I have acted upon your advice, and stuck to the factories this summer. I found that Dodge Bros. was a little hard on Negroes so I left and went to the American Car & Foundry company here. I have done very well, and am quite satisfied with the change. The plant has been building cars for the Italian government. The contract closes Sept. 8 and of course several hundred men must go in the street. I have studied social conditions there and

elsewhere, and could tell you so much I can really appreciate the fight between capital and labor. I am now wondering if you have any thing worth while. I don't want to teach if I can get around it. Hard labor is allright if you are not capable of doing any thing else. I hope you are able to place me somewhere. I did not know you were in Detroit until it was too late. I should liked so much to have talked with you. I was talking to Mr Ragland Saturday night, and he told me you had gone. Do you think that Chicago is a good place to go at this time? I should like to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very Sincerely

Wm. Kelley

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1919.

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Chief of The Children's Bureau
Subject: In re President-Elect of Liberia

1. Dr. Emmett J. Scott and Attorney Jas. A. Cobb, local gentlemen who have been managing the affairs of President C. D. B. King of Liberia, are out of the city today. However, I have been able to learn, through other sources, that Attorney William L. Houston, 613 "F" St., N. W., is in charge of engagements to be made with Pres. King.

2. As you doubtless know, Pres. King is in this country in the interest of a $5,000,000 loan from the U. S. Government. He is, accordingly, very anxious to meet governmental officials, local organizations and private individuals. Mrs. King states that the President has a full day today, but that tomorrow, no doubt, he would be pleased to receive new callers.

3. May I suggest that you take up the matter through Attorney Houston, or direct with Mrs. King, Hotel Lafayette; or, if you prefer, this office will be pleased to go into the matter further for you.

Respectfully,

Karl G. Phillips

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

Noted
Feist
9/6/19

King

September 11, 1919.

Mr. William V. Kelley
961 St.Antoine Street
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Kelley:

Your good letter of August 25 was received and I was so glad to hear from you and to know that you are doing so well. My previous suggestion was for you to study the question of supervising labor and the questions of employment, and thus by your actual working experience in the plant equipt yourself as foreman and assistant supervisor. It seems to me this is your way to succeed in getting work other than teaching.

I regret that at the present time I have no position in my own line of work open. I am, however, sending you an application blank which I will be pleased if you will fill out and return so that I may have the detailed facts about your preparation.

It seems to me that you would be better off remaining in Detroit for work rather than going back to Chicago. If you can settle down there and save some money and you do not desire to continue in some of the factories it is a fine field to start out in business for yourself. The business field among Negro people is to be one of large development in the future.

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

Enclosure.

H/MLC

THE SURVEY

112 EAST 19TH STREET

NEW YORK

PERSONAL

September 12, 1919

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 13 1919
Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Haynes:

I am much obliged to you for your letter of September 10. It gives me just the information I want.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur P. Kellogg

Noted
GEH
9/13/19

APK/RF/E

March 22, 1920.

Mrs. Margaret J. Kittrell,
Secretary, Negro Workers' Advisory Committee,
427 West Second Street,
Erie, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Kittrell:

Your kind and encouraging letter of March 20th is received in the absence of Dr. Haynes, who will be out of the city until the 24th instant. On his return he will make you a full and personal reply to your inquiry.

However, for fear that his letter might not reach you by the date of your next meeting, I am taking it upon myself to make this brief advance statement, based upon my own opinion.

I feel quite sure that the Department of Labor and Dr. Haynes will want your committee to continue, particularly on account of a special future interest which the Department hopes to be able to further in the Erie vicinity as well as other points in Pennsylvania. Just at this time, it is not improbable that the work may again be established in Erie and that you, as before, may have a representative of the Department to assist you in your local problems.

In the meantime, please be assured that Dr. Haynes and the Department are grateful for your full cooperation and assistance, and that they are glad to know your work has been so successful.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant to the Director
of Negro Economics.

p
p

March 24, 1920.

Mrs. Margaret J. Kittrell, Secretary
Negro Workers' Advisory Committee
427 West Second Street
Erie, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mrs. Kittrell:

Following the letter of my Assistant, Mr. Phillips, I am pleased to send you further assurance in response to your letter of inquiry of March 20 as to whether or not it would serve well for your committee to continue. By all means I think it would be very valuable for your committee to do so. I hope that we will get sufficient appropriations to continue the work the coming year and be able to render you assistance. In any case, however, it seems to me that your committee could be of very great value in dealing with the labor questions of the community in view of the fact that you have such hearty response from the citizens of the town.

Yours sincerely,

Director, Negro Economics.

H/MLC

A. D. 1920
R. W. D. Grand Master
Of the State of Pa.

Clarence C Kittrell
427 West 2nd St.
Erie Pa.
Secretary of Bay City Lodge No. 68 F. &. A. M.

A. L. 5920
D. D. G. Master
8th Masonic District

Erie Pa.

March. 30th. 1920

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 22 1920
Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E Haynes,
Director Negro Economics
Washington D. C.

Dear sir:-

The Negro Workers Advisory Committee of Erie Pa. have been working earnestly and have won the respect of the best citizens and business men in Erie, we have met regularly ever since our organization Nov. 26th 1918,

We would like to know if this committee should continue, would it be of any material good to you or to our selves, if a continuation of same,

Kindly let me hear from you by March 26th which is our next regular meeting. Your candid fact and opinion of our committee. Mr. Kittrell joins me in sending our best wishes to you.

I remain yours for success.

Margaret J. Kittrell
Secretary.

Noted
MP
3/22/20

Copy

Lawn Hotel,

Bowling Green, Va.,

July 12, 1920.

Bureau of Negro Economics:

Will you kindly send me Dr. Emmett J. Scott's government publication entitled "Negro Exodus" or "Causes of the Negro Migration" to the general delivery, Alexandria, Va.

Yours truly,

Robert T. Kerlin,

Professor of English in Virginia Military Institute, and Secretary of the Virginia Society for the Study of Education.

Address: Alexandria, Va.

Inc
Send Migration Bulletin.
done
MDC
7/12/20.

July 13, 1920.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Scott:

The enclosed letter from Prof. Robert T. Kerlin and copy of reply of this office are self-explanatory. Thank you for appropriate attention to the matter.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

Director of Negro Economics.

By

Assistant.

July 13, 1920.

Prof. Robert T. Kerlin,
General Delivery.
Alexandria, Va.

My dear Sir:

Your request of July 12, for a copy of Dr. Emmett J. Scott's publication on "Negro Migration" has been forwarded direct to Dr. Scott for attention, inasmuch as it is not an issue of this Department and, hence, is not available for distribution through this office.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

Director of Negro Economics

By

Assistant.

August 9, 1920.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Knapp:

Sometime last year I recall you had some figures showing increase in acreage, total production and money value of twelve food and feed crops in the Southern States as compared with cotton crops. May I ask if these figures have been published or if in any other way they are available for use. If so, will you kindly send me such information.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF EXTENSION WORK SOUTH

WBM-AMP.

August 10, 1920.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter, addressed to Dr. Knapp, has been referred to me for attention.

I presume that the enclosed circular contains the statistics to which you refer. At any rate, this is the only thing I can think of that has been published recently along the line which you suggest in your letter.

Very truly yours,

W B Mercier

Acting Chief.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 11 1920
Director of Negro Economics

Noted
8/10/20

August 26, 1920.

Professor Karl Kelsy,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Professor Kelsy:

Will you kindly inform me how and where I may secure a copy of your monograph on the Negro farmer? We are trying to get fully informed on changes in critical conditions in the South affected by the checking of foreign immigration and the consequent migration of Negroes to Northern industries.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

etc.
L. D. Reason
copy

September 25, 1950.

Miss Frances A. Keller
c/o [redacted] Council
Woolworth Building
New York City.

Dear Miss Keller:

Recently it was indeed a pleasure to read extracts from your article in the Library Digest, and I have again read your name of your statements upon the present immigration problem. For several years now I have been giving my attention to problems of Negro labor and during the War and since I have been with the Department of Labor as adviser to [redacted] on such matters. I would appreciate very much getting the reports and bulletins of information which your International Council is sending out and would like particularly to inquire whether you are giving any attention to the Negro phase of the present labor situation.

I am in and out of New York occasionally and would appreciate an opportunity sometime to have a conference with you on this matter.

With cordial greetings.

I remain

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

E/MLG

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

WHARTON SCHOOL OF
FINANCE AND COMMERCE

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OCT 6 1920

October
fifth
1920

Director of Negro Economics

Dear Mr. Haynes:-

Upon my return from the western coast I find your letter of August twenty-sixth, inquiring about my monograph on "The Negro Farmer". I have much pleasure in sending you copy under separate cover, which I ask you to accept with my compliments.

Very truly yours
Carl Kelsey

Notes
10/6/20

Mr. George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

MC
F R thanks

October 8, 1920.

Dear Professor Kelsey:

Your monograph on "The Negro Farmer" mentioned in your letter of October 5 came today, and I thank you most heartily for it.

Very truly yours,

Director of Negro Extension.

Professor Carl Kelsey,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

January 13 1921.

Professor Carl Kelsey,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Professor Kelsey:

Sometime ago you wrote me that you were sending me a copy of "The Negro Farmer" under separate cover. I am writing to say this must have been lost in the mails as we have not yet received the copy. I am wondering if it is asking too much for you to furnish another copy.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

No
Bulletin

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

WHARTON SCHOOL OF
FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Jan. 8, 21

My dear A. A. Haynes:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of "The Negro Farmer" in response to your letter of Jan. 6. I trust it reaches you safely.

With New Year Greetings

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kelsey.

Rec'd 1/14/20

Noted GEH 1/11/20

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAN 12 1921
Director of Negro Economics

January 14, 1921.

Professor Carl Kelsey,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Professor Kelsey:

Please accept thanks for copy of "Negro Farmer" which has been received.

With cordial greetings for the new year, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLS

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FEB 2 1921

Director of Negro Economics

January 29,1921

Dr.Vernon Kellogg,
Stanford University,California.

My dear Dr.Kellogg,

I do not know whether you will recall me. I met you several times in Washington in May,1917. We had a common interest in food problems and you were kind enough to arrange an interview with Mr. Hoover so that I might get his endorsement,if possible,to a project for using college boys to get soy beans planted.

May I call your attention to a very significant branch of the Department of Labor which is threatened with extinction. I refer to the Bureau of Negro Economics. I wish very much that both you and Mr. Hoover would inquire into the kind of service that this Bureau is rendering the white employers of negro labor and, to the country generally, under the direction of Dr.Geo.E.Haynes, a scholarly colored man of the highest standing with both whites and negroes. If the result of your investigations satisfies you that this is too important a work to be allowed to drop, may I hope that you and Mr.Hoover will lend the weight of your influence toward two things:

1st. The passage of necessary appropriations for the maintenance of this work; and

2nd. Either the retention of Dr.Haynes as Director on the basis of the work he has done,or the selection of some other man of as fine equipment for the work,

I am asking Dr.Haynes to write you directly about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Professor of Rural Sociology

Carbon to Dr.Vernon Kellogg,
Cosmos Club Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK OFFICE
THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION
29 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Established in 1916 under the Congressional Charter of the
National Academy of Sciences and organized with the cooperation of the
National Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States

1701 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 3, 1921

Mr. R. H. Leavell,
Professor of Rural Sociology,
George Peabody College for Teachers,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Leavell:

Yourletter of January 29th has just come. I remember very well our meeting and conversations in Washington in May, 1917.

I shall be glad to try to find out something of what Dr. Haynes is doing and shall speak of the matter also to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover is about to start for California and so will be inaccessible to me for some time but as soon as he returns I will call his attention to the matter referred to in your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Vernon Kellogg

2/15/21

February 15, 1921.

Mr. Vernon Kellogg,
National Research Council,
1701 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Kellogg:

Mr. R.H. Leavell of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., who has been especially interested in some Negro Economics advisory service carried on by the Department of Labor has written you and asked your interest in looking into this work and getting it to the attention of Mr. Hoover. I would appreciate the opportunity, at your early convenience, to give you such information as you wish about the matter.

Thousands of Negroes are now scattered in scores of industrial centers throughout the northern and border states who migrated from the South during the past five years. Their migration, their entrance into industrial occupations in contact with white workers and new employers, no less than the labor conditions created by their departure from the South, brought about conditions that call repeatedly for information, advice and counsel to deal with them. Thousands of Negro women entered industry and this, together with domestic service, has created additional problems calling for information, advice and help. With the increased number of unskilled and semi-skilled migrant laborers now coming from Europe and their competition in lower paid occupations with thousands of Negroes will increase the difficulty of the problems even after the present trying unemployment period is passed. A rapid change in agricultural and industrial life in the South involving Negro wage-earners is also going to call for the most careful information and soundest counsel.

To meet these conditions arising out of the relations of white workers, Negro workers and employers the Secretary

has had an advisory service in his office for furnishing him and the several Divisions of the Department, as well as the public, with such information and advice about and from Negroes as would help in meeting and dealing with these conditions. The questions of housing, efficiency, labor turnover, absenteeism, community relationships and other problems were dealt with thru cooperative committees of white and colored citizens in local communities of eleven states during the War. Information and advice was furnished to employers in many towns, cities and plants where Negroes were employed. Two studies, "The Negro Migration in 1916-1917" and "The Negro at Work during the World War and during Reconstruction", have been prepared. The first has been widely distributed and has become practically a text book on the subject. The other we hope to have from the public printer for distribution this month and demands for it have already almost reached the limit of supply.

The Secretary of Labor, in a recent letter to a Congressional Committee, said that "This very necessary and most useful advisory service which has proven almost indispensable to my office in dealing with many of the very difficult and delicate labor questions involved fell within the scope of powers and functions conferred upon the Secretary of Labor by existing legislation of the Organic Act defining the powers and functions of the Secretary of Labor and the Department of Labor since the work is only a branch of the Office of the Secretary and is under his personal supervision".

I have ventured to put this summary into a letter, although of some length, to get briefly before you just what the work is about and I shall be pleased to give you more information at your pleasure.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

E/MLO

L. F. P

NEW YORK OFFICE
THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION
29 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Established in 1916 under the Congressional Charter of the
National Academy of Sciences and organized with the cooperation of the
National Scientific and Technical Societies of the United States

1701 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 17, 1921

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1 8 1921
Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Haynes:

Replying to your letter of February 15th, I shall be glad to have an opportunity to talk over with you personally the work which you are doing in connection with negro economics. You understand that my interest in this is not that of an officer of the National Research Council but simply that of a private citizen. I had a letter from Mr. Leavell recently in which he asked for my interest in it and especially that I should try to interest Mr. Hoover in the matter. When I understand more about it I shall be glad to speak to Mr. Hoover about it.

Very sincerely yours,

Vernon Kellogg

R
GEH
2/18/21

February tenth,
Nineteen hundred twenty-one.

Miss Harriet E. King,
Industrial Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association,
901 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss King:

I am introducing to you, without further explanation, Mrs. Grace Brown, concerning whom you so kindly granted me an interview this morning, and for whom you are showing a highly-appreciable effort in the matter of her possible placement.

May I not thank you again for your valued cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Director of Negro Economics.

February 18, 1921.

Mr. Vernon Kellogg,
National Research Council,
1701 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I thank you so much for your kind letter of February 17 expressing a wish to talk over the Negro Economics work with me. The public printer today promised that we would probably get our second study from the press the first of next week. As soon as I get a copy of that I shall telephone you for an appointment at your convenience.

Appreciating your interest, I am

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

See letter 2/28/21

LIBERIAN PLENARY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 31, 1921.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Director, Negro Economics,
Dept. Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the President of Liberia to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 24, 1921 and to thank you for same.

I am to state that the copies of the separate enclosures have not yet been received. The President is sure, however, that these documents will be of great interest and benefit to him.

Truly yours,

Gabriel L. Dennis

Secretary, Liberian Plenary Commission.

noted GEH 4/1/21

8/92 Dept. of Labor Files

8/92

MEMORANDUM

November 17, 1952

TO: Miss Giles

FROM: V. S. Hudson

SUBJECT: Budget and Management records.

RECEIVED
NOV 20 1952
DIV. OFFICE SERVICES
DEPT. OF LABOR

The records inventory made last summer shows that files maintained by various members of the staff contain materials, some of which are record copies, that are not needed for current assignments.

Please look through your files before December 1, and remove all such materials. When this is done, get in touch with Freddy Tuel who will arrange to have them transferred to Room 4203 for screening and integration with the series of inactive files maintained there.

Books, periodicals, administrative issuances, and other printed and duplicated materials should be included.

File

8 pg 2

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Mr. Dinneny - Room 1119

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington 25, D. C.

October 9, 1947

To: All Business Managers

From: JED James E. Dodson
Chief Clerk and Budget Officer

Subject: Unofficial Access to Records

Attached is a supply of a memorandum from the Secretary of Labor on the above subject, dated October 6, 1947.

A copy of this memorandum is to be distributed to each employee (departmental and field) of the following bureaus:

Office of the Secretary
Office of the Solicitor
Division of Labor Standards
Apprentice Training Service
Veterans Reemployment Rights Division.

Attachments

~~Mr. Dinneny - Room 1119~~

Mr. Judd

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington 25, D. C.

October 9, 1947

To: All Business Managers

From: James E. Dodson
Chief Clerk and Budget Officer

Subject: Unofficial Access to Records

Attached is a supply of a memorandum from the Secretary of Labor on the above subject, dated October 6, 1947.

A copy of this memorandum is to be distributed to each employee (departmental and field) of the following bureaus:

SECY
SOL
DLS
ATS
VRRD.

Attachments

Distribution to be made as follows: with copy of above memo.

No. of Copies - Total 4250

1020 - BLS Mr. Fitzgerald
975 USES Mr. K. E. Brown
1085 WHPC Mr. John C. Fraser
70 WB Miss Anne Larrabee

Administrative Management Branch--Mr. Dinneny:

290 - SECY
180 - SOL
60 - DLS
485 - ATS
85 - VRRD

October 14, 1939

Mr. B. Bridges, Secretary,
School of Business and Industry,
Mississippi State College,
State College, Mississippi.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 11 requesting information describing the filing system of this Department.

In reply thereto you are advised that different filing systems are used in the various bureaus and divisions of the Department of Labor, and that each office uses that which it is believed is best adapted to its particular type of work. However, I regret to state that printed or written material concerning the subject is not available.

Respectfully yours,

Acting Chief Clerk

W P

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
BUSINESS RESEARCH STATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

October 11, 1939
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1939
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

United States Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In our Business Research Station at Mississippi State College, we are beginning to set up a filing system capable of indefinite expansion and also a general library. In the filing system we have planned to use a modified numerical system and in the library, we wish to use the Dewey Decimal System. However, before actually setting up these files, we are endeavoring to investigate the systems used by various governmental departments and agencies, as well as those used by bureaus of business research. We would like very much to have you write us describing your filing system. Or, if you have a small booklet on the latest numerical filing methods, will you send it to us? Anything you may tell us will be of assistance.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

B - Bridges Secretary,

Office of the Director
Business Research Station

BB/JB

8/92 LR 1/2 1981 167 3/90

November 21, 1936.

NOV 23 1936
DEPT. OF LABOR

Memorandum

To: Mr. Gompers, Chief Clerk

From: Textile Division, Conciliation Service

Subject: Storage of old files of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

When the Textile Labor Relations Board was created by Executive Order on September 26, 1934, the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board (Bruere Board), which operated under the N.R.A., ceased to exist. Their records were transferred to N.R.A.

In December 1934 we secured certain of those records from N.R.A. believing that they would be of value in connection with some of our work. Since that time we have had occasion to use part of the material contained therein and have transferred it to our active files.

Recently, being in need of additional filing space, we transferred the remainder of the Bruere files to three old steel filing cabinets. Each section as well as each individual drawer has been marked "Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board (Bruere) files."

These files consist of the old complaints and correspondence of that Board and are of secondary importance. It will not be necessary to refer to the papers contained in these files except in rare instances. We respectfully request, therefore, that these files be removed to the storage rooms of the Department if the space therefor is available.

Samuel P. McCulloch

OK
SPG
5148
11/24/36

January 10, 1935.

To: Mr. Richardson Saunders
From: Mr. E. J. Cunningham

In reply to your memorandum dated December 26th, 1934 concerning the communication from Congressman John J. Cochran, Chairman, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, requesting a statement for his Committee concerning space taken up by this Service for obsolete but valuable files that cannot be destroyed, would advise that the Conciliation Service will not require space for such files due to the fact that the regular files of this Service are incorporated with the files of the Chief Clerk of the Department.

E. J. Cunningham
Administrative Assistant

C/M

8/9/2

January 3, 1934

To Mr. Saunders

From the Chief Clerk

Re: Memorandum of December 26 from Congressman J. J. Cochran re space requirements for obsolete but valuable files.

A study of the needs of the Secretary's Office discloses the fact that approximately 200 sq. ft. of space will be required for storage of obsolete files and materials.

S. J. COMPERS

G H

Mr. Gompers

December 26, 1934.

DEC 26 1934
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DEPT. OF LABOR

To: ALL BUREAU HEADS
From: Richardson Saunders

The following communication from Congressman John J. Cochran, Chairman, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, has been received:

"I would appreciate, for the use of my Committee, a statement from you indicating how much space is taken up by your Department, including all the various Bureaus and Agencies under your control, for obsolete but valuable files that cannot be destroyed.

"A Bill is to be considered that will authorize the construction of a warehouse in which space will be assigned to every Government agency for storage of obsolete files.

"The thought is that old records that are used only occasionally in the answering of correspondence, or only occasional reference, could be placed in a fireproof warehouse with a file clerk and messenger in charge. If this is done a large amount of space could be used for other purposes.

"I will appreciate your expediting this report."

Will you please furnish this information for your bureau as promptly as possible, in order that it may be incorporated with the others in our report to the Committee?

Chief Clerk ✓
Conciliation Service
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Immigration & Naturalization
Children's Bureau
Women's Bureau
Employment Service
Housing Corporation

C.C files - 100 sq ft
P.S - none
Accts - none
Appt - 32
Other 18
200

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

U.S. CONCILIATION SERVICE

8/92

December 27, 1934.

To: Mr. Saunders.

From: H. L. Kerwin.

Re: Space for obsolete files.

This is in reference to your memorandum dated December 26, 1934, concerning space which may be required by this Service for obsolete but valuable files to be transferred to a warehouse proposed to be constructed for that purpose.

Inasmuch as the files of the Conciliation Service are part of those of the Chief Clerk's office, it would seem that any recommendation for such space should be submitted by that office.

December 27, 1934.

To: Mr. Saunders.

From: H. L. Kerwin.

Re: Space for obsolete files.

This is in reference to your memorandum dated December 26, 1934, concerning space which may be required by this Service for obsolete but valuable files to be transferred to a warehouse proposed to be constructed for that purpose.

Inasmuch as the files of the Conciliation Service are part of those of the Chief Clerk's office, it would seem that any recommendation for such space should be submitted by that office.

HJC/aaa

Mr. Kerwin

709

December 26, 1934.

To: ALL BUREAU HEADS
From: Richardson Saunders

The following communication from Congressman John J. Cochran, Chairman, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, has been received:

"I would appreciate, for the use of my Committee, a statement from you indicating how much space is taken up by your Department, including all the various Bureaus and Agencies under your control, for obsolete but valuable files that cannot be destroyed.

"A Bill is to be considered that will authorize the construction of a warehouse in which space will be assigned to every Government agency for storage of obsolete files.

"The thought is that old records that are used only occasionally in the answering of correspondence, or only occasional reference, could be placed in a fireproof warehouse with a file clerk and messenger in charge. If this is done a large amount of space could be used for other purposes.

"I will appreciate your expediting this report."

Will you please furnish this information for your bureau as promptly as possible, in order that it may be incorporated with the others in our report to the Committee?

Chief Clerk
Conciliation Service
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Immigration & Naturalization
Children's Bureau
Women's Bureau
Employment Service
Housing Corporation

August 17, 1932

Mr. Karl J. Hardy,
Secretary, Public Buildings Commission,
Navy Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hardy:

Pursuant to the request of your Mr. Candlin, a survey has been made of the files of the Department of Labor and, since it keeps up-to-date in the destruction of useless papers and all of its present files are more or less active, the Department is of the opinion that none could be kept to advantage in the proposed new storage building.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 8/17/32 BY
Chief Clerk

W C

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION

July 20, 1932.

The following table shows the square feet of files recommended to be destroyed or to be placed in storage buildings.

Organization	Building	Files recommended to be destroyed sq. ft.	Inactive files to be placed in a storage bldg. sq. ft.	Detailed location of files to be destroyed or put in a storage building and remarks.
Labor Dept.	Labor Building			
	Winder Building			
	Labor Annex			
	1724 F St., N. W.			
	1723 F St., N. W.			
	1725 F St., N. W.			

8/92

June 11, 1932

Mr. P. Coelho de Almeida
Brazilian Embassy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 9th instant (25) requesting copies of the classification of subjects used in the files of the Department of Labor for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rio de Janeiro.

I am sorry to have to say that the classification of subjects of the Department files has never been issued in printed form. However, to assist you in the matter I am inclosing herewith a copy of the pamphlet, "Humanity in Government", which describes the various branches of the Department and the work in which they are engaged, and a copy of the Annual Report of the Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931.

I hope this supplies you with the information you desire.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. W. HUSBAND.
MAILED 6/13/32 BY
Second Assistant Secretary

G C

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUN 10 1932
OF LABOR

Washington, June 9, 1932

JUN 10 1932

N° 25

Dear sir:

This Embassy has received from our Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rio de Janeiro a request for two copies of the classification by subjects used in the files of the Department of Labor of the United States Government, and I am writing you in the hope that you will be kind enough to assist me in securing these publications.

With anticipated thanks for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

P. Coelho de Almeida

P. Coelho de Almeida
Counselor of the Embassy

Hon. R. C. White,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

6/5/26.

SEE FILE NUMBER 7-7-J FOR ALL CORRESPONDENCE RE SPACE FOR STORAGE OF RECORDS ETC.

4/92

September 18, 1925.

Mr. L. R. Weber,
502 Dorset Avenue,
Chevy Chase, Md.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 17th instant, you are advised that the Department of Labor has no manual describing the filing system in use in this Department.

Several different systems of filing are used in the various branches; the one believed best suited to the purpose being used in each case.

I am sorry that I cannot comply with your request.

Respectfully,

Exact copy as signed by Robe Carl White

Mailed 9/18/25 by O

ROBE CARL WHITE
Assistant Secretary.

G s

502 Dorset Avenue,
Chevy Chase, Md.,
September 17, 1925.

RECEIVED
CHIEF CLERK
SEP 18 1925

Department of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am very anxious to obtain a copy of the manual or book on the filing system in use by the Department, and if you have a spare copy for free distribution, I will appreciate it very much if you will forward it to me.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very truly yours,

L. R. Weber

L. R. Weber.

8/92

November 19, 1924.

Honorable Fred M. Vinson, M. C.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vincent:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 6th instant, addressed to the Chief Clerk, requesting information as to whether the Department publishes any data respecting the various filing systems in use.

In reply thereto you are advised that the Department does not publish such information, and has a number of different filing systems which could hardly be explained. Some of the files are arranged on an alphabetical system, others on a subject-numerical index system and still others by a decimal system, each to best meet the needs of the bureau involved.

I am sorry that I am unable to furnish this information.

Respectfully yours,

Exact copy as signed by Robe Carl White

Mailed 11/18/24 by

ROBE CARL WHITE
Second Assistant Secretary.

G H

FRED M. VINSON
9TH DISTRICT KENTUCKY

COMMITTEES:
PENSIONS
PUBLIC LANDS
FLOOD CONTROL

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

8/92

November 18, 1924

NOV 19 24
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Department of Labor
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have a constituent who has under consideration the altering of the filing system employed in one of the Departments of his State Government. It is his desire to secure, if possible, information as to the systems of filing used by the various Departments in our National Government. I am advised that the Departments publish, from time to time, data on their respective filing systems and it is thought, that, in all probability, the Department of Labor has published similar information that would be available. If you have any publications on the subject or any practical information which you may feel disposed to impart, I shall be very grateful if you will kindly forward such to me at your earliest moment.

Thanking you for any courtesies in the matter,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Fred M. Vinson

HBT/s

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE SUPERINTENDENT
ROOM 1034, NAVY BUILDING

REFER TO FWH/MW

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1923.

Mr. S. J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk, Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

8-92

DEC 1 '23
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Dear Mr. Gompers:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 21st, in which you request the services of five able-bodied laborers for a period of approximately ten days to rearrange the files on the third floor of your building.

As five men could not very well be taken from the floating crew of this office for so long a period as this, it will be necessary to employ an extra force for this purpose. As we now have some temporary laborers on the rolls, engaged on ditch work on the site of the Archie Butt Building, these men can be assigned to your moving job as soon as they have completed the work they are now engaged upon. The laborers you request will be available, therefore, on Monday morning, December 3d.

Very truly yours,

C. S. SHERRILL
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.,
Superintendent.

8/92

November 21, 1923.

Superintendent,
State, War, and Navy Department Buildings,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the reorganization of the Bureau of Naturalization of this Department, it has become necessary to reorganize and rearrange the files on the third floor of this building. To do this will require the services of five able-bodied laborers for a period of approximately ten days. Since the Department has no laborers available for this service, it is necessary to call upon you for this help.

It is desired to begin this work at the earliest possible moment, and as soon as these laborers are available kindly have them report to Mr. Soleam of the Bureau of Naturalization, in Room 305.

Respectfully,

Chief Clerk.

G P

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S.J.GOMPERS
MAILED 11/22/23

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS

FILE NUMBER

48/6

November 20, 1923.

NOV 20 '23
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

155
4

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor.

In the reorganization that I have been directed by Assistant Secretary Henning to do, it becomes necessary to reorganize the files of the Bureau of Naturalization carried on the third floor of this building. To do this work in a short time, it is necessary to have the services of five able-bodied laborers.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the last year for which reports have been completed, there were filed 587,660 declarations, petitions, and certificates, and such correspondence as is filed in the Bureau relating to the incoming mail aggregating 612,317 pieces.

In the interest of good administration it is necessary to bring the personnel employed on the third floor in closer touch. By thus reorganizing, better efficiency and the usual result thereof, larger and better output is accomplished.

Raymond F. Crist
Commissioner of Naturalization.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Naturalization.
Washington

8/92

COPY

November 7, 1922.

8

MEMO. FOR CHIEF CLERK.

It is estimated that ther are in the Certificate Room on 4th floor the following outlawed declarations, certificates and petitions over twelve years old, and miscellaneous old special files, soldier afficavits, etc., that could be stored in some accessible place, the need for them being occasional and not daily. The amount of floor space now occupied by them is given in square feet.

144 drawers of certificates over 12 years old.....	55	sq. ft.
78 " " miscellaneous special files.....	45	"
185 boxes of declarations and petitions over 12 years	200	"
Shelves of outlawed declarations at side of room.....	30	"
Total floor space.....	330	sq. ft.

(Initials) H.B.R.

(Notation) Mr. Ginder?
Br. 174
Treasury

For original of this memorandum see file No. ~~167/286.~~
16/365

8/192

October 26, 1922.

Mr. E. W. Libbey,
Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Libbey:

In looking over certain files transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor at the time the latter Department was created, I find the inclosed, which examination will show pertains only to the Department of Commerce.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 10/26/22 BY

Chief Clerk.

G P
Inclosure.

September 30, 1922. 7/92

8

Mr. E. W. Libbey,
Chief Clerk,
Department of Commerce.

My dear Mr. Libbey:

In looking over certain old files turned over by the Department of Commerce to the Department of Labor at the time of the separation of the two departments, I find the inclosed matter, which relates in no way to the Department of Labor and should be returned to you. I do not believe there is anything in it of value, but I am forwarding it to you for such disposition of it as you may care to make.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. T. COMPTON
MAILED 9/30/22 Chief Clerk. JEB

G P
Inclosure.

The Czechoslovak Legation
Washington, D.C.

December 13, 1921.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind letter of December 7, granting favorable consideration to my request that Mr. Otto Dvoulety, an employee of this Legation be permitted to make studies of the archives and files of the Department of Labor.

Sincerely yours,

Honorable James J. Davis,

Secretary of Labor.

8-93 December 7, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 6th instant, requesting information relative to the filing and archiving system of the several departments of the United States Government, and requesting permission to have Mr. Otto Dvoulety, an employee of the Legation, visit the Department and examine its system of filing.

I can see no objection to this arrangement and if Mr. Dvoulety will visit the Chief Clerk of the Department every courtesy will be extended to him.

Sincerely yours,

Exact copy as signed by James J. Davis
Mailed
By
Secretary.
12/7/21

Mr. Bedrich Stepanek,
The Czechoslovak Legation,
Washington, D. C.

G 1

The Czechoslovak Legation
Washington, D.C.

DEC 7
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

December 6, 1921.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Czechoslovak Government has expressed a desire to be furnished with a report on the various filing and archiving systems of several Departments of the United States Government, in order to introduce into the Czechoslovak Governmental Departments such filing and archiving systems which would meet all modern requirements.

Mr. Otto Dvoulety, an employee of this Legation, has already made special studies in this connection, and has been admitted to archives and files of the Department of State and the War Department.

I will be grateful to you if a similar arrangement could be made so that Mr. Dvoulety might be admitted to make a brief study of the systems in the Department of Labor.

I am, my dear Mr. Secretary,

Very truly yours,

DR. BEDRICH ŠTĚPÁNEK
MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

To the Honorable,

The Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

August 18, 1920.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics:

1. Replying to yours of the 17th instant, I respectfully request that you retain the files of the Federal Electric Railways Commission, at least until such time as I can lay the matter before the Secretary and find what disposition he desires made of same.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. M. COMPERS
MAILED 8/16 Chief Clerk.

S.W.

163/211

COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington

August 17, 1920.

Memorandum for Mr. Gompers:

The file of material collected by Dr. Meeker as a member of the Federal Electric Railways Commission completely fills one drawer of the files in room 613. Several of the drawers in this file case are now vacant, and there is ample space at the present time for the Federal Electric Railways Commission file to remain where it is, if it is so desired.

Ethelbert Stewart

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics:

1. Replying to yours of the 17th instant, I respectfully request that you retain the files of the Federal Electric Railways Commission, at least until such time as I can lay the matter before the Secretary and find what disposition he desires made of same.

S. J. Gompers

Chief Clerk.

For original of this correspondence see file No. 18-92

GBL

8/92

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1920.

OFFICE CLERK
AUG 17 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Memorandum for Mr. Gompers:

The file of material collected by Dr. Meeker as a member of the Federal Electric Railways Commission completely fills one drawer of the files in Room 613. Several of the drawers in this file case are now vacant, and there is ample space at the present time for the Federal Electric Railways Commission file to remain where it is, if it is so desired.

Ethelbert Stewart

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

8/9

May 26, 1920

To Chief Clerk or Administrative Officer:-

At a meeting of file executives on May 20, 1920, the following committee was appointed to consider and formulate a plan for the organization of a filing association in Washington.

Miss Adelaide Hasse, Council of National Defence.
Mrs. Caroline W. Hicks, Railroad Administration.
Walter Keeton, Adjutant General's Office.
H. G. Porter, Patent Office.
G. L. McKinney, Public Health Service.

It is respectfully requested that you cooperate by designating as representatives to attend the initial meeting of the proposed organization, those officials or other employees of your Department or Service whose duties include the installation or operation of filing systems.

Through an interchange of views, ideas and experiences, it is confidently expected that material economies and improvements in the service will result. Such benefits cannot fail to result when an organization becomes an accomplished fact.

The initial meeting will be held in the auditorium of the New Interior Building at 2 P.M., Tuesday, June 1, 1920.

By direction of the Committee,

G. L. McKinney

G. L. McKINNEY

8

92

CHIEF CLERK
JUN 1 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

May 26, 1920

To Chief Clerk or Administrative Officer:-

At a meeting of file executives on May 20, 1920, the following committee was appointed to consider and formulate a plan for the organization of a filing association in Washington.

Miss Adelaide Hasse, Council of National Defence.
Mrs. Caroline W. Hicks, Railroad Administration.
Walter Keeton, Adjutant General's Office.
H. G. Porter, Patent Office.
G. L. McKinney, Public Health Service.

It is respectfully requested that you cooperate by designating as representatives to attend the initial meeting of the proposed organization, those officials or other employees of your Department or Service whose duties include the installation or operation of filing systems.

Through an interchange of views, ideas and experiences, it is confidently expected that material economies and improvements in the service will result. Such benefits cannot fail to result when an organization becomes an accomplished fact.

The initial meeting will be held in the auditorium of the New Interior Building at 2 P.M., Tuesday, June 1, 1920.

By direction of the Committee,

G. L. McKinney

G. L. McKINNEY

February 25, 1920.

A meeting of the Committee on Business Methods was called by the Chairman on request of the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization for a hearing on certain matters which he wished to bring before the Committee. Present: The Assistant Secretary (Chairman), the Chief Clerk (Secretary), the Disbursing Clerk, and the Chief of the Division of Publications and Supplies.

The Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization appeared before the Committee and made a statement in regard to the resolution of the Committee at its meeting on February 2 relative to the filing of petitions and declarations. The resolution referred to was as follows:

RESOLVED, by the Committee on Business Methods, that the Bureau of Naturalization discontinue the filing of petitions and declarations with certificates of naturalization, it being understood that such petitions and declarations shall be stored in such manner for ready access as the needs of the Bureau require.

The Deputy Commissioner stated that it was his opinion that this resolution was capable of misinterpretation, and asked for a decision thereon. It was decided that the Committee hold a meeting at 12 o'clock on February 26, at which time the administrative officers of the Bureau of Naturalization should be invited to appear relative thereto.

Secretary to the Committee

Approved:

Assistant Secretary.

8/73

February 2, 1920.

A meeting of the Committee on Business Methods was called by the Chairman to consider the recommendation of the Bureau of Naturalization for certain changes in its filing system. Present: The Assistant Secretary (Chairman), the Chief Clerk (Secretary), the Disbursing Clerk, and the Chief of the Division of Publications and Supplies.

The Assistant Secretary laid before the Committee the proposed change in the system of filing of declarations, petitions, and certificates of naturalization by the Bureau; this in accordance with Section 2, Article II of Business Methods of the Regulations. Mr. Crist, Director of Citizenship, appeared and explained the proposed change in the filing system. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

RESOLVED, by the Committee on Business Methods, that the Bureau of Naturalization discontinue the filing of petitions and declarations with certificates of naturalization, it being understood that such petitions and declarations shall be stored in such manner for ready access as the needs of the Bureau require.

S. J. GOMPERS

Secretary to the Committee.

Approved:

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary.

For original of above memorandum together with papers referred to therein see file [redacted] 8/73

COPY

October 1, 1919.

Mr. Samuel J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk, Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am prepared to enter into negotiations to supply your office with a machine for sorting mail and fil ng papers. If the matter of machine sorting and filing interests you, I should be glad of an opportunity to take up the subject with you and explain the principles under which the work may be done with the use of a machine. Any contract would, of course, be conditional on satisfactory performance of the work undertaken, and machines will be installed on purchase or on a rental basis, with or without option of purchase.

Trusting that the matter may have your favorable consideration, I am,

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED) H. C. GAUSS.

For the original of this letter
see file No. 8/33-B.

March 26, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF LABOR:

Mrs. Miller of our Information Division, who has had charge of the files of the Women's Division of the Committee on Public Information says that these files will be in complete shape for moving to the Division of Information and Education by Monday, and that Mrs. Taylor will arrange to send for them.

By verbal arrangement between Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Taylor, a digest of information on employments of women which was started by Mrs. Taylor and has been continued by Mrs. Miller will remain here until Mrs. Taylor can have copied additional material which she wishes.

J. B. Densmore,
Director General.

LM:MAB

No. 8-92

March 7, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 4th inst., requesting an outline of classifications and indexes of the files of this Department.

2. In reply thereto you are advised that the Department has no published data on this subject, but would be glad to permit a representative of your college to scrutinize the system in vogue.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. COMPERS
MAILED 3/7/19 BY
Chief Clerk.

Mr. J. C. Evans,
Rutgers College,
New Brunswick, N. J.

G W

RUTGERS COLLEGE
AND THE
State University of New Jersey
DIVISION OF EXTENSION TEACHING
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

8/92

Plainfield, N. J.
March 4, 1919.

RECEIVED
MAR 5
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Hon. William Bauchop Wilson
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The War Deaprtment, the Navy Department and the Railroad Administration have been kind enough to furnish me with an outline of their classifications and indexes of the files of their departments.

I am preparing a textbook on Filing. A number of students who will use this book are preparing for Civil Service and expect eventually to take positions in government departmental work.

I am requesting you to furnish me with similar data in regard to the files of your Department to the end that students may be definitely and intelligently trained for government service. It is because I appreciate the co-operation of the War and Navy Deaprtments and recognize the value of the information furnished that I am asking you for similar data.

I hope you will see your way clear to grant my request.

Yours very truly,

J. C. Evans

JCE:ECD

No. 8-92

February 28, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 25th inst. requesting information as to a uniform system of classification of files and inquiring whether this Department has any printed data on the methods of filing.

2. In reply thereto you are advised that the Department has no published data on this subject but would be glad to permit a representative of the American Red Cross to scrutinize the system in vogue in this department.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. COMPERS
MAILED 3/1/19 BY
Chief Clerk.

Mr. Colin Houle,
Director, Bureau of File Records,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

G W

FORM NO. 381

NATIONAL OFFICERS
WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT
ROBERT W. DE FOREST, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, TREASURER
JOHN W. DAVIS, COUNSELOR
STOCKTON AXSON, SECRETARY

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
CHAIRMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
ELIOT WADSWORTH, VICE-CHAIRMAN
GEORGE E. SCOTT, GENERAL MANAGER

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL
BY APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY P. DAVISON, CHAIRMAN
JOHN D. RYAN
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
HARVEY D. GIBSON
GEORGE B. CASE

EX OFFICIO
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
ELIOT WADSWORTH

February 25, 1919.

CHIEF CLERK
FEB 27 '19

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As a result of its greatly increased activities during the past two years, the American Red Cross has accumulated an enormous quantity of correspondence, reports and statistics containing information of great interest and value to the organization and to the general public.

These records, which are now being collected at our National Headquarters in Washington, are arranged under no uniform system of classification and are not indexed. In order that the data contained in this mass of records may be readily accessible, it is necessary that we know, first, what information they contain, and second, how it can be secured without loss of time and effort.

As a step toward the solution of this problem, a study of the various methods of classifying and indexing records in the Government departments and in commercial organizations is being undertaken by this Bureau.

Have you any printed data on the methods of your Department available for distribution which you could let us have ?

Very truly yours,

Colin Davis

Director, Bureau of File Records

CH:L

August 9, 1918.

8/92

Mr. Homer J. Brown,
U. S. Commissioner ofConciliation,
c/o E. B.Perry, Mgr., Indus. Wks.,
Bay City,Mich.

My Dear Mr. Brown:

In the future, when writing to the Department, will you kindly write separate letters covering each case which you may be working on - that is, cover one subject only in a letter. If this is not done, it necessitates making extra copies for the proper files.

Your attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Executive Clerk.

Original copy in File141-5

8/92

August 21, 1918.

Mr. William C. Liller,
U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation,
McLure Hotel,
Wheeling, W. Va.

My dear Mr. Liller:

In the future when writing to the Department, will you kindly write separate letters covering each case which you may be working on - that, is cover one subject only in a letter. If this is not done, it necessitates making extra copies for the proper files.

Your attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Executive Clerk.

P

ORIGINAL IN FILE ~~[illegible]~~. 51/258

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

8/92

August 2, 1918.

Director of Labor Adjustment Service:

All memoranda, instructions, etc. submitted to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary for their information or signature should be transmitted in duplicate so as to furnish a copy for the departmental files.

W B Wilson
Secretary.

G w

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

8
92

August 2, 1918.

Assistant Secretary:

All memoranda, instructions, etc. submitted to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary for their information or signature should be transmitted in duplicate so as to furnish a copy for the departmental files.

W B Wilson
Secretary.

G w

Sent to the following:

Chairman War Policies Board
Chief Clerk
Chief, Division of Publications and Supplies
Solicitor
Assistant Secretary
Disbursing Clerk
Bureau of Immigration
Bureau of Naturalization
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Children's Bureau
Director of Labor Adjustment
Director Working Conditions Service
Director Information and Education Service
Director Woman in Industry Service
Director Investigation and Inspection Service
Director Training and Dilution Service
Director Industrial Housing and Transportation
Director Civilian Insignia Service
Director, U. S. Employment Service

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

8
192

August 2, 1918.

Chief Clerk:

All memoranda, instructions, etc. submitted to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary for their information or signature should be transmitted in duplicate so as to furnish a copy for the departmental files.

W B Wilson
Secretary.

G w

No. 8/92 June 11, 1918.

Director General,
U. S. Employment Service:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 4th instant, relative to a filing system to fit the needs of your Service in its various branch offices.

In reply thereto, you are advised that, as you have laid out a definite plan for sizes of cards and files, the only question seems to be the method of filing and indexing. As you are in the best position to know the needs of your various stations, and your practical experience will bring forth a good system, I suggest that you work out such a system and submit it to this office for comment and advice.

EXACT COPY IS SIGNED BY S. J. COMPERS

Sent 6/11/18 H

BY

Chief Clerk.

G p

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

8

92

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

June 4, 1918.

Memorandum for Mr. Gompers,
Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

The United States Employment Service transacts business involving the creation of records which fall into these four categories: 1. Live employment records (on 4 by 6 inch cards). 2. Filled, or cancelled employment records (on 4 by 6 inch cards). 3. Accounts and reports (generally upon 8 by 10½ inch or 8 by 11 inch sheets). 4. Correspondence (on usual letter-size sheets).

It is desired to prepare uniform filing systems for the use of local offices operated by the Service, suited for offices as small as to be run by one man, and to the largest plants having 25 officials, so that clerks may work in any office and understand the filing.

For the purpose of securing the best and most practical system for filing these records, this letter is written to ask your advice. If you will outline the methods which you believe best adapted for filing each class of record, giving in detail the indexing, such cross-indexing as you feel cannot be dispensed with, and in general the methods you would recommend, it will be appreciated.

G. Meaynton

Assistant Director General.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

8/92

April 22, 1918.

Chief Clerk,

Department of Labor.

Dear Sir:

This letter serves to introduce Mr. Joseph Haley, who is in charge of the Secretary's File Room, this Department. Changes in the methods of filing are under consideration, and at the suggestion of the Secretary's Office Mr. Haley has been requested to call at several of the Departments in order to acquaint himself with the methods in vogue there.

Any assistance you may be able to give him will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

F. Elmore

Acting Chief Clerk.

File

8
9.2

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

IN REPLYING
ADDRESS THE SURGEON GENERAL
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

March 27, 1917.

The Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington.

Sir:

This Bureau is at present making a study of the most modern and approved methods of filing and recording correspondence. It will therefore be much appreciated if you feel free to furnish us with a copy of printed or other information concerning the file system in use in your Department.

By direction of the Surgeon General.

Respectfully,

Daniel Masterson
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1916.

To the Chief Clerk:

I am transmitting herewith attached copy of a memorandum addressed to the Bureau of Immigration (Division of Information) on the subject of filing, with special reference to labor distribution. Please note paragraph (5) relative to what is required of the telegraph operator, and issue appropriate instructions to him.

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary.

April 24, 1916.

Instructions for Filing. With Special Reference to Labor Distribution.

To the Bureau of Immigration (Division of Information):

The following instructions as to filing, with special reference to Division of Information files, are to be observed from this date, namely:

(1) All incoming mail and telegrams will be opened and inspected by the filing clerk of the Bureau of Immigration.

(2) All mail and telegrams so found to relate exclusively to labor distribution will be delivered to the filing clerk of the Division of Information.

(3) Mail and telegrams relating in part to labor distribution and in part to immigration proper, will be filed in the Bureau files but delivered to the Division temporarily for action and cross reference notations.

(4) All documents relating to labor distribution must be either filed in Division files or cross-referenced therein.

(5) To prevent confusion and extra work from such duplication of subjects in official communications as is provided for in (3) and (4), instruct all officials to write on immigration

only or labor distribution only in the same letter. When impracticable to avoid including both subjects in the same communication, the writer of letters must supply the Bureau filing clerk with a carbon copy for cross filing. The telegraph operator is hereby instructed to furnish Bureau filing clerk with two copies of incoming telegrams.

(SIGNED) LOUIS F. POST.

Assistant Secretary.

T. J. L.
A.V.P.
E.A.H

Mr. Watson

April 15, 1916.

Minutes of a meeting of the Committee on Business Methods held in the Office of the Assistant Secretary on April 15, 1916, at 2 P. M.

Present: Mr. Post (Chairman),
Mr. Watson,
Mr. Box,
Mr. Gompers.

The Secretary reported to the Committee that the Bureaus had been notified of the resolutions tentatively adopted by the Committee with respect to timekeeping and invited to comment thereon. (See copy of letter attached hereto.)

Upon consideration of the files of the Appointment Division the Committee was of opinion that some of the items might be eliminated from the service record card, but that inasmuch as there are very few cards written per year and the amount of work involved in filling in the spaces is so slight, the question of alteration of cards and instructions be temporarily passed, the Committee being of the further opinion that the cards themselves and several of the items are absolutely necessary as a matter of efficiency for statistical purposes.

Adjourned at 4 P. M. until Monday, April 17, 1916, at 3 P. M.

Secretary.

Approved:

Chairman.

Mr. Watson

92

April 12, 1916.

Minutes of a meeting of the Committee on Business Methods held in the office of the Assistant Secretary on April 12, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.

Present: Mr. Post (Chairman).
Mr. Watson,
Mr. Box,
Mr. Gompers.

The Committee had under detailed discussion the filing systems in the Disbursing Office and the Division of Publications and Supplies.

Adjourned at 12:15 P. M.

Secretary.

Approved:

Chairman.

No. 8/92 April 8, 1916.

Mr. James L. Wilmeth,
Chief Clerk, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wilmeth:

In accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of the 7th instant, an employee of this office will be designated to make further investigation of the possibility of removing material which this Department has stored at 409 Fourteenth Street and to make a report to you on the matter.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 4/8 BY
Chief Clerk.

Ww

7/2 A

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
CHIEF CLERK AND SUPERINTENDENT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

April 7, 1916.

Mr. Robert Watson,
Chief Clerk, Department of Labor,
Washington. D. C.

My dear Mr. Watson:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, relative to vacating the space occupied by your Department on the second floor of premises 409 14th Street, N. W. I note you state that your Department is already overcrowded for storage space, and do not know where you can shift your material from 409 14th Street, N. W.

While I am mindful of the difficulties which you are encountering, this Department would greatly appreciate it if you would make an earnest effort to find some other place for the storage of this material, which does not appear to be of very great value. If you would designate some one to call at this office for the purpose, possibly space in one of the other buildings in Squares 226-230 could be found that would take care of it until such time as you can find suitable space in a building under your own management.

I would be greatly indebted if you would give this matter your early attention, as we desire to clear the building 409 14th Street at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

James L Wemuth

Chief Clerk.

No. 7/2-A April 5, 1916.

Mr. James L. Wilmeth,
Chief Clerk, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wilmeth:

I have your letter of the 3d instant.

The recent arrival of our exhibit material from San Francisco has served to further accentuate the already overcrowded condition of our basement--the only available storage space in the building. In view of this and the further fact that we are likely to move from our present quarters in the not distant future, I am moved to ask if you cannot extend the privilege of keeping our material on Fourteenth Street a while longer.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

Ww

OFFICE OF
CHIEF CLERK AND SUPERINTENDENT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1916.

Mr. Robert Watson, Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Watson:

This Department has need for the building 409 Fourteenth Street, N. W., the second floor of which was loaned to your Department some time ago for storage purposes in an emergency.

There is still an accumulation of old files, etc., on the second floor of the building, and I wish you would have this removed at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

James L Wilmeth

Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ~~AND LABOR~~

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1913.

Mr. Robert Watson,
Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Referring to your letter of July 22, and to the several conferences had in my Office, relative to the transfer of correspondence between the Division of Supplies of this Department and the bureaus of your Department subsequent to December 31, 1912, I beg to advise you that the Chief of the Division of Supplies informs me that due to a change in his filing system this correspondence is intermingled with correspondence from all sources, and that to extract it from the files of his Division is a task almost impossible of performance, as it would take quite a long period of time to separate it.

Of course, if you insist on having this correspondence, the Department will endeavor to get it out of the files, but how long it will take or when it can be transferred I cannot tell at this time.

Very truly yours,

File

Chief Clerk.

W

No. 8-17 July 24, 1913.

Sir:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, transmitting therewith cards from the machinery record of the Division of Supplies of your Department that pertain to property transferred to this Department.

Respectfully,

Louis F. Post

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ~~ROBERT WATSON~~
MAILED 7-24 BY

1 Acting Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Commerce.

7
Hart

8/7

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ~~AND LABOR~~
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1913.

Sir:

In furtherance of Section 5 of the Act approved March 4, 1913, creating a Department of Labor, I transmit herewith the cards from the machinery record of the Division of Supplies of this Department that pertain to property transferred to the Department of Labor.

Rec'd.

Respectfully,

William C. Redfield
Secretary.

The Secretary of Labor.

No. 8/17 July 22, 1913.

Dr. Geo. C. Havenner,
Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:

I refer to your letter of the 15th--more particularly to the second paragraph thereof, relative to the transfer of correspondence between your Division of Supplies and the Bureaus of this Department subsequent to December 31, 1912.

It seems to me that the objections interposed to this transfer are more or less irrelevant to the point at issue. What we are seeking to ascertain is the intent of the statute, the pertinent section of which I quote:

> "Sec. 5. That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of any bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service in this Act transferred to the Department of Labor..... shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the Department of Labor."

It can hardly be contended that the recent records, any more than those which preceded them, are without the purview of this section; and, this being the case, I cannot see that the statement that it will impose additional labor on your Division of Supplies is entitled to any particular weight. Had this been the controlling factor in such similar questions as confronted us in the past, the consequences would certainly have been disastrous to the Department of Labor.

Again, I feel it is unnecessary to do more than assert that the opinion of an officer in your Department as to what records are of practical value to the Department of Labor is not conclusive.

I cannot escape the conclusion that these records are the legal property of the Department of Labor, and, inasmuch as the officers of our Publications and Supplies Division tell me it is essential we should have them, I trust you will direct that the transfer be made.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 7/22 BY Z
Chief Clerk.

rw/jw

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1913.

Chief Clerk:

Referring to letter from the Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce, addressed to you, relative to the transfer of certain records and papers from the Division of Supplies, Department of Commerce, and which you forwarded to this office for comment, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the act creating this department, in my opinion, directs specifically that all records, files, papers, letters, etc., pertaining to the work of the Bureaus transferred shall be also transferred to this department. In view of that fact, I do not see any good and sufficient reason why the Department of Commerce should retain the material in their general correspondence file and their auditor's file which has been placed in these files subsequent to December 31, 1912.

While it may be true that the segregation of this material will cause considerable work, yet, it seems to me that this more recent correspondence will be of sufficient importance to the workings of the Division of Publications and Supplies to more than warrant the time consumed in removing it from the file and transferring it to this department.

I, therefore, suggest that you take such steps as you may deem necessary to cause the transfer of the material above referred to.

S. J. Gompers

Acting Chief.

HAW/LHK

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1913.

My dear Mr. Watson:

Referring to your letter of July 2, regarding the transfer of certain records and papers from the Division of Supplies of this Department to the Division of Publications and Supplies of your Department, I beg to advise you that the Chief of the Division of Supplies states that his Division has no objection to transferring to your Department the cards in the machinery file pertaining to the property belonging to your Department.

Relative to the correspondence subsequent to December 31, 1912, between the Division of Supplies and the bureaus transferred to the Department of Labor, he states that this correspondence is not filed by bureaus but is intermingled with correspondence from all the other offices and bureaus of this Department and with the business public, and that it would involve too much labor to pick out that portion pertaining to the bureaus transferred. He also states that it would require considerable time and labor on the part of his Division in selecting that part of the auditor's files pertaining to the bureaus transferred and that it would not in his opinion be of practical value to your Department.

The cards in the machinery file for property transferred to your Department will be forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,

Geo. E. Warner,

Chief Clerk.

Mr. Robert Watson,
Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

W

No. 8-17 July 9, 1913.

Sir:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant transmitting certain official papers relating exclusively to the business of this Department.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED / / BY

Acting Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Commerce.

1

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1913.

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of March 4, 1913, creating a Department of Labor, the following official papers now on file in this Department, relating exclusively to the business of the Department of Labor, are hereby transferred to your Department:

Confidential letters of Commissioner Watchorn to Secretary Straus relative to immigration matters. Chief Clerk's file No. 67982.

Copy of report of Secretary Straus to Senator Dillingham, Chairman of the Immigration Commission. Chief Clerk's file No. 70379. } To Lynn 8/13/13

Papers in the case of George E. Baldwin, Immigrant Inspector, who was dismissed on charges. Chief Clerk's file No. 68823.

Confidential letters of Prof. J. W. Jenks relative to immigration matters. Chief Clerk's file No. 69432. } To Lynn - 8/13/13

Confidential correspondence relative to the restoration of the salary of the Chief of the Division of Naturalization. Chief Clerk's file No. 69427.

Confidential copy of report and other papers relating to the Lawrence strike. Chief Clerk's file No. 68117/9.

Papers in the case of charges preferred against Commissioner Neill by Thomas R. Dawley. Chief Clerk's file No. 68635.

Respectfully,

William C. Redfield

Secretary.

The Secretary of Labor.

Enclosures.

No. 8/17 July 2, 1913.

Chief Clerk,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor:

I transmit herewith a copy of the remarks prepared by the Acting Chief of the Division of Publications and Supplies of this Department, pertaining to the proposed transfer of official records and papers.

May I request an expression of opinion from you thereon?

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 7/2 BY
Chief Clerk.

Incl. 3337.

rw/jw

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SUPPLIES
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1913.

The Chief Clerk:

I return herewith your file No. 8-17 in reference to the transfer of official records and papers now on file in the Department of Commerce, relating exclusively to the business of the Department of Labor, which are to be transferred to this Department on July 1, or as soon thereafter as the work of the two Departments can be separated.

With reference to that part of the memorandum referring to the work of the Publications Division, the transfer is eminently satisfactory and seems to cover all branches.

In relation to that part relating to the Supplies Division, I desire to call your attention to the following: Provision is made for transferring the correspondence between the Division of Supplies, Department of Commerce, and the Bureaus of Immigration, Naturalization, and Labor Statistics, and the Children's Bureau, from the organization of each bureau to December 31, 1912. There is no doubt in my mind that the correspondence transferred should in each case date from the time of organization to the date of separation, as, in all probability, the more recent correspondence on this subject is more valuable and necessary to the furtherance of the work than the old correspondence.

In this connection, it is also noted that no mention has been made of correspondence known as the "Auditor's File," now in the files of the Supplies Division of the Department of Commerce. This contains correspondence relating entirely to property work. Since provision is made for the transfer of property returns from the bureaus transferred, a similar provision should cover the transfer of correspondence relating thereto.

The Division of Supplies of the Department of Commerce also has a file known as the "Machinery File." This contains an accurate record of all typewriters, adding machines, and other mechanical devices purchased for the various bureaus of the Department. This file is separated according to bureaus. It seems that that portion of this machinery record which refers to machinery purchased for the bureau involved should also be turned over to the Department of Labor, as such record would be needed when repairs are contemplated or changes made, as the record shows the date of purchase, all repairs, and cost of each article.

I deem this matter of sufficient importance to require your immediate attention.

S. J. Simpers
Acting Chief.

GTR

Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1913.

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of March 4, 1913, creating a Department of Labor, the following official records and papers now on file in this Department, relating exclusively to the business of the Department of Labor, will be transferred to your Department on July 1 or as soon thereafter as the work of the two Departments can be separated:

Division of Appointments

1. Service record cards of all persons in the employ of the Bureaus transferred, including index cards.
2. Personnel files of all persons in the employ of the Bureaus on date of transfer.
3. Personnel files of persons who were employed in the Bureaus transferred at the time of their (employees') separation from the service of the Department of Commerce and Labor.
4. Applications for appointment or transfer.
5. Such of the miscellaneous indexed correspondence as relates exclusively to the Bureaus transferred.
6. Requisitions for eligibles.
7. Book records (Treasury Department) relating to the personnel of the Bureau of Immigration.
8. Records and copies of bonds executed by officers in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.
9. Certain leave cards of employees in the Bureaus transferred.

Division of Publications

Complete files

Requisitions for printed stationery, July 1, 1911, to date:
Immigration Service
Naturalization Examiners

Invoices of printed stationery, July 1, 1911, to date:
Immigration Service
Naturalization Examiners
Samples of printed forms:
Immigration Service
Naturalization Service
Naturalization Examiners
Requisitions for blank forms and receipts for blank forms, August 31, 1909, to date:
Naturalization Examiners
Requisitions for blank forms and receipts for blank forms, September, 1906, to date:
Naturalization Service
"Cost record" and "Record of issues of envelopes, letter papers, etc.," July 1, 1912, to date (cards 5 x 8 inches):
Immigration Service
Naturalization Examiners
Bureau of Immigration
Bureau of Naturalization
Children's Bureau
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Index of books and numbered forms, with directions for printing (cards 3 x 5 inches):
Immigration Service
Naturalization Service
Index of special forms (cards 3 x 5 inches):
Immigration Service
Naturalization Service
Naturalization Examiners
Index of requests for printing and binding blank forms, July 1, 1910, to date (cards 3 x 5 inches):
Immigration Service
Naturalization Service
Naturalization Examiners
Index of courts and requisitions, September, 1906, to date (cards 3 x 5 inches):
Naturalization Service
Index of naturalization forms returned, July 1, 1910, to date (cards 3 x 5 inches).
Receipts for certificates of naturalization, September 26, 1906, to date (cards 3 x 5 inches).
Index to officers and requisitions for blank forms (cards 3 x 5 inches):
Immigration Service
U. S. Marshals receiving Immigration Service forms

Mailing list cards as follows:

Bureau of Labor Statistics

56. All publications
    Domestic
    Noncontiguous
    Foreign
57. Wholesale prices
58. Retail prices
59. Wages ahd hours of labor
60. Women in industry
61. Workmen's insurance, etc.
62. Industrial accidents and hygiene
63. Conciliation and arbitration
64. Labor laws of the United States
65. Foreign labor laws
66. Press notice to labor bulletins
67. Miscellaneous series

Bureau of Immigration

71. Report of Commissioner-General
72. Monthly Immigration Bulletin
73. Immigration Laws and Regulations
74. Treaty, Laws, and Regulations
76. Report of Chief, Division of Information

Bureau of Naturalization

75. Naturalization Laws and Regulations
77. Report of Chief, Bureau of Naturalization

Children's Bureau

151. General List

Miscellaneous correspondence relating to publications issued by Bureaus now under the Department of Labor

Daily record of distribution of publications:
- Children's Bureau
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Bureau of Immigration
- Bureau of Naturalization

Monthly record of distribution of publications:
- Children's Bureau
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Bureau of Immigration
- Bureau of Naturalization

Incomplete files

Memorandum invoices of envelopes, July 1, 1911, to date:
Immigration Service
Naturalization Examiners

Requisitions and receipts for stock books and blanks and printed envelopes, July 1, 1911, to date:
Bureau of Immigration
Bureau of Naturalization
Children's Bureau
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Requisitions and receipts for blank forms, July 1, 1911, to date:
Immigration Service

Certain material in the correspondence files relating to matters now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

Correspondence with the Public Printer concerning illustrations for publications issued by Bureaus now under the Department of Labor, requests from Members of Congress for such publications and answers thereto, and correspondence concerning contracts for special papers for the Naturalization Service.

Division of Supplies

Correspondence

Bureau of Immigration: From organization of Department to December 31, 1912.

Bureau of Naturalization: From organization of Bureau to December 31, 1912.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: From organization of Department to December 31, 1912.

Children's Bureau: From organization of Bureau to December 31, 1912.

Requisitions

Bureau of Immigration: July 6, 1903, to June 30, 1904, and fiscal years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and July 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913.

Bureau of Naturalization: Fiscal years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and July 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: September 4, 1903, to June 30, 1904, and fiscal years, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and July 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913.

Children's Bureau: June 27, 1912, and July 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913.

Invoices

Bureau of Immigration: July 1, 1910, to April 30, 1913.
Bureau of Naturalization: July 1, 1910, to April 30, 1913.
Bureau of Labor Statistics: July 1, 1910, to April 30, 1913.
Children's Bureau: July 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913.

Property Returns

Bureau of Immigration: September 30, 1905, to March 3, 1913.
Bureau of Naturalization: December 31, 1906, to March 3, 1913.
Bureau of Labor Statistics: December 31, 1906, to March 3, 1913.
Children's Bureau: December 31, 1912, to March 3, 1913.

Respectfully,

William B. Wilson

Secretary.

The Secretary of Labor.

B

May 29, 1913.

A

Dr. Geo. C. Havenner,
Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce.

My dear Doctor:

This is in answer to your letter of the 28th instant, transmitting a report from the Appointment Division relative to the proposed transfer of service record and index cards pertaining to such employees of the former Department of Commerce and Labor as have been transferred to the Department of Labor.

By way of preface, I wish to state that in my consideration of this matter I am proceeding upon the assumption that it is the disposition of your Department to extend to this Department in this proposition the same degree of hearty cooperation which has characterized its attitude in such matters of joint interest as have been presented to it for consideration since the Department of Labor came into being.

Reasoning along these lines, the first point to which I wish to direct your attention is the statement of Mr. Greenawalt in the second paragraph of his memorandum of the 15th instant:

> "The question is to be considered, first, from the standpoint of whether this Department is <u>required</u>, under the terms of the act, <u>supra</u>, to transfer the cards, and, second, whether, if it be decided that the cards may be legally retained by this Department, any useful purpose would be served by so retaining them, for certainly they would be of material value to the persons who will be required to look after personnel matters in the new Department."

This statement, it seems, is the promise upon which the entire argument concerning the retention of these cards is predicated. The inconsistency of it, when compared with the spirit in which the Department of Commerce met other problems which have been presented to it for consideration, is apparent at a glance. For instance, as of first importance, the question propounded is as to whether or not the law made it mandatory upon the Department of Commerce to dispense with these records, and the opinion (in which I by no means concur) having been reached that such is not the case, a line of strained reasoning in support of the conclusion that the transfer should not be made is advanced.

That any one of the three enumerated reasons advanced by Dr. Leadley constitutes a valid objection to the consummation of this plan, I am not prepared to concede, or that any of them will withstand a careful analysis, I do not believe. Considering them seriatim, we find that it is first stated:

> "1. This Department would not be able to furnish information of any kind relative to the employees transferred, which is important considering the many inquiries made and the resolutions introduced in both Houses of Congress. Certainly there would have to be some understanding that, with respect to the bureaus transferred, the Department could not furnish any information relative to the personnel which no longer belonged to it."

Is it not fair to assume that if Congress wishes information relative to these employees, it will direct such inquiries to the Department of Labor under whose jurisdiction they fall? As to:

> "2. The Civil Service Commission has recently ruled that persons separated from the bureaus transferred are eligible for reinstatement to any of the bureaus of this Department. Without the information contained on the cards, we would not be able to furnish the Commission with sufficient information to enable them to take action upon a request for reinstatement."

The Civil Service Commission likewise; may be expected to make requests for such information as it desires to this Department direct. The transfer of these cards to the Department of Labor, does not mean that they would be inaccessible to your Department. In fact, I feel no hesitancy in stating that requests to examine these cards for the purpose of securing such information as may be essential to the transaction of business by your Department will be duly honored. That the Civil Service Commission may call upon employees of your Appointment Division for this data, is purely conjecture. On the other hand, that considerable arrearage in the reports of this Department to the Civil Service Commission at present exists, is a fact.

I trust that the foregoing will be sufficient to establish to your satisfaction that the Department of Labor should have these records; and that they are part of the "official records and papers" that Sec. 5 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 contemplates shall be transferred to the Department of Labor, I firmly believe.

With reference to the distinction that is sought to be drawn between these "records" and the files to which they relate, and of which they are conceded to be an auxiliary, I merely wish to direct attention to the Act of February 16, 1889, 25 Stat. 672, as amended by Act of March 2, 1895, 28 Stat. 933 entitled, "An Act to Authorize and Provide for the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments," and to ask whether or not these cards are such records as would come within this inhibition. I think that they unequestionably are, and, as an integral part of the personnel files, it follows that as a matter of law they are such official records as the organic act providing for the creation of the Department of Labor contemplates should be transferred; and that legally, as well as equitably,

the Department is entitled to them.

I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy which you have extended in affording me the opportunity to peruse these papers.

Very truly yours,

RW-1

Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ~~AND LABOR~~

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

May 28, 1913.

Mr. Robert Watson,
Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I am sending you herewith the report from the Appointment Clerk regarding the transfer of the service record and index cards covering the employees transferred to your Department.

Kindly let me have your opinion regarding this matter.

Please return the papers to me at the earliest practicable date.

Very truly yours,

Ted Hammer,
Chief Clerk.

Enclosure
B

8/93

Interstate Commerce Commission

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK AND PURCHASING AGENT

Washington August 18, 1920.

93

Chief Clerk,
rtment of Labor,
, D.C.

ill you kindly advise the salaries, exclusive
id watchmen, elevator operators, and unskilled
your Department?

Very truly yours,

Leo Tuden
Chief Clerk.

No. 8/23 October 15, 1917.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, General President,
International Brotherhood of T. C. S. & H,
222 E. Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of the 8th instant.

Throughout the majority of the executive departments perhaps, no provision has been made for the employment of chauffeurs. Whenever, therefore, services of this character are required, it is customary to detail some qualified employee of the Department to the performance of this duty. It will be difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the average salary paid for this class of work. As far as I have been able to observe, however, the figures would approximate from $900 to $1000 per annum.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

Ww

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS·STABLEMEN·&·HELPERS OF AMERICA

AFFILIATED WITH THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICE OF
DANIEL J. TOBIN, GEN'L PRES.
222 E. MICHIGAN STREET
13

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

64/1

October 8, 1917

Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Kindly let me know the salary paid to chauffeurs employed by the Government to take care of cabinet officers and all other chauffeurs doing work in and around Washington outside of military service.

Many of our local unions are asking me for this information.

With kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Daniel J. Tobin

General President.

May 16, 1916.

Mr. Geo. L. Cain,
President, the National League Government Employees,
Manhattan Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to the request contained in your letter of the 12th ultimo, I have to inform you that there are only a few employees in this Department in Washington, D. C. who come under the designations contained in your list. They are as follows:

One engineer	$1,000
Four firemen	660
One painter	840
One cabinet-maker	900
One electrician	900
One chauffer	840
One chauffer	660
Five laborers	660

Respectfully,

Chief Clerk.

JAD-EVP.

APPOINTMENTS
RECEIVED
APR 1916
DEPT. OF LABOR

National League of Government Employees, Bureau Branch,
Manhattan Hotel, Washington, District of Columbia.
Return to Geo. L. Cain, President.

	Per Diem	Monthly	Annual	Quarters	Meals
Chief Engineer					
Engineer			1000		
1st Assistant Engineer					
2nd " "					
3rd " "					
Locomotive "					
Mill Worker					
Head Fireman					
4 Fireman					
Assistant Fireman					
Locomotive Fireman					
Machinist					
Assistant Machinist					
Head Tinsmith and Sheet Iron Worker					
Tinsmith and Sheet Iron Worker					
Head Painter					
Painter			840		
Head Steamfitter					
Steamfitter					
Head Plumber					
Plumbers					
Head Plasterer					
Plasterer					
Laborer to Plasterer					
Coal Sampler					
Blacksmith					
Horseshoer					
Head Baker					
Baker					
Cabinet Makers			900		
Oiler					
Coal Passers					
Electricians					
Carpenters					
Laundry Foreman					
Laundry Workers					
Florist					
Gardner					
Farm Hands					
Teamster					
2 Chauffers			840		
Charwomen			240		
Barbers					
Wheelwrights					
1 Laborers			660		

Branch Officers.

GEO. E. BAXTER, PRESIDENT,
1223 W ST. S. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. BURCH, VICE-PRESIDENT,
1423 U STREET S. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. B. ANDERSON, REC.-SECY.,
2232 CHESTER ST. S. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. J. SMITH, FIN.-SECY.,
STATION L, D. C.

JAMES GODDARD, TREASURER,
STATION L, D. C.

National Officers.

G. L. CAIN, President,
Lynn, Mass.
WM. M. COLLINS, V.-President,
Chicago, Ill.
W. H. GUERNSEY, Treasurer,
Washington, D. C.
W. T. HEBBARD, V.-President,
Washington, D. C.
C. H. MARTINSEN, Gen. Secy.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. M. CUNNEEN, Editor & Mgr. Journal,
Jersey City, N. J.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Branch No. 35

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

Executive Board.

CHAS J HARBAUGH,
STATION L, D. C.

LEWIS ANDERSON,
STATION L, D. C.

J. B. ANDERSON,
2232 CHESTER ST. S. E.

ELMER HOWARD,
STATION L, D. C.

BEN BURCH,
CONGRESS HEIGHTS, D. C.

93

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
APR 13 1916
CHIEF CLERK

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1916.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am seeking information as to rates of wages or salaries paid in the various Departments in Washington, and I would be pleased to have you give me the rate paid to such employees as you may have under your jurisdiction as per separate sheet accompanying this request.

I would appreciate an early and as detailed reply as you can possibly give me, as this information is desired by a Committee of Congress. Thanking you in advance for this courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

Geo. L. Cain.

President.

Manhattan Hotel.
Washington. D.C.

8/95 Division of Alien Observation

Tables Turned on Foe; German Riches Seized

Rivers of Money Flooding U. S. With Propa-

[illegible] Flow Into W[illegible]

Lib[illegible]

Concluded From Page One

ABLES TURNED ON GERMANS

fluence under alien control were eing used as sources of pressure pon our Government; enemy pow- over some of our most essential ources of production was so ex- tended and potent as to be actually embarrassing in the first days of he war. While the Secret Service had uncovered the sources of active propaganda, the sources of main- enance for the propaganda had to wait its discovery—there wasn't time, there weren't enough men to do the whole job at once. We dis- covered the propaganda and effectu- ally controlled it upon the outbreak of war; the discovery of the sources of its money support is not com- pleted even yet, and new disclosures are being made every day.

PALMER, QUAKER, SHOWS FIGHT.

How is it done? The answer in- volves the story of the Alien Prop- erty Custodian's Department. War as declared in April, 1917, but it s September before the Trading h the Enemy Act was passed, it was October before a man appointed to begin the work ncovering enemy wealth in this y. The man was A. Mitchell , a Pennsylvania Quaker who had een in Congress. It is an un- contradicted story in Washington that Mr. Palmer was offered the post of secretary of war by the President, but declined because war was a violation of his Quaker faith! However, many things have hap- ened since that time and there is o fighting spirit that now sur- asses Mr. Palmer's in intensity.

That is how the work began—with ne man. He carried his oath of of- ce around in his pocket, wondering here and how to begin. There was o precedent for what he was sup- posed to do; there was no informa- n to proceed upon. Finally he nted a room for an office, with a lored boy for attendant. He oked at his job and decided that if were to accomplish anything he st ask the assistance of the coun- And once more the tremendous tance of voluntary service was rated. People from all over try responded with their f enemy holdings. The ed in at the rate of y, completely swamping er's one-room office.

urn upward came one day Ralph Stone, of Detroit, walk- n to ask directions for the dis- sal of a large enemy-owned es- te he was handling. It happened hat Mr. Stone and Mr. Palmer had een classmates at Swarthmore. And he thought occurred to Mr. Palmer: "Here is Stone, an experienced trust ompany man; why not get him to rganize the gigantic trust depart- ent which will be necessary to andle these enemy estates?" That s precisely what Mr. Stone stayed x months to do, and Mr. Palmer requently acknewledges his indebt- dness to Mr. Stone's valuable and mply assistance. Detroit also pro- vided Mr. Palmer an able aide in W. G. Fitzpatrick, who until recent- ly was assistant director of the Bu- reau of Investigation.

As the reports continued to pour in, it became evident that the Alien Property Custodian had a most ex- e and complicated business on nds, a business which even- may exceed one billion dol- ars. His department now occupies seven floors of a large apartment building and has lately spread out mills, lumber camps and mills, steamship lines, insurance compan- ies, lace factories, cotton mills, piano factories, tobacco plantations, fruit farms, mines, saloons, hotels, a newspaper, a menagerie and cer- tain art enterprises. He keeps the largest general store in the world.

One naturally expects some very startling statements as to the ex- istence of a partnership between the German Government and the German business in the United States, some wild and mysterious tales of Ger- man industries serving as a cover for military invasion of this coun- try. But, on the whole, such ex- pectations are disappointed. It is possible, however, "if you have the mind of a prosecuting attorney," as one member of the department ex- pressed it, to observe a number of coincidences, the significance of which is obvious.

For illustration: It is a fact that two weeks before the European war broke out, the German woolen, cot- ton and silk industries in this coun- try received the largest supply of dyestuffs they had ever had in stock. They fortfied themselves with a year's supply of this com- modity—a practice unheard of be- fore. Moreover, for three weeks be- fore the outbreak feverish haste was observable everywhere to rush to German-owned industries enor- mously large quautities of raw ma- terial, so that additional warehouses had to be built to contain it. And, third, there was a definite, concerted movement among the German finan- ciers to unload all securities that probably would be affected unfavor- ably by war.

FOE PROPAGANDA FOUND IN FORESTS.

But the Alien Property Custodian deals only in facts, not conjectures. If you ask whether the department has uncovered any direct prepara- tions for an attack upon the United States, you will be given facts like the following:

St. Andrews Bay, Fla., is the near- est United States harbor to the Panama Canal. It is entirely in- closed by a belt of timber-land miles deep. For 75 miles in all directions the land and riparian rights are controlled by a member of a ruling German royal house. Ostensibly owned by the German-American Lumber Co., it was the scene of strange proceedings. Its officers and superintendents did not stay longer than a year, and were never chosen from the United States. A succes- sion of them came from the Argen- tine, Chile, Brazil, Mexico and other southern countries They changed as regularly as army officers. The profits of the business were dissem- inated in the United States for pur- poses not yet disclosed. The har- bor was a splendid one, but no one outside the company was permitted to use it. No one could get within 75 miles of it without trespassing. When war broke out a quantity of the most virulent German propagan- da was found in those forests, and two presidents of the company are now in internment camps in conse- quence.

The sequel is that the lumber for- ests of St. Andrews Bay are now turning out material for canton- ments and ships, and the harbor is the scene of numerous launchings of American craft. The 600,000 acres of lumber, property of a German prince, is proving a very cheap yet valuable adjunct to the United States in this war. Moreover, the Government is selling the harbor sites for the benefit of American commerce.

It is the opinion here that the origin of German commercial en- terprise in the United States was in- nocent of objectionable features. "Industrial colonization" and "peace- ful penetration" were afterthoughts.

Let us take "The House of Con- rad" as an example. Forty years ago, let us say, the elder Conrad began to do business with the Unit- America. As today on the battle- field, soldiers see a long string of shell holes, which by a little work in connecting them can be made into a trench, so the German Gov- ernment saw that by joining these large German-American businesses in some sentimental union for the Fatherland, it could avail itself of a great power here. In the mean- time, of course, the great German- American factories had their sec- tions of cities where the population was entirely German; they had their school boards; they had a native language newspaper or two; and the great business concerns, fol- lowing the American practice, usu- ally had representatives at Wash- ington, either in Congress or in the lobby, looking out for their in- terests.

Bent purely on business, these German-Americans had constructed something which by a little unifica- tion the German Government could use. But the important fact to be considered is that the German Gov- ernment made the discovery first. The maps in the Foreign Office sug- gested the plan. These German- American industrial centers began to be marked on German official maps as "German colonies." The German Government began to cul- tivate these expatriated business men. It sent its notables among them to stimulate their sentiment for the Old Land. It put its scien- tific and transportation service at their command. One of the last favors it did for them, and one which was intended to hold them in duty bound to help German pur- poses, was to give them warning of the war, and to ship them great sup- plies of essential commodities ob- tainable only in Germany, so that German-American business could continue profitably no matter who suffered.

In payment for this the German Government asked the vast German- American business influence to hold the United States aloof from the war. With their newspapers, their representatives in Congress and elsewhere, their financial pressure, their public standing generally, it was confidently believed they could do this with the methods supplied them by the German Government. Indeed, they had no doubt that they could do it. And they tried very hard, but failed.

Now, that is not nearly so excit- ing as tales of hidden armaments and thousands of reservists drilling by night, but, according to informa- tion at Washington, it comes nearer the fact; and if we can curb our taste for the sensational we shall be able to see that the more matter-of-fact conditions were really the more dangerous.

Well, what has become of these great properties? They are all working now for the United States Government, some of them directly, others indirectly. Americans have been put in charge of them. The woolen and cotton mills are turning out American uniforms. The steam- ship companies are carrying Amer- ican troops. The lumber companies are building American cantonments and ships. The food companies are supplying American fighting men. And to date about $45,000,000 have been put into the United States Treasury to buy Liberty Bonds.

GERMAN YEAR AGO, BUT AMERICANIZED NOW.

Indeed, there are now few really enemy alien businesses in this coun- try. The Alien Property Custodian has had to issue a warning against the mistaken zeal of American busi- ness men who seek to turn public prejudice against concerns formerly owned and operated by Germans. The concerns may have been Ger- man a year ago—they are now American, and their prosperity con- tributes to the American war chest.

Of course, the department meets with some skull- [illegible] dyed. Americans were allowed to buy back only three-fifths of their catch. And in doing so they were forced to pay the original cost—their own work—plus the expense of dressing and dying, plus a hand- some German profit, plus a 30 per cent duty to get their own Amer- ican furs back into the United States. The interests of the German fur barons were sold to American furriers for several millions of dol- lars, which was turned into the United States treasury, and now the American fur trade is independent, and a process of dyeing equal to that of Leipzig or London has been perfected. Thus a large source of profit has been securely placed in the hands of American industry. The list could be enlarged, but this will indicate how the system works.

GERMAN PROPERTY NOT STOLEN, HOWEVER

And what is to become of the value of these Gereman properties after the war? For the reader will understand, of course, that the United States is not stealing Ger- man property. It is, however, mak- ing all enemy property and money work for the United States in this war. The proceeds go into Liberty Bonds. Future disposition is in the hands of Congress and probably will not be decided until after the war. The more than one billion dollars in value now in sight will have considerable weight with Ger- many in the terms of settlement. Moreover, there will be an "account- ing" at the end of the war which may turn German property forever out of German hands. There is a strong feeling here that German capital, having proved its active enmity to the United States, should not be allowed to begin where it left off with the added advantage ac- cruing from American management during the war. There is a strong feeling that the aforesaid "House of Conrad" should be required to begin, if allowed to recommence at all, at the bottom of the ladder, in genuine competition and not with the advantage of the German gov- ernmental aid it has heretofore re- ceived. Certainly it is felt that the profits being made during the war and deposited in Liberty Bonds un- der no circumstances should be re- turned to the German owners of the properties.

One last point: Who is the "enemy" contemplated in these pro- ceedings? The definition of "enemy" is very interesting. Any person, re- gardless of citizenship or nativity, who is within the lines of the enemy, is regarded as an "enemy." Even an American citizen detained abroad within the enemy lines regarded as an "enemy" within terms of the "trading with enemy act." But a peaceful G or Austrian citizen residing not regarded as an enemy. A sons interned by the War Dep ment are "enemies," whether Am icans or other. Wives of ene aliens are counted as enemies to prevent their incomes reaching their husbands through neutral countries. All citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary who have been on enemy territory since the out- break of the European War are re- garded as "enemies." The list has 10 classifications. These are the most interesting:

POLICY ALWAYS HUMANELY AMERICAN

Why is an American citizen who is detained by the enemy classified as an "enemy." Because his very situation forces him to "trade with the enemy." If he has property in the United States, pressure may be brought to bear on him by rough usage or otherwise to dispose of it to purchase favors, and thus assist the enemy. Being classified as an "enemy," his property may be guarded in his interest by the United States Government, and at the same time prevented from becoming of assistance to the enemy. There are numerous cases, each full of

rty Custodian's Department. War as declared in April, 1917, but it s September before the Trading n the Enemy Act was passed, it was October before a man appointed to begin the work uncovering enemy wealth in this y. The man was A. Mitchell , a Pennsylvania Quaker who had been in Congress. It is an uncontradicted story in Washington that Mr. Palmer was offered the post of secretary of war by the President, but declined because war was a violation of his Quaker faith! However, many things have happened since that time and there is no fighting spirit that now surpasses Mr. Palmer's in intensity.

That is how the work began—with the man. He carried his oath of office around in his pocket, wondering where and how to begin. There was no precedent for what he was supposed to do; there was no information to proceed upon. Finally he rented a room for an office, with a colored boy for attendant. He looked at his job and decided that if he were to accomplish anything he must ask the assistance of the country.

And once more the tremendous assistance of voluntary service was illustrated. People from all over the country responded with their lists of enemy holdings. The [illegible] poured in at the rate of [illegible] a day, completely swamping Palmer's one-room office.

Return upward came one day in Ralph Stone, of Detroit, walking in to ask directions for the disposal of a large enemy-owned estate he was handling. It happened that Mr. Stone and Mr. Palmer had been classmates at Swarthmore. And the thought occurred to Mr. Palmer: Here is Stone, an experienced trust company man; why not get him to organize the gigantic trust department which will be necessary to handle these enemy estates?" That is precisely what Mr. Stone stayed six months to do, and Mr. Palmer frequently acknewledges his indebtedness to Mr. Stone's valuable and timely assistance. Detroit also provided Mr. Palmer an able aide in W. G. Fitzpatrick, who until recently was assistant director of the Bureau of Investigation.

As the reports continued to pour in it became evident that the Alien Property Custodian had a most extensive and complicated business on his hands, a business which eventually may exceed one billion dollars. His department now occupies seven floors of a large apartment building and has lately spread out to include a second large building which is alien property. In six months after he began Mr. Palmer was directing a trust company second in size to none in the country. He has an extensive voluntary organization of investigators, including 30,000 lawyers, probate judges, banks, tax commissions, postmasters and real estate boards. He also has the co-operation of the Secret Service Sections of the Army and Navy, the Department of Justice and the War Trade Board and the governmental agencies. Thus he has spread over the country a vast net which is slowly but surely gathering in all the sources of enemy wealth existing here.

ENEMY PROPERTY $450,000,000 THIRD OF REPORTS.

There are now in this department 25,000 property reports, only a third which has thus far been placed on the books, but this third totals $450,000,000. There are enormous holdings not yet uncovered; there are other holdings in control of camouflage American corporations hastily organized to preserve German property for its original owners.

Today Mr. Palmer is running 250 very large business concerns, plate factories, woolen mills, steel among them being breweries, choc-

terial, so that additional warehouses had to be built to contain it. And, third, there was a definite, concerted movement among the German financiers to unload all securities that probably would be affected unfavorably by war.

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The sequel is that the lumber forests of St. Andrews Bay are now turning out material for cantonments and ships, and the harbor is the scene of numerous launchings of American craft. The 600,000 acres of lumber, property of a German prince, is proving a very cheap yet valuable adjunct to the United States in this war. Moreover, the Government is selling the harbor sites for the benefit of American commerce.

It is the opinion here that the origin of German commercial enterprise in the United States was innocent of objectionable features. "Industrial colonization" and "peaceful penetration" were afterthoughts.

Let us take "The House of Conrad" as an example. Forty years ago, let us say, the elder Conrad began to do business with the United States. Business increased and he conceived the idea of building a branch mill here to obviate the payment of duties on his goods. So he sent his son over to build a mill, and sent workmen to man it and German machinery to equip it. The younger Conrad did well and sent large sums every year back to Germany to his father. Of course, the German Government saw to it that it received a handsome share of the elder Conrad's American profits. Presently other German manufacturers were following the older Conrad's plans, and they too were building factories in America—usually in the neighborhood of other German-American factories.

The sons thus established in America setttled down and married, some of them, American girls; sent their sons to Harvard and Yale, and became to all appearances good citizens, and were even chosen to public office. More and more German businesses established themselves in America, until their methods were felt in every field. The "Made in Germany" goods were mostly made in America, in factory towns along the eastern coast.

WISHED BIG FIRMS UNITED FOR FATHERLAND.

Then one day the German Government awoke to what it had here in

them to stimulate their sentiment for the Old Land. It put its scientific and transportation service at their command. One of the last favors it did for them, and one which was intended to hold them in duty bound to help German purposes, was to give them warning of the war, and to ship them great supplies of essential commodities obtainable only in Germany, so that German-American business could continue profitably no matter who suffered.

In payment for this the German Government asked the vast German-American business influence to hold the United States aloof from the war. With their newspapers, their representatives in Congress and elsewhere, their financial pressure, their public standing generally, it was confidently believed they could do this with the methods supplied them by the German Government. Indeed, they had no doubt that they could do it. And they tried very hard, but failed.

Now, that is not nearly so exciting as tales of hidden armaments and thousands of reservists drilling by night, but, according to information at Washington, it comes nearer the fact; and if we can curb our taste for the sensational we shall be able to see that the more matter-of-fact conditions were really the more dangerous.

Well, what has become of these great properties? They are all working now for the United States Government, some of them directly, others indirectly. Americans have been put in charge of them. The woolen and cotton mills are turning out American uniforms. The steamship companies are carrying American troops. The lumber companies are building American cantonments and ships. The food companies are supplying American fighting men. And to date about $45,000,000 have been put into the United States Treasury to buy Liberty Bonds.

GERMAN YEAR AGO, BUT AMERICANIZED NOW.

Indeed, there are now few really enemy alien businesses in this country. The Alien Property Custodian has had to issue a warning against the mistaken zeal of American business men who seek to turn public prejudice against concerns formerly owned and operated by Germans. The concerns may have been German a year ago—they are now American, and their prosperity contributes to the American war chest.

Of course, the department meets with some skullduggery. To prevent seizure some German owners have transferred their property to pseudo-Americans on notes which are to be paid in the year 1937, or some other date safely set beyond the end of the war. In other instances, sham American corporations have been organized to save property for German owners. In all such cases, as soon as they were discovered, the Alien Property Custodian takes prompt action.

When properties are sold, the buyers are strictly investigated, and their subsequent actions are carefully noted. If it is discovered that they have acted for the former German owners, or have practiced any deceit whatsoever in the transaction, they are fined and the property confiscated. It is an extremely costly proposition to oppose the Government in this matter.

It would be an interesting speculation to consider what effect all this is to have on American business. The insurance business already has been benefited since a dozen large foreign-owned insurance companies are in liquidation, their business being taken over by American companies. Others may be closed out as the work progresses.

The American fur business was completely controlled from Leipzig. America was simply the collecting and shipping agency. Every pelt had to go to Leipzig to be dressed and

war. The more than one billion dollars in value now in sight will have considerable weight with Germany in the terms of settlement. Moreover, there will be an "accounting" at the end of the war which may turn German property forever out of German hands. There is a strong feeling here that German capital, having proved its active enmity to the United States, should not be allowed to begin where it left off with the added advantage accruing from American management during the war. There is a strong feeling that the aforesaid "House of Conrad" should be required to begin, if allowed to recommence at all, at the bottom of the ladder, in genuine competition and not with the advantage of the German governmental aid it has heretofore received. Certainly it is felt that the profits being made during the war and deposited in Liberty Bonds under no circumstances should be returned to the German owners of the properties.

One last point: Who is the "enemy" contemplated in these proceedings? The definition of "enemy" is very interesting. Any person, regardless of citizenship or nativity, who is within the lines of the enemy, is regarded as an "enemy." Even an American citizen detained abroad within the enemy lines is regarded as an "enemy" within the terms of the "trading with the enemy act." But a peaceful German or Austrian citizen residing [illegible] is not regarded as an enemy. A[illegible] sons interned by the War Department are "enemies," whether Americans or other. Wives of enemy aliens are counted as enemies to prevent their incomes reaching their husbands through neutral countries. All citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary who have been on enemy territory since the outbreak of the European War are regarded as "enemies." The list has 10 classifications. These are the most interesting:

POLICY ALWAYS HUMANELY AMERICAN

Why is an American citizen who is detained by the enemy classified as an "enemy." Because his very situation forces him to "trade with the enemy." If he has property in the United States, pressure may be brought to bear on him by rough usage or otherwise to dispose of it to purchase favors, and thus assist the enemy. Being classified as an "enemy," his property may be guarded in his interest by the United States Government, and at the same time prevented from becoming of assistance to the enemy. There are numerous cases, each full of human interest, in all these classifications.

Out West a farmer boy wrote in that when war between the United States and Germany seemed imminent, his father decamped for Germany to fight for his Fatherland. He left his wife and six children on the farm. The son reported the farm as enemy property, as required by law, but pleaded that he be allowed to keep it to support his mother and the other children. He said they were all Americans at heart. They did not wish to be punished for their father's act. Of course, the Alien Property Custodian arranged that the tenor of that family's life go on undisturbed. Its policy in all such cases is admirably and humanely American.

It cannot be too often or too explicitly said that the subject of an enemy government residing in this country will never be molested by the American Government as long as he conducts himself properly. We do not follow the course of the German government in such matters. We do not punish people because of their nationality. The law-abiding resident, no matter where his allegiance may be, is perfectly secure during his period of good behavior. In a long search through the activities of the Government at war, the present writer has been unable to find a single trend toward oppression of any kind.

Dome Mines	8¾	8¾		
Erie com.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Do, first pref.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Gen. Motors	143¼	147	143¼	146
Do, pref.	81⅝	81¾	81⅝	81⅝
Goodrich Rub.	45	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Gt. North. pref.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Gt. North .Ore	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Greene Cananea	44½	44½	44½	44½
Inspiration Cop.	52⅝	52½	52⅝	52½
Int. Mer. Marine	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26⅝
Do, pref.	96¾	97⅝	96¾	97¼
Int. Paper	36½	36½	36½	36½
Intern'l Nickel	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30¼
Kansas City So.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Kelly-Springfield	50	50¾	50	50¾
Kennecott Cop.	33⅞	34	33¾	33¾
Lack. Steel Co.	83	83	83	83
Lee Tire	22	22	21¾	21¾
Lib. Bonds 3½s	99.94	99.98	99.94	99.98
Lib. Bonds 4s	93.50	93.56	93.48	93.52
Lib. Bonds (1947)	94.42	94.42	94.36	94.36
Lib. Bonds 4¼s	95.84	95.40	95.26	95.40
Lib. Bds 4¼s (1)	94.42	94.42	94.42	94.42
Lib. Bds. 4¼s (2)	93.50	93.54	93.46	93.50
Maxwell com.	27	27¼	27	27¼
Mex. Petroleum	101⅝	101¾	101	101⅝
Miami Copper	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
Midvale Steel	52	52	52	52
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
Nat. En. & Sta.	51½	51½	51½	51½
National Lead	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
N.Y., N.H. & H.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
N. Y. Central	71½	71½	71½	71½
Ontario Silver	9½	9½	9½	9½
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33	33
Pennsylvania	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
Pittsburgh Coal	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Pressed Steel Car	70⅝	70½	70⅝	70½
Ray Consol.	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
Ry. Steel Spring	61	61	61	61
Rep. Iron & S.	91¾	92	91¾	91¾
Do, pref.	101	101	101	101
Reading com.	87½	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜
Sinclair Oil	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
Southern Pacific	84⅛	84⅛	84	84
Southern Ry.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Studebaker Corp.	44	44¼	44	44¼
Texas Co.	152	152	151	151
Tobacoc Prod.	69	69	68½	69
Union Pacific	121⅛	121⅛	120⅞	121
Un. Cigar Stores	99	99	98¾	98⅞
U. S. Steel com.	108⅝	108¾	108⅛	108¾
U. S. Ind. Al.	127½	127¾	127¼	127½
Vir. Car. Chem.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Wabash com.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do, pref A	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅞
Do, pref B	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
Wells Fargo	71	71	71	71
Western Union	78	78	78	78
White Motor	42½	42½	42½	42½
Wilson Pack	61¾	62	61¾	62
Willys-Overland	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19¾

Boston Copper.

Reported for The News by Benentt, Smith & Co., 116 Griswold street:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Arizona Com.	15	15	14¼	14¼
Boston & Mont.	53	53	52	52
Copper Range	48	48	48	48
Davis-Daly	6	6	6	6
East Butte	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛
Island Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
New Cornelia	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nipissing	8½	8½	8½	8½
North Butte	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Osceola	50	50	50	50
Quincy	67½	68½	67½	67½
Tuolomne	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

Foreign Securities.

The following quotations are furnished by the National City Co., 147 Griswold street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For'n Sec. 5s, Aug., 1919	97⅛	97⅜
Anglo-French 5s, Oct., 1920	93⅝	93⅞
British 5s, Sept., 1918	99¾	99⅞
British 5½s, Feb., 1919	99¼	99⅞
British 5½s, Nov., 1919	98	98¼
British 5½s, Nov., 1921	95½	95⅝
French Rep. 5½s, April, 1919	98	98¼
Paris 6s, Oct., 1921	89¼	89⅝
Russian 5½s, Dec., 1921	55	57
Russian 6½s, June, 1919	56	58
Russian Rouble 5½s, 1926	96	100

Toronto Stocks.

Official Saturday quotations of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, supplied by Hamilton B. Wills, 264 Penobscot Bldg.

PORCUPINES.

	Bid.	Asked
Davidson		30
Dome Extension	9¾	10½
Dome Lake	12	15
Dome Mines	850	900
Elliot-Kirkland	36	40
Hollinger Cons.	455	465
Lake Shore	65	68
Kirkland Lake	29	32
McIntyre	128	130
Newray	12	13½
Porcupine Crown	11	11½
Schumacher	17	20
Teck-Hughes	12	15
Vipond	12	13½
West Dome Cons.	9¼	9¾

COBALTS.

Adanac	7	8
Beaver	23	25
Chambers-Ferland	12½	13½
Coniagas	220	250
Crown Reserve	20	24
Gifford	1¾	2
Hargraves	4¼	4½
Kerr Lake	550	585
La Rose	35	38
Mining Corporation	210	220
McKinley-Darragh	38½	40
Nipising	860	875
Ophir	5½	6
Peterson Lake	9¾	10½
Temiskeming	30½	31
Trethewey	22	25

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 750; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; easier, $7@18.50, a few $10.

MINING

Opening quotations reported for The News by Hamilton B. Wills, 264 Penobscot building.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska British Col.	50	53
Big Ledge	1	1⅛
Boston & Montana	52	54
Butte-Detroit	15	18
Caledonia	45	47
Calumet & Jerome	1 1-16	1⅛
Canada Copper	1⅝	1¾
Cons. Arizona	1¾	1⅞
Cons. Copper Mines	5¼	5½
Cresson Gold	4⅝	4⅞
First National	1⅞	2¼
Goldfield Cons.	22	25
Green Monster	7-16	9-16
Hecla Mining	4¾	5
Howe Sound	4	4⅜
Iron Blossom	⅜	7-16
Jerome Verde	7-16	8-16
Jim Butler	59	61
Jumbo Extension	10	13
Hull Copper	55	65
Silver King Arizona	7-16	½
Magma Copper	30	33
Mason Valley	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	1¼	1½
Mother Lode	35	37
Ohio Copper	1	1 1-16
Ray Hercules	4⅛	4½
Rochester Mines	36	37
Silver King Cons.	1¼	1¾
Standard Silver Lead	5-16	7-16
Tonopah Belmont	2¾	3
Tonopah Cash Boy	4½	5½
Tonopah Extension	1⅝	1¾
Tonopah MacNamara	30	33
Tonopah Mining	2½	3
United Eastern	3 7-16	3 9-16
United Verde Extension	36½	37½
West End Cons.	1⅝	1 3-16
White Caps	28	30
Wilbert	8	10

Detroit Stock Exchange

LISTED STOCKS.
CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme White Lead com.	17½	
Do preferred		19¾
Am. Light & Trac. com.	188	190
Do preferred	93	95
Amer. Public Utilities com.		20
Do preferred		44
Auto Body Co.		7¾
Bower Roller Bearing Co.		18½
Charcoal Iron of Amer. com.	7⅞	8¼
Do preferred	6	6¼
Cities Service Co. com.	208	210
Do preferred	74	75
Coahuila Lead & Zinc		1⅜
Columbia Sugar	9⅞	10
Com. Ry., P. & Light com.	22	24
Do preferred	43	45
Continental Motor Co. com.	5⅜	5⅝
Do preferred, new	94	
Detroit Creamery Co.	19½	20
Detroit Edison Co.	104¾	
Detroit Iron & Steel com.		20¼
Do preferred	9⅝	
Edmunds & Jones com.	14	17
Do preferred	75	90
Ford Motor Co. of Canada	165	172
Iron Silver Mining Co.		105
S. S. Kresge com.	87	
Do preferred	100	103
Michigan Sugar Co. com.	73	
Minnesota Sugar Co. com.	125	
National Grocer Co.	96¾	
Pacific Gas & Electric com.	33	35
Do preferred, xd	78	80
Packard Motor Co. com.		124
Do preferred		95
Parke, Davis & Co.	85	87
Reo Motor Co.	14⅝	15⅛
Scotten-Dillon Co.	39	41
Trussed Con. Steel com.		31½
Do preferred		10
White Star Line	46	49
Wolverine Port. Cement Co		8⅞

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

American Loan & Trust Co.		160
American State		160
Central Savings		325
Detroit Savings	275	
Dime Savings		282
Federal State	127	140
First & Old Detroit National	185	
First State		194
Highland Park State		281
Merchants National		160
Nat'l Bank of Commerce	183	191
Peninsular State		230
Peoples State	267	272
United Savings Bank		
Wayne County Home		
Detroit Trust Co.	260	277
Security Trust Co.	260	
Union Trust Co.		180

BONDS.

Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1936	86½	
Det. & Flint 5s, 1921		96
Det. & N. W. 4½s, 1921		89
Det. & Pon. Ry. 5s, 1922	91	94
Det. & Pon. 4½s, 1926		96½
Det. & Pt. H. S. L. 5s, 1950		85
Det., R., R. & L. O. 5s, 1920	104½	105½
Det., Y. & A. A. 6s, 1924	95½	98
Det., Y., A. A. & J. 5s, 1926	82	88
Det. United Ry. 4½s, 1932	72¾	75½
Det. Edison Co. 5s, 1933	97½	99
Det. Ed. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1940	91¼	92
Detroit Edison Deb. 7s	104½	105½
East. Mich. Edison 5s, 1931		94
Det. City Gas G.M. 5s, 1913-23		94¾
Det. & Sub. Gas 5s, 1923		93
Mich. State Tel. 5s, 1924	89¾	93
Tol., Fre. & Nor. 5s, 1920	94	
By-Prod. Coke Corp. 6s, 1930	98¼	100½
Det. Rock Salt Co. 6s, 1932		91

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The opening of the cotton market today was the most active in many weeks and the advance of 31 to 79 points which occured at the

...on luxuries of necessities takes labor, material and credit from the government or makes it pay a higher price for these commodities. One of the most important services that can now be performed will be to bring this elemental economics to the minds of the workers in munition factories and shipbuilding works who, receiving higher wages than ever before, are inclined to spend too freely.

Of necessity, business men are making every effort to turn their sales into cash or negotiable paper. Large houses are in position to enforce short credit terms and there is a gratifying increase in the employment of the trade acceptance. In this connection, correspondents generally report that collections have never been better. Several wholesalers in different lines state that their outstandings are the lowest in the history of their business.

CORN MADE SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCES IN WEEK

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Lively jumps in corn prices this week have resulted from adverse crop reports and from a decided falling off in receipts. Compared with a week ago, the market this morning was 4 1-4c to 5 1-4c higher. Oats, however, were 1-2c to 5-8c down. Provisions scored net gains of 30c to 35c.

Hot winds in the southwest led to authoritative estimates that some important producing sections would show corn crop depreciation amounting to as much as 47 per cent. Reports that owing to heat and dryness the crop elsewhere had suffered a serious loss of condition were also given widespread notice, and it was said the total United States yield would be 140,000,000 bushels less than had been expected. Welcome rains and cheering war news led afterward to temporary partial setbacks in values, but were more than offset later by car shortage complaints and by a notable shrinkage of the supplies arriving from rural holders.

Larger hedging of the new crop forced oats down in value. Belated covering by shorts, though, caused a transient bullish flurry during the windup of the July delivery.

In provisions the fact that values were nearing the legal maximum tended to restrict business. The market, nevertheless, reflected the strength of corn and hogs.

CORN PRICES LOWER WITH ACTIVE MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—General selling, chiefly to even trades for the week end, gave the corn market today a material setback. Gratifying war news also tended in a general way to favor the bear side. Support was slow to develop. Opening prices, which varied from 1-8 off to 3-8c advance, with August $1.57 1-4 and September, $1.59 to $1.59 1-2, were followed by declines all around to much below yesterday's finish.

Liberal offerings of the new crop had depressing effect on oats. Some of the selling was credited to the southwest. After opening unchanged to 1-2c lower, with August 68 3-4 to 69c, the market continued to recede.

Next to no business was done in provisions. Prices were nominally steady.

EARLY GRAIN MARKET.

The corn market opened weak this morning, the first prices unchanged to ½c higher, but the market at once began to ease off and the decline continued until a loss of 1⅝c to 1½c had been recorded. Oats opened ¼c to ⅜c lower and on second sales went to a decline of ⅝c to ¾c with no recovery anywhere.

Receipts at Chicago were 699 cars of wheat, 154 cars of corn and 308 cars of oats.

Opening quotations here were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 white, $2.21; No. 2 red, $2.23; No. 2 mixed, $2.21 per bu.

Corn—No. 4 yellow, $1.70; No. 5 yellow, $1.55 per bu.

Oats—Standard, 77½c; No. 3 white, 77c per bu.

...demand for more stuff... reason is as good as any other. Wh... said of butter and eggs applies al... potatoes. Eastern shippers are tryin... force another advance in prices. At... the offers coming in the past day o... are at higher figures, but so far as... be learned receivers here refuse to n... Receipts of berries and small fruits... light, but at the prices asked there... to be enough to supply the demand.

Apples—New, $2@2.50 per bu.

Bananas—Good shipping stock, 6½... per lb.

Beans—Lima, 17c per lb.

Butter—Fresh creamery, extras, ... creamery firsts, 42½c per lb.

Cherries—Michigan, 16-qt cases, ... $3.75@4; sweet, $4@4.25; Califo... $2.10@2.50 per box.

Currants—Red, $5@5.50; cherry, $7... 8 per bu.

Dressed calves—Fancy country ... 23@24c; choice, 21@22c; common, ... per lb.

Eggs—Michigan, new cases, first, c... dled, 39½@40c; western first, candled, ... @38½c per doz.

Fresh vegetables—Lettuce, 45@50c ... bu; watercress, 35@40c per doz; carr... $1.25@1.50 per bu; turnips, $1.25@1.50 ... bu; cucumbers, hothouse, 60@75c per ... beets, $1.25 per bu; cabbage, 75@8... per bu; cauliflower, $2 per crate; egg pla... $2.50@3 per doz; hothouse tomatoes, 8... 10v per lb; home grown, $3@3... per bu; asparagus, flats, $2@2.25 per ... basket flat; green beans, $1@1.25 ... beans, $1@1.25 per hamper; radishes, lon... 65@75c; round, 75c@$1 per doz; gre... onions, 18@20c per doz; green peppers, ... basket flats, $1@1.25; small hampers, $1... @1.75; large cases, $2@3; green peas, $2... @2.75 per bu; Kalamazoo celery, 20@2... per doz; head lettuce, $1.25 per bu.

Hay—Detroit dealers are paying the fo... lowing prices, f. o. b. Detroit: No. 1 tim... othy, $22.50@23; standard, $21.50@22; N... 1 light mixed, $21.50@22; No. 2 timoth... $20.50@21; No. 1 mixed, $18@19; No. ... clover, 15@16 per ton; wheat and ... straw, 8.50@9; rye straw, $9.50@10 ... ton.

Hides—No. 1 cured hides, 19c; N... green hides, 17c; No. 1 cured bulls ... No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cure... kip, 24c; No. 1 green veal kip, 22c; ... cured murrain, 19c; No. 1 green ... 17c; No. 1 cured calf, 37c; No. ... calf, 35c; No. 1 horsehides, $6; No. ... hides, $5; sheepskins, as to amo... wool, 50c@$3; No. 2 kip and ca... No. 2 hides, 1c off.

Huckleberries—$7 per bu.

Lemons—$9@9.50 per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, standard ... $4.25@4.50; flats, $1.25@1.35; Honey De... Casabas, $3.75@4 per crate; watermelon... 60@75c each.

Nuts—Walnuts, 24@26c; almonds, 20... 22c; pecans, 17@18c; filberts, 19@20c; Br... zils, 14@16c; peanuts, fancy roasted, 20... jumbo, 22c per lb. Nutmeats—Five-poun... cartons, almonds, 45c; walnuts, 65c; p... cans, 85c per lb.

Oranges—Valencias, $7@7.25 per b...

Onions—California, $3.50@4 per sa... Creoles, $4.25 per sack.

Peaches—6-basket crates, $3.50@3.75; ... bertas, $4@4.25 per bu.

Pineapples—Cuban, $4.75@5 per crate.

Poultry—Broilers, large, 35@36c; sm... 32@33c; hens, 31@32c; lightweights ... leghorns, 29@30c; roosters, 19@20c; duc... 29@30c; ducklings, 38@40c.

Potatoes—New, car lot prices, $5.50... per bbl.

Raspberries—Red, $8.50@9; black, $8@8... per bu.

Tallow—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c per lb...

JOBBING PRICES.

Canned goods—Apples, gals, $5; ... beans, $1.25@2. Corn—Fancy Ma... standards, $1.50. Salmon—Socke... tub flat, $8.20; tall Alaska ... Alaska pink, $2.50. Peas—M... standard Maryland tomat... case.

Coffee—Santos, standard, ... um, 18@20c; fancy, 20@22... 15c; 1-lb packages, 18@22c; ... 29c per lb.

Flour—In paper sacks, all bled... @11.80 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, to jobbers—... $34.66; fine middlings, $36.66; star... middlings, $36.66; coarse cornmeal, ... cracked corn, $70; corn and oats chop, ... @55 per ton.

Oil—Raw linseed, $2; boiled lins... $2.02; kerosene in barrels, 12.2c; gaso... 23.2c per gal.

Provisions—Mess pork, $49; family por... $49@50c; clear backs, $51@54 per b... hams, 22@25c; shoulders, 25c; briskets, ... @29½c; lard, 27½@28½c per lb.

Sugar quotations were as follows: Cr... tal dominoes, 2-lb, $11.04; do, 5-lb, $11... Eagle tablets, $10.04; cut loaf, $9.54; cub... $8.79; xxxx powdered, $8.54; standard po... dered, $8.49; granulated, extra coa... $9.08; granulated, fine in bulk, $8.04; ... 25-lb cartons, $8.24; crystal dominoes, ... cases, $8.44; crystal dominoes granulat... 2-lb, 3½-lb and 5-lb cartons in cases, $... diamond A, $8.04; confectioners' A, $7.94; ... No. 4, $7.74; No. 5, $7.69; No. 6, $7.64; No. ... 7, $7.59; No. 8, $7.54; No. 9, $7.49; No. 10... $7.44; No. 11, $7.39; No. 12, $7.34; No. 13... $7.29; No. 14, $7.29; No. 15, $7.29; nor... caking mixture, $8.70; beet granulate... $7.95; 25-lb cartons, $8.15 per 1... household powdered 1s, 24 to cas... household powdered 1s, 48 to ca... per case.

FIGHT FOR SEATS BEGUN BY PARK SUPERVISORS

Mandamus proceedings to show cause why the six supervisors of the

Vir. Car. Chem..	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Wabash com. ..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do, pref A...	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅞
Do, pref B...	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
Wells Fargo ...	71	71	71	71
Western Union ..	78	78	78	78
White Motor ...	42½	42½	42½	42½
Wilson Pack ..	61⅝	62	61⅝	62
Willys-Overland..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19¾

Boston Copper.

Reported for The News by Benentt, Smith & Co., 116 Griswold street:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Arizona Com.....	15	15	14¼	14¼
Boston & Mont..	53	53	52	52
Copper Range....	48	48	48	48
Davis Daly	6	6	6	6
East Butte	10½	10½	10½	10½
Island Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
New Cornelia....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Nipissing	8½	8½	8½	8½
North Butte	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Osceola	50	50	50	50
Quincy	67½	68½	67½	67½
Tuolomne	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

Foreign Securities.

The following quotations are furnished by the National City Co., 147 Griswold street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For'n Sec. 5s, Aug., 1919	97⅛	97⅝
Anglo-French 5s, Oct., 1920..	93⅝	93⅞
British 5s, Sept., 1918.....	99¾	99⅞
British 5½s, Feb., 1919.....	99¼	99⅞
British 5½s, Nov., 1919.....	98	98¼
British 5½s, Nov., 1921.....	95½	95⅝
French Rep. 5½s, April, 1919	98	98¼
Paris 6s, Oct., 1921.....	89¼	89⅝
Russian 5½s, Dec., 1921.....	55	57
Russian 6½s, June, 1919.....	56	58
Russian Rouble 5½s, 1926....	96	100

Toronto Stocks.

Official Saturday quotations of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, supplied by Hamilton B. Wills, 264 Penobscot Bldg.

PORCUPINES.	Bid.	Asked
Davidson	.....	30
Dome Extension	9¾	10½
Dome Lake	12	15
Dome Mines	850	900
Elliot-Kirkland	36	40
Hollinger Cons.	455	465
Lake Shore	65	68
Kirkland Lake	29	32
McIntyre	128	130
Newray	12	13½
Porcupine Crown	11	11½
Schumacher	17	20
Teck-Hughes	12	15
Vipond	12	13½
West Dome Cons.....	9¼	9¾
COBALTS.		
Adanac	7	8
Beaver	23	25
Chambers-Ferland	12½	13½
Coniagas	220	250
Crown Reserve	20	24
Glifford	1¾	2
Hargraves	4¼	4½
Kerr Lake	550	585
La Rose	35	38
Mining Corporation	210	220
McKinley-Darragh	38½	40
Nipisisng	860	875
Ophir	5½	6
Peterson Lake	9¾	10½
Temiskeming	30½	31
Trethewey	22	25

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 750; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; easier, $7@18.50, a few $10. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; strong. Heavy, $20.40@20.75; mixed yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $20.85@20.90; roughs, $19@18.25; stags, $12@14. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; active, steady to strong. Lambs, $14@18; yearlings, $10@15; wethers, $13.50@14; ewes, $6@13; mixed sheep, $13@13.50.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; bulk, $19.10@19.40; heavy, $19.30@19.50; packers and butchers, $19.20@19.50; light, $19@19.35; pigs, $17.75@18.50. Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; including 100 southerns; steady. Prime fed steers, $17.75@18.50; dressed beef steers, $13@17.50; southern steers, $7.50@17; cows, $6@13; heifers, $7.50@14; stockers and feeders, $7.50@17.80; bulls, $7.50@10; calves, $7.50@13.50. Sheep—Receipts, 500; steady. Lambs, 14.50@17.25; yearlings, 11@15; wethers, $10@14; ewes, $8@12.50.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market 5@10c higher; lights, $19.45@19.70; pigs, $18.50@19.25; mixed and butchers, $19.30@19.65; good heavy, $19.50@19.65; bulk, $19.40@19.65. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; native beef steers, $11.50@18.25; yearlings, steers and heifers, $9.50@15.50; cows, $7.50@12.50; stockers and feeders, $8.50@12; beef cows and heifers, $7.50@15.50; native calves, $7.75@14. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market steady; lambs, $14@17; ewes, $11.

Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Cotton futures opened strong; October, 26.40@26.68 cents; December, 25.95@26.35 cents; January, January, 26.20@26.38 cents; March, 26.28 cents.

Cotton futures closed firm. October, 27.50; December, 27.05; January, 26.92; March, 26.80; May, 26.05.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme White Lead com.....	17½	.....
Do preferred	.....	19¾
Am. Light & Trac. com.....	188	190
Do preferred	93	95
Amer. Public Utilities com..	.....	20
Do preferred	.....	44
Auto Body Co.....	.....	7¾
Bower Roller Bearing Co.....	.....	18½
Charcoal Iron of Amer. com.	7⅞	8¼
Do preferred	6	6¼
Cities Service Co. com.....	208	210
Do preferred	74	75
Coahuila Lead & Zinc.....	.....	1⅝
Columbia Sugar	9⅞	10
Com. Ry., P. & Light com...	22	24
Do preferred	43	45
Continental Motor Co. com...	5⅜	5⅝
Do preferred, new.....	94	.....
Detroit Creamery Co.....	19½	20
Detroit Edison Co.....	104¾	.....
Detroit Iron & Steel com.....	.....	20¼
Do preferred	9⅝	.....
Edmunds & Jones com.....	14	17
Do preferred	75	90
Ford Motor Co. of Canada....	165	172
Iron Silver Mining Co.....	.....	105
S. S. Kresge com.....	87	.....
Do preferred	100	103
Michigan Sugar Co. com.....	73	.....
Minnesota Sugar Co. com....	125	.....
National Grocer Co.....	96¾	.....
Pacific Gas & Electric com...	33	35
Do preferred, xd.....	78	80
Packard Motor Co. com.....	.....	124
Do preferred	.....	95
Parke, Davis & Co.....	85	87
Reo Motor Co.....	14⅝	15⅛
Scotten-Dillon Co.	39	41
Trussed Con. Steel com.....	.....	31½
Do preferred	.....	10
White Star Line.....	46	49
Wolverine Port. Cement Co .	.....	8⅞
BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
American Loan & Trust Co...	.....	160
American State	.....	160
Central Savings	.....	325
Detroit Savings	275	.....
Dime Savings	.....	282
Federal State	127	140
First & Old Detroit National.	185	.....
First State	.....	194
Highland Park State.....	.....	281
Merchants National	.....	160
Nat'l Bank of Commerce.....	183	191
Peninsular State	.....	230
Peoples State	267	272
United Savings Bank.....	.....	.....
Wayne County Home.....	.....	.....
Detroit Trust Co.....	260	277
Security Trust Co.....	260	.....
Union Trust Co.....	.....	180
BONDS.		
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1936	86½	.....
Det. & Flint 5s, 1921.....	.....	96
Det. & N. W. 4½s, 1921.....	.....	89
Det. & Pon. Ry. 5s, 1922....	91	94
Det. & Pon. 4½s, 1926.....	.....	96½
Det. & Pt. H. S. L. 5s, 1950..	.....	85
Det., R., R. & L. O. 5s, 1920.	104½	105½
Det., Y. & A. A. 6s, 1924...	95½	98
Det., Y., A. A. & J. 5s, 1926.	82	88
Det. United Ry. 4½s, 1932..	72¾	75½
Det. Edison Co. 5s, 1933....	97½	99
Det. Ed. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1940.	91¼	92
Detroit Edison Deb. 7s.....	104½	105½
East. Mich. Edison 5s, 1931.	.....	94
Det. City Gas G.M. 5s, 1913@23	.....	94¾
Det. & Sub. Gas 5s, 1923....	.....	93
Mich. State Tel. 5s, 1924....	89¾	93
Tol., Fre. & Nor. 5s, 1920....	94	.....
By-Prod. Coke Corp. 6s, 1930.	98¼	100½
Det. Rock Salt Co. 6s, 1932..	.....	91

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The opening of the cotton market today was the most active in many weeks and the advance of 31 to 79 points which occured at the start in all positions except August, which dropped 20 points under small selling orders, carried new crop positions up into new high ground for the present bull movement. October sold early at 26.85 cents and December at 26.35 cents on heavy covering due to bullish weather conditions all over the belt, favorable war news and prospects for increased exports as a result of the decision to permit Lancashire cotton mills to run more hours weekly and to use increased machinery. Later October shot up to 26.87 cents and December to 26.40 cents representing 63 to 66 points net advance on these two positions, while January, at 26.38 was 79 points net higher. Active Liverpool buying emphasized the Lancashire news and there was also buying for southern and other outside accounts.

Cotton, spot, steady. Middling, 31.10.

WAR CUTS FORD OUTPUT; SEVERAL PLANTS CLOSE

Curtailment of motor car production in accordance with Government requirements has resulted in the Ford Motor Co. closing several assembling plants in various parts of the country. The plants were used to assemble parts manufactured at the main plant in Detroit.

Increasing war work at the local plant reduced the car output, which is now said to be but 350 cars a day. Five of the plants closed have been leased to the Government for war purposes.

important producing sections would show corn crop depreciation amounting to as much as 47 per cent. Reports that owing to heat and dryness the crop elsewhere had suffered a serious loss of condition were also given widespread notice, and it was said the total United States yield would be 140,000,000 bushels less than had been expected. Welcome rains and cheering war news led afterward to temporary partial setbacks in values, but were more than offset later by car shortage complaints and by a notable shrinkage of the supplies arriving from rural holders.

Larger hedging of the new crop forced oats down in value. Belated covering by shorts, though, caused a transient bullish flurry during the windup of the July delivery.

In provisions the fact that values were nearing the legal maximum tended to restrict business. The market, nevertheless, reflected the strength of corn and hogs.

CORN PRICES LOWER WITH ACTIVE MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—General selling, chiefly to even trades for the week end, gave the corn market today a material setback. Gratifying war news also tended in a general way to favor the bear side. Support was slow to develop. Opening prices, which varied from 1-8 off to 3-8c advance, with August $1.57 1-4 and September, $1.59 to $1.59 1-2, were followed by declines all around to much below yesterday's finish.

Liberal offerings of the new crop had depressing effect on oats. Some of the selling was credited to the southwest. After opening unchanged to 1-2c lower, with August 68 3-4 to 69c, the market continued to recede.

Next to no business was done in provisions. Prices were nominally steady.

EARLY GRAIN MARKET.

The corn market opened weak this morning, the first prices unchanged to ½c higher, but the market at once began to ease off and the decline continued until a loss of 1⅝c to 1½c had been recorded. Oats opened ¼c to ⅜c lower and on second sales went to a decline of ⅝c to ¾c with no recovery anywhere.

Receipts at Chicago were 699 cars of wheat, 154 cars of corn and 308 cars of oats.

Opening quotations here were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 white. $2.21; No. 2 red, $2.23; No. 2 mixed, $2.21 per bu.

Corn—No. 4 yellow, $1.70; No. 5 yellow, $1.55 per bu.

Oats—Standard, 77½c; No. 3 white, 77c per bu.

The September deal at Chicago opened as follows: Corn, $1.59 to $1.59½; oats, 68⅝c to 68¼c per bu.

Toledo Grain.

Quotations furnished by Caughey-Jossman Co.: Corn—$1.73. Oats—72½@75c. Rye—$1.62. Clover seed—Spot, $17.50; October, $16.85; prime alsike, October, $14.60; timothy seed, spot, $4.35 per bu.

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Mercantile paper, four months, 6; six months, 6. Sterling 60-day bills, 4.72½; commercial 60-day bills on banks, 4.72; commercial 60-day bills, 4.71¾; demand, 4.75 5-16; cables, 4.76 7-16. Francs, demand, 5.71; cables, 5.69⅝. Guilders, demand, 51½; cables, 52. Lire, demand, 8.01; cables, 8.00; roubles, demand, 13½; cables, 14 nominal. Bar silver, 99⅝. Mexican dollars, 77. Government bonds easy. Railroad bonds steady.

FOE ADMIRALTY CHIEF OUT; "HEALTH" CAUSE

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—Admiral von Holtzendorff, chief of the German admiralty staff, has been retired for reasons of health, according to an announcement by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin. Admiral Reinhardt Scheer, commander of the battle fleet, has been designated to succeed Admiral von Holtzendorff.

ton.

Hides—No. 1 cured hides, 19c; N green hides, 17c; No. 1 cured bulls No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cure kip, 24c; No. 1 green veal kip, 22c cured murrain, 19c; No. 1 green 17c; No. 1 cured calf, 37c; No. calf, 35c; No. 1 horsehides, $6; No. hides, $5; sheepskins, as to amo wool, 50c@$3; No. 2 kip and cal No. 2 hides, 1c off.

Huckleberries—$7 per bu.

Lemons—$9@9.50 per box.

Melons—Cantaloupes, standard crat $4.25@4.50; flats, $1.25@1.35; Honey De Casabas, $3.75@4 per crate; watermelon 60@75c each.

Nuts—Walnuts, 24@26c; almonds, 20 22c; pecans, 17@18c; filberts, 19@20c; Bra zils, 14@16c; peanuts, fancy roasted, 20 jumbo, 22c per lb. Nutmeats—Five-poun cartons almonds, 45c; walnuts, 65c; p cans, 85c per lb.

Oranges—Valencias, $7@7.25 per b

Onions—California, $3.50@4 per sa Creoles, $4.25 per sack.

Peaches—6-basket crates, $3.50@3.75; bertas, $4@4.25 per bu.

Pineapples—Cuban, $4.75@5 per crate.

Poultry—Broilers, large, 35@36c; sm 32@33c; hens, 31@32c; lightweights leghorns, 29@30c; roosters, 19@20c; duc 29@30c; ducklings, 38@40c.

Potatoes—New, car lot prices, $5.50 per bbl.

Raspberries—Red, $8.50@9; black, $8@8 per bu.

Tallow—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c per lb

JOBBING PRICES.

Canned goods—Apples, gals, $5; beans, $1.25@2. Corn—Fancy Ma standards, $1.50. Salmon—Socke tub flat, $8.20; tall Alaska Alaska pink, $2.50. Peas—M standard Maryland tomat case.

Coffee—Santos, standard um, 18@20c; fancy, 20@22 15c; 1-lb packages, 18@22c; 29c per lb.

Flour—In paper sacks, all blen @11.80 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, to jobbers $34.66; fine middlings, $36.66; stan middlings, $36.66; coarse cornmeal, cracked corn, $70; corn and oats chop, @55 per ton.

Oil—Raw linseed, $2; boiled lins $2.02; kerosene in barrels, 12.2c; gaso 23.2c per gal.

Provisions—Mess pork, $49; family por $49@50c; clear backs, $51@54 per b hams, 22@25c; shoulders, 25c; briskets, @29½c; lard, 27½@28½c per lb.

Sugar quotations were as follows: Cr tal dominoes, 2-lb, $11.04; do, 5-lb, $11. Eagle tablets, $10.04; cut loaf, $9.54; cub $8.79; xxxx powdered, $8.54; standard po dered, $8.49; granulated, extra coa $9.08; granulated, fine in bulk, $8.04; 25-lb cartons, $8.24; crystal dominoes, cases, $8.44; crystal dominoes granulat 2-lb, 3½-lb and 5-lb cartons in cases, $ diamond A, $8.04; confectioners' A, $7.94; No. 4, $7.74; No. 5, $7.69; No. 6, $7.64; No. 7, $7.59; No. 8, $7.54; No. 9, $7.49; No. 10 $7.44; No. 11, $7.39; No. 12, $7.34; No. 13 $7.29; No. 14, $7.29; No. 15, $7.29; no caking mixture, $8.70; beef granulate $7.95; 25-lb cartons, $8.15 per household powdered 1s, 24 to case household powdered 1s, 48 to ca per case.

FIGHT FOR SEATS BEGUN BY PARK SUPERVISORS

Mandamus proceedings to show cause why the six supervisors of the City of Highland Park should not be allowed to sit in the Wayne County board of supervisors were begun in Judge Webster's court today. The Highland Park supervisors were not allowed seats at the last session of the Wayne County board, and the proceedings are against the chairman and the board. Judge Webster set the hearing for Aug. Highland Park became a city April 4 and thus lost its township representation on the board. The charter permits the Mayor, city assessor, commissioner of public works, commissioner of the department of welfare, the commissioner of public utilities and the commissioner of the department of finance to sit as supervisors.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NAMES U. S. LUMBER DELEGA

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. C. Beale, of the forestry branch the Provincial Department of Land has been named British Columbia lumber commissioner to the United States, Great Britain and France, was announced. His special missio in his new work will be to obta markets for the forest produc of the province.

No. 8-95. February 13, 1918.

The Honorable,
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 11th instant, advising this Department that Mr. Clarence L. Reames, United States Attorney for the District of Portland, Oregon, has been temporarily relieved from service in his district, and appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General for the Western Judicial District of the State of Washington.

In reply thereto, I will advise that the Department has since September 4, 1917, been cooperating with Mr. Bruce Bielaski, of your Department, with reference to alien enemies.

Steps will be taken at once to notify allconcerned in compliance with your request.

Cordially yours,

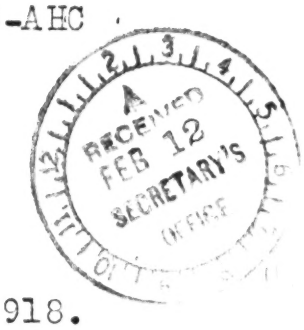
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY Loussi Post
MAILED 2-14-18 BY L

G 1 Assistant Secretary.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

JLO'B-AHC

Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.



February 11th, 1918.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Labor,

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to advise you that Clarence L. Reames, Esq., United States Attorney for the District of Portland, Oregon, has been temporarily relieved from service in his district, and appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General for the Western Judicial District of the State of Washington to undertake and supervise all suits, prosecutions or other legal proceedings connected with the enforcement of the President's Proclamation relating to alien enemies, and violations of the Laws of the United States relating to treason, sedition, the Espionage Act, the Selective Service Act (including liquor and vice zones) and Section 9 of the Shipping Act. The United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington will co-operate with and assist Mr. Reames in this special field.

This appointment has been made because of the unusual amount of War Work of a legal character which

requires immediate attention in the Western District of Washington.

I have the honor to request that you will forthwith issue, by wire if possible, to all officers and employees of your Department in the Western District of Washington, specific instructions to co-operate with and render all possible assistance to Mr. Reames in matters falling within the scope of the "War Work" assigned to him, asking them especially to arrange to attend conferences with him at which information can be exchanged and the general work of the Government in this field pushed forward vigorously and with unity of purpose.

Respectfully,

Acting Attorney General.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

MAGYAR MUNKÁSOK VÉDŐ SZÖVETSÉGE

350 EAST 81 STREET

NEW YORK, ... 191....
December 12

Hon. William B. Wilson
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED DEC 14 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Sir:-

The Hungarian Workers' Protective League wishes to submit to the competent Authorities and the American public the claim of the Hungarian workers, that it is in the interest of this Country that the Hungarians in the United States should not be declared Enemy Aliens.

For the purpose of presenting this case to the public, we call a mass mass meeting of Hungarians on December 14, 8 P.M. at Central Opera House, (205 E. 67th st.) New York City. to which you are respectfully invited.

Yours very truly

Jos. H. Geech

Secretary

F/96

HELYZET

ork on December 5,

NYUGATI

ellenséges tüzér-
különösen Bour-
vékeny. Gyalogsá-

itosságu esemény

t-tól keletre és
tte az ellenséges
en támadás kifej-

dságában nagyon
szakra, Ypres-től
ágyuharcok foly-

NYUGATI

üzérség nagyon
le-Champagne és

a Lorges körze-
rcvonalak elleni

harcvonal egyéb

itettek le. Még
hant alá.
isons de Cham-
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okoztunk. A
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lytak a nap fo-

UGATI

precht trónörö-
Poelcapelle és
gyalogság szá-
nt át, de tüze-

ben, Inchy és
tt a tüzérség
sapataink ered-

jelentőségü har-
országut közötti
atatlanul táma-
az angol lövész-
hiába feszitette

Biztonságban van a pénze,

HA

nánlunk helyezi el kamatozó betétül.

NÉMETH JÁNOS ÁLLAMI BANK

395 BROADWAY

NEW YORK.

13 DOLLÁRÉRT 6 COLUMBIA LEMEZZEL

szállitunk bárhová egy kitünő **gyártmányu DANOLÓGÉPET.**

5000 szebbnél-szebb hanglemez mindig raktáron. — **Danológépek $10-tól $200-ig. Heti 1 dolláros részletre is eladunk.**

SZILÁGYI & COMPANY

1580 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK

(a 82. és 83. utcák között).

Nyitva mindennap este 10 óráig, vasárnap is. Telefon: Lenox 2901.

Kötelező katonai gyakorlatok az egyetemen

True translation filed with the Postmaster of New York on December 5, 1917, as required by the act of October 6, 1917.

Carleton L. Browson, a City College dékánja, kicsapással fenyegeti mindazokat a diákokat, akikre kötelező a katonai kiképzés és elmaradnak a rendes gyakorlati órákról.

Ez a lényege a dékán tegnapi fölszólitásának, amely figyelmeztetés akar lenni annak a 16 és 19 év közötti, körülbelül 300 fiatalembernek, akik közül többen egyáltalán nem vettek részt a gyakorlatokon, mig mások csak néhányszor vettek részt.

Lyons őrnagy, a katonai kiképzés vezetője, még e hét folyamán átadja a dékáni hivatalnak ama diákok névsorát, akik a 22-ik ezred kaszárnyájában nem jelentek meg a gyakorlatokra.

A gyakorlatokról elmaradt fiatal emberek közül többen elmondták tegnap a Call riporterének, hogy a kötelező katonai kiképzésnek az intézetbe való bevezetése ellen akartak tiltakozni, a mikor a gyakorlatokról elmaradtak. Azt mondják, hogy a dékán fölszólitása megfélemlités akar lenni arra, hogy rákényszeritse

WILSON ELNÖK BESZÉDJÉNEK BEFEJEZŐ RÉSZE

True translation filed with the Postmaster of New York on December 5, 1917, as required by the act of October 6, 1917.

(Technikai okok következtében tegnapi lapunkban Wilson elnöknek a kongresszushoz intézett beszédét csak addig a szakasz ig közöltük, ahol az Ausztria-Magyarország elleni hadüzenetet kéri. Alább adjuk a beszéd befejező részét.)

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Sajátságosnak találják talán önök, hogy az önök előtt most elmondott érveimből erre a következtetésre jutok? Nem sajátságos, sőt a tény az, hogy az elmondottak nak ez elkerülhetetlen logikája. Austria-Magyarország ezidőszerint nem rendelkezik önmaga fölött, hanem a német kormány vazallusa. Ebben a sulyos vállalkozásban nekünk a fönnálló tényekkel szem be kell nézni és érzelmi szempontok mellőzésével kell cselekednünk. Ausztria-Magyarország kormánya nem a saját kezdeményezésére, avagy népeinek kivánsága és hangulata szerint cselekszik, hanem mint egy másik nemzetnek az eszköze. Szembe kell állitani az ő erejükkel a mi erőnket és a központi hatalmakat egy hatalomnak kell tekintenünk.

A háborut más módon nem lehet sikeresen folytatni. Ugyanezen logika arra vezet bennünket, hogy hadat kellene üzennünk Bulgáriának és Törökországnak is; azok az országok is Németország eszközei. De azok csupán eszközei és szükséges cselekedeteinknek egyelőre nem állnak közvetlenül utjában.

Ebben a háboruban elmegyünk bármilyen határig, ameddig a szükség elvisz bennünket, de véleményem szerint, csak addig menjünk, ameddig az azonnali gyakorlati megfontolás parancsolja és minden egyebet mellőzzünk.

SZIGORU TÖRVÉNYEK SZÜKSÉGESEK AZ ELLENSÉGES IEDEGENEKRE.

A háboru és annak további fejleményei folytán ki fog derülni, hogy minő pénzügyi és katonai intézkedéseket kell magunkévá tennünk, de bátorságot veszek magamnak, hogy más törvényalkotásokat ajánljak az önök figyelmébe. Szeretnék a háboru sikeres és tel-

taival és ama természeti erőforrások gazdaságos fejlesztésének kérdésével, amelyek még a szövetségi kormány ellenőrzése alá tartoznak, a lehető legrövidebb idő alatt foglalkozzék a kongresszus s pedig határozott eréllyel az alkotó munka szemmel tartásával.

Egy ilyen törvény égető szüksége napról-napra nyilvánvalóbbá válik.

A kiviteli kereskedőink kombinációjának szabályozására vonatkozó törvényjavaslatot, amely a mult ülésszakban terjesztetett be és amely külkereskedelmünk eredményesebb szervezését s a ko-operáció módozatait foglalja magában, minden körülmények között el kell készitení ebben az ülésszakban.

A képviselő urak engedelmével ama véleményemet is kifejezem, hogy a rengeteg háborus költségekre megszavazott közpénzeket, amelyeknek megszavazása, ha a háborut annak rendje és módja szerint folytatni akarjuk — tovább kell, hogy folyjon, lehetetlen lesz másképpen, mint nagyon pazarló és tékozló módon kezelni, hacsak a ház beleegyezését nem adja ahhoz, hogy az előbbi gyakorlathoz visszatérve, egyetlen bizottság kezdeményezze és készitse el az összes költségvetéseket, aminek az a célja, hogy a felelősség összpontositassék, a kiadásokat össze egyeztetni és standardizálni lehessen és a pazarlás vagy dupla kiadások lehetőleg elhárittassanak.

Még a jelenlegi kongresszusi ülésszak elnapolása előtt szükség lehet olyan törvények megalkotására, amelyek az ország vasutainak és más szállitási szerveinek eredményesebb együttmüködését teszik lehetővé, de erre — ha a körülmények megkövetelik — más alkalommal fogom fölhivni a kongresszus figyelmét.

Ha esetleg bármire, amit a háboru eredményesebb vezetése érdekében tennünk kell, elmulasztottam figyelmüket fölhivni, az önök bölcsesége pótolni fogja a mulasztást. Azzal teljesen tisztába vagyok, hogy a kongresszus jelen ülésszakában minden energiánkat és figyelmünket annak a nagy föladatnak erőteljes, gyors és eredményes végrehajtására kell forditanunk, hogy megnyerhessük a

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UGATI

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Poelcapelle és
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ben, Inchy és
tt a tüzérség
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NYEK

on December 5,

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Carleton L. Browson, a City College dékánja, kicsapással fenyegeti mindazokat a diákokat, akikre kötelező a katonai kiképzés és elmaradnak a rendes gyakorlati órákról.

Ez a lényege a dékán tegnapi fölszólitásának, amely figyelmeztetés akar lenni annak a 16 és 19 év közötti, körülbelül 300 fiatalembernek, akik közül többen egyáltalán nem vettek részt a gyakorlatokon, mig mások csak néhányszor vettek részt.

Lyons őrnagy, a katonai kiképzés vezetője, még e hét folyamán átadja a dékáni hivatalnak ama diákok névsorát, akik a 22-ik ezred kaszárnyájában nem jelennek meg a gyakorlatokra.

A gyakorlatokról elmaradt fiatal emberek közül többen elmondották tegnap a Call riporterének, hogy a kötelező katonai kiképzésnek az intézetbe való bevezetése ellen akartak tiltakozni, a mikor a gyakorlatokról elmaradtak. Azt mondják, hogy a dékán fölszólitása megfélemlités akar lenni arra, hogy rákényszeritse őket olyasvalamire, amitől természetesen idegenkednek.

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Long Islandon, a Rocky Point tengerpart homokjában, egy fejnélküli férfi holttestét födöztek föl tegnap, amelyet a hullámok dobtak ki a partra. Dr. Gibson coroner Point Jeffersonba vitette a holttestet. Az a véleménye, hogy a férfit meggyilkolták. A ruhájának zsebjei ki voltak forditva; a férfi több mint hat láb magas volt, kék szövetruhát és magas gumicsizmát viselt.

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Négy fölfegyverkezett rabló, akik a zsebkendőjüket használták álarcul, meglátogatta tegnap este a Drake Produce Co. irodáit, amely Jersey City Greenville városrészében fekszik. Ketten őrt álltak az ajtónál, mig a másik kettő Henry Paradise managert és két másik alkalmazottat hallgattatott el. Kiüritették a pénzesfiókot, amelyben $158.54-et és három csekket találtak, azután kisétáltak az utcára és elmenekültek. Paradise telefonálni akart, de a sodronyok el voltak vágva.

A 10-ik számu könyvárjegyzék megjelent, ingyen és szivesen küldi bárkinek

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Bizonyos részleteiben szükséges lesz kiegésziteni az ellenséges idegenekre vonatkozó — és az elmult ülésszakban elfogadott — törvényt. Továbbá szükséges lesz — véleményem szerint — minden részleteiben pontosan meghatározott, szigoru ellenőrzés alá helyezni az Egyesült Államokba érkező és az Egyesült Államokból távozó összes személyeket.

Törvényt kell hozni, amely megfelelő büntetésről gondoskodva, bünténynek minősiti az ellenséges idegenekre vonatkozó 4067 szám alatt becikkelyezett elnöki proklamációnak minden egyes szándékos megsértését. Az ellenséges idegenek korlátozására vonatkozó törvény intézkedéseit a nőkre csakugy, mint a férfiakra ki kell terjeszteni.

Lehetséges, hogy az idő előrehaladásával sok olyan ellenséges idegen fog akadni, akik hajlandóságot fognak mutatni arra, hogy a kormány költségén kapjanak lakást és élelmezést a fogolytáborokban; az általam javasolt törvénynek az lenne a célja, hogy az internáltak közül a bünösöket fegyházakban és más hasonló intézetekben helyezzék el, ahol épp ugy lehetne őket dolgoztatni, mint más gonosztevőket.

Legutóbbi tapasztalataim arról győztek meg, hogy a kongresszusnak az árak megszabására vonatkozó és a kormánynak adott fölhatalmazásában tovább kell menni. Sajnálattal kell megállapitanom, hogy a kereslet és kinalat törvényét a mértéktelen önzés törvénye váltotta föl. Mig az ipar egyes ágaiban megszüntettük a profithajhászást, addig a többiekben vakmerően gyakorolják azt.

A farmerek például sok jogosultsággal arról panaszkodnak, hogy mig az élelmicikkek árainak

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Ezt annál is inkább nagyobb lelkesedéssel és buzgósággal tehetjük, mert tudjuk, hogy ránk nézve ez a háboru magasztos elvek háboruja, amelyet a hóditás és rombolás önző ambiciói nem aljasitanak le, mert mi tudjuk és az egész világ tudja, hogy mi belekényszerültünk ebbe a háboruba, hogy nemes intézményeinket, amelyek alatt élünk, megmentsük a pusztulástól. A központi hatalmak szándéka egyenesen a szive ellen irányul mindannak, amiben mi hiszünk; harcmodoruk fölháboritja az emberiségnek és a lovagi becsületnek minden elvét; fondorlataik a mi népünk közül is soknak megfertőzték a szellemét és gondolkozását. Vészteljes titkos diplomáciájuk a saját területeinket akarta elvenni tőlünk és az államok unionjának szétszakitására törekedett.

Ha engedtük volna őket diadalmaskodni, vége lett volna biztonságunknak, becsületünk örökre be lett volna szennyezve és örök gyalázatra lett volna kárhoztatva. Ők egyenesen a demokrácia és a szabadság léte ellen törnek.

Miután ennek a háborunak a mi részünkről magasztos és önzetlen céljai vannak, amelyben a jognak és igazságnak megvédelmezésére, a világ minden szabad nemzete összeforrott; miután ez a háboru nemzetünknek és legdrágábbnak tartott elveinknek és céljainknak a föntartására irányul, ez az oka annak, hogy kétszeresen is kötelezve vagyunk rá, hogy ugy az ellenségeink, mint a barátaink szempontjából ne engedjük másképp befejeződni, csakis ugy, hogy az jogos és kifogástalan intencióju legyen.

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KISS EMIL KÖNYVESHÁZA

133 Second Ave., New York

Gondoskodjon könyvszükségletéről már most, mert könyveink fogytán vannak. A könyvkereskedés vasárnap d. e. 12-ig nyitva van.

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KI KELL FEJLESZTENI A VIZI ERŐK TELJES FÖLHASZNÁLÁSÁT.

Elengedhetetlenül szükséges, hogy az ország vizi erőinek teljes fölhasználásaival, annak módoza-

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Ha engedtük volna őket diadalmaskodni, vége lett volna biztonságunknak, becsületünk örökre be lett volna szennyezve és örök gyalázatra lett volna kárhoztatva. Ők egyenesen a demokrácia és a szabadság léte ellen törnek.

Miután ennek a háborunak a mi részünkről magasztos és önzetlen céljai vannak, amelyben a jognak és igazságnak megvédelmezésére, a világ minden szabad nemzete összeforrott; miután ez a háboru nemzetünknek és legdrágábbnak tartott elveinknek és céljainknak a föntartására irányul, ez az oka annak, hogy kétszeresen is kötelezve vagyunk rá, hogy ugy az ellenségeink, mint a barátaink szempontjából ne engedjük másképp befejeződni, csakis ugy, hogy az jogos és kifogástalan intencióju legyen.

A cél igazságos és szent, tehát az elintézés sem alapulhat más motivumokon és nem lehet másfajta elintézés. Ezért harcolhatunk, de semmi másért, ami kevésbé magasztos és kevésbé méltó tradicióinkhoz. Ezért az elvért mentünk bele a háboruba és ezért az elvért fogunk harcolni az utolsó ágyulövésig.

Egyszerü szavakkal beszéltem, mert azt hiszem a mai időkben fölötte kivánatos, hogy egyszerü szavakban beszéljünk; hadd tud-

X-17
PLAIN

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY OF INDIANA

Hammond Ind 12/2 0917

Labor

Honorable Woodrow Wilson
President United States America
Washington D. C.

20-96

My Dear Mr. President.

As I am of foreign birth (Hamburg Germany) and am employed by the Chesapeake + Ohio Rail Road Co I wish to write you to find out if I am safe from being called an Alien Enemy.

The Rail Road Company are taking a canvas of all foreign born Men Employed by them and I was among them.

I advised the Rail Road Company that I became an American Citizen by Act of Congress because I came to this Country when I was just 7 or 8 years old.

Of 8 of us Children I was the only foreign born, my Father was born in Denmark and my Mother was born in Kiel Germany.

Father + Mother + 2 Sisters + 1 brother are all Buried in this Country and believe me I hold the hyned clear in which they lay at rest.

I have worked for the Rail Road Company in America since I was 17 years of age, and always made my home here in Dear Old America under the stars + stripes.

X-17
PLAIN

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY OF INDIANA

I have lived in and around Chicago Ill for the part 20 or 22 years of and as, more much a Trip to a foreign land because I have found to much of interest here in the U. S. A.

I have a very good reputation & Character, and married to a good American born Girl, I also support her Father and Mother in my own home, they were born in Wales.

I work for the Chesapeak + Ohio R. R. Co as Interchange Car Inspector, and I come in Contact with all U. S. Government property shiped out every to Eastern Army Camps, and for the U. S. Armys in France.

My business is to Inspect all Freight Cars as to their Condition and take all Axel Records at an Interchange point and to make reports of each and every Car on separate form, and to protect all Cars from being delayed.

Most all Authorities in this Community knows me as I have time and time again reported Cars being broken into. Rail Road + Police Authorities alike.

My heart and Soul mind and thought and all strings is with you in winning this War.

X-17
PLAIN

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY OF INDIANA

I may only be considered one of the under class but I feel that I was taking a big part in my end of the Rail Road game to help win the War.

I have bought 2 Liberty Bonds, Contributed for an Ambulance for the wounded in France, I strictly observe the food administration, am a Member of it.

I have my windows displayed with Patriotism.

I wrote an Article for the C. & O Employes Magazine on World freedom from Autocracy.

I have a brother in the army at Camp Logan Texas, a fine figure of American Manhood, he is able I believe to ~~lick~~ lick 10 Huns bare fisted

Not much am family of 4 will become a member of the Red Cross.

My wages are not so great but I am like the widow that I gave her might.

I am an American said to stay, of all the dollars I made here more died on cent of my money goes for a foreign cause, unless it was in some disaster such as Earth quakes, Epidemics, or for the poor father has Children in this war.

I would not hesitate one minute to kill the man that hinders your War Policy for I think I am the same as a Soldier in such times as this and that I had a right to kill, for my prompt action

X-17
PLAIN

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY OF INDIANA

might be the cause of saving thousands of lives here as in France.

Enclosed is stamps for an early reply, and I am sure I am safe to continue work where I am.

I am well thought of by all around here, and believe me again I would give my life in a second for the good old Stars & Stripes

Excuse poor writing, I am in a great hurry for I will have to get a train out pretty quick!

Kaiser Bill must up the hill to take a whack at France.

Kaiser Bill runs down the hill when he heard the U.S. War Dances.

Sincerely

I remain yours servant. And may God speed you and all our boys to a quick success.

Reinhold Petersen
1125 Van Buren St
Hammond Indiana

P.S. I am nearly 3 years at this point for the Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. Co.

C & O

ALL FOR THE CAUSE.

The following is a clipping from the Lake County Times of Hammond, Indiana:

"Employes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in Hammond have invested $2,500 in Liberty Bonds, many of them paying cash. Others are buying from the Company on time."

This clipping has been brought to our attention by Mr. Reinhold Peterson, Car Inspector of H. Y. Tower, who displayed great enthusiasm on the subject, commenting in part as follows:

"It makes a man feel good to know that the employes in as small a place as H. Y. Tower are able to subscribe to the Liberty Loan so freely. The enormous number of men and amount of money that is being contributed to the cause of Liberty by the American people ought to be of great aid to the Allies in blowing the Kaiser off the throne, thereby freeing the world from further tyranny and slavery of autocracy. Thanks to the C. & O. Railway for enabling its employes to buy Liberty Bonds for so good a cause."

A section motor car, on a neighboring railroad, carrying eleven men, recently ran into a passenger train which it was following, injuring all men on the car, five of them perhaps fatally.

Details are lacking, but the supposition is that the motor car was following the passenger train too closely and the passenger train suddenly stopped and the motor car ran into the rear.

This is published as a warning to track forces and others operating motor cars. The danger of operating motor cars at fast speed is great, particularly around curves, through stations and over switches.

Editorial

CHRISTMAS.

This is Christmas month, and before another issue of this Magazine appears one more link will have been added to the golden chain of the Christ's birthdays.

Christmas is the anniversary of the wedding of God and Humanity. To lift mankind from a helpless and hopeless estate, God was manifested in the flesh, and the incarnate birth was proclaimed in music by the celestial choir. The royal anthem of "Peace on earth, good will toward men," sung to humble shepherds on Judean hills that first Christmas morning long ago, is yet ringing in humanity's soul, and at Christmas it seems that all nature's heart beats closer to the heart of God, and the ties of human brotherhood are stronger.

The wide custom of giving Christmas gifts is a reflex of the brotherly love the Christ emphasized, and the best Christmas gifts are those prompted by an unselfish love in the relief of the suffering ones. The bestowal of material benefits is well, and yet the most valuable Christmas gifts will be those of kindly service that cheer the faint-hearted and succor the helpless, that dispel gloom with the sunshine of hope—that turn sighs into songs.

Family and friendly re-unions and innocent social functions are quite natural and proper at Christmastide, and it is to be regretted that so many pervert the spirit of the occasion into unseemly and intemperate revelry. Happily, the long-time practice of egg-nog and punch-bowl Christmas-cheer "sociabilites" is fast dying out. A man may enjoy a Christmas outing with his family now without fear of coming in contact with drunken rowdies.

Committee on Labor vocational education or industrial training matter originally placed in this file transferred to Chief Clerk's files.

No. 8/95 September 4, 1917.

Copy to each branch of the Department:

Commissioner-General of Immigration:

Reference is had to the Department's letter of April 17th concerning the functions of the Division of Alien Observation.

It appears that in some instances information secured by employees of this Department is being transmitted to the Department of Justice or other branch of the Government without first being brought to the attention of the Division of Alien Observation. It is intended that this branch of the Department shall determine the use to be made of all information pertaining to enemy activities, and it is accordingly desired that in the first instance such information be brought to the attention of this Division before communication to any other department of the Government.

By direction of the Secretary:

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 9/4 BY
Chief Clerk.

Ww

Apr. 20, 1917.

COMMISSIONER OF NATURALIZATION:

Referring to your letter of April 18, 1917, outlining plan of cooperation between the Bureau of Naturalization and the Division of Information, Dept. of Justice, the Secretary desires that hereafter information of character mentioned be transmitted direct to the Department of Labor (4115), as outlined in confidential circular issued to the employees of the Department of Labor.

(Signed) H. L. KERWIN

Private Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. Kerwin sent a memorandum to the Bureau of Naturalization in reply to the one hereunder, stating that such information should be transmitted to this Department only.

5/2/17
J.C.N.

No. 203
Ed. 1-4-17—300,000

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS
FILE NUMBER
10088/1702

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1917.

The Secretary.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, accompanied by a supply of circular letters relative to the Division of Alien Observation.

Submitted herewith are copies of circular letters of the Bureau of Naturalization, dated March 29th and April 2nd, last, to all Chief Naturalization Examiners, outlining a plan of cooperation between this Bureau, its field officers, and the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, upon the subject covered by the Departmental circular letter referred to above.

It is respectfully requested that the Department advise this Bureau whether the existing plan of cooperation with the Department of Justice should be continued, in conjunction with the instructions of the Department in said circular letter, or whether the Bureau system should be revoked and compliance had with such Departmental instructions only.

It is requested that the inclosures accompanying this communication be returned, after they have served their purpose.

Richard K. Campbell

Inclosures.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Naturalization
WASHINGTON

10088/1702

March 29, 1917.

TO ALL CHIEF NATURALIZATION EXAMINERS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, has furnished the Bureau the following list of representatives of that Department:

F. P. Schmid,	Box 3185,	Boston, Mass.
W. M. Offley,	Box 241,	New York, N. Y.
F. C. Pendleton,	Box 696,	New Orleans, La.
F. L. Garbarino,	Box 451,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Don S. Rathbun,	Box 374,	San Francisco, Calif.
E. M. Blanford,	Box 694,	Los Angeles, Calif.
H. G. Clabaugh,	Box 455,	Chicago, Illinois.
J. H. Cole,	Box 143,	Detroit, Michigan.
Billups Harris,	Box 523,	Baltimore, Md.
R. O. Samson,	Box 1491,	Denver, Colo.
E. J. Brennan,	Box 603,	St. Louis, Mo.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

It is desired that all neutrality matters deemed of sufficient importance to be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice be sent direct to the appropriate representative shown in the above list. When such reports are made in writing, a carbon copy should be sent to this Bureau, merely marked "Copy for Bureau", which will dispense with the necessity for sending a letter of transmittal therewith.

Any such communications relating to naturalization papers should show particulars which will enable the Bureau to make appropriate reference to the respective files or papers, and the incorporation of such information in the letters may prove of value to the Department of Justice representative as well.

Any matters which are referred to such representatives orally should also be reported to the Bureau, as fully as may be consistent.

If these references are of such a nature that they should be confidentially handled in the Bureau, the memoranda relating thereto should be placed in a separate sealed envelope with the general correspondence sent to this office, marked "CONFIDENTIAL. To be opened by Commissioner, only."

Richard K. Campbell

~~COPY FOR C. N. E.~~
~~for Chief Clerk~~

10088/1702

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Naturalization
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1917.

TO ALL CHIEF NATURALIZATION EXAMINERS:

Referring to the letter to you of the 29th ultimo, giving the names and addresses of the representatives of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, you are advised that the Bureau has just received a corrected list of such representatives, full information in regard thereto being set forth below:

Place.	Name	Box No.	Business Address.
Atlanta, Ga.	Baley, L. J.	1058	Federal Bldg.
Baltimore, Md.	Harris, Billups	523	Federal Bldg.
Boston, Mass.	Schmid, F. P.	3185	804 Intern'l Trust Bldg.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Barkey, A. L.	906	Federal Bldg.
Butte, Mont.	Byrn, Ed. W.	1583	Federal Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.	Clabaugh, H. G.	455	Federal Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Weakley, C. S.	766	Federal Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio.	DeWoody, Chas.	—	304 Fed. Bldg.
Denver, Colo.	Samson, R. O.	1491	324 Fed. Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.	Cole, J. H.	143	Federal Bldg.
El Paso, Texas.	Stone, E. B.	1102	Federal Bldg.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Murdock, Geo. N.	304	Federal Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.	Bagley, A. T.	434	Federal Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Hawkins, Ernest	424	Federal Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Blanford, E. M.	694	615 Fed. Bldg.
Memphis, Tenn.	McElveen, W. E.	766	c/o U.S.Atty.
Minneapolis, Minn.	(See St. Paul)		
New Orleans, La.	Pendleton, F. C.	696	c/o U. S. Atty.
New York, N. Y.	Offley, W. M.	241	Park Row Bldg.
Norfolk, Va.	Daughton, R. H.	452	Bank Com. Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Findlay, James G.	135	210 Fed. Bldg.
Omaha, Nebr.	Eberstein, M.	665	Federal Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Garbarino, F. L.	451	Federal Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Judge, R. S.	836	Federal Bldg.
Portland, Ore.	Bryon, Wm. R.	334	Federal Bldg.
Providence, R. I.	Cooney, J. T.	77	301 Fed. Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.	Brennan, E. J.	603	411 Custom House.
St. Paul, Minn.	Campbell, T. E.	273	c/o U.S.Atty.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Bone, Leon	—	c/o U. S. Atty.
San Antonio, Tex.	Barnes, R. L.	906	Federal Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.	Rathbun, Don S.	374	411 P.O.Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.	Wright, H. P.	163	Federal Bldg.
Spokane, Wash.	Watt, Fred A.	2056	c/o U. S. Atty.

Richard Campbell

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

APR 18 1917

CFO-GBL

April 18, 1917.

Chief Clerk, Department of Labor:

In compliance with the instructions in your letter of the 17th instant, I am writing to say that each employee of this Bureau, both in the office and in the field, has been furnished with a copy of the circular relative to the method of furnishing information to the Division of Alien Observation, of this Department, and the attention of such employees has been particularly directed to the notification that correspondence with the Department on the subject under consideration should be enclosed in envelopes bearing the key number 4115.

Ethelbert Stewart

Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Immun.		1700
Natzer		160 ✓
C. B.		110 ✓
L. S.		115 ✓
line	10 ✓	
line	5 ✓	
"	25 ✓	
"	7 ✓	
line	30 ✓	77
		2162

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

April 17, 1917.

Copy to each Bureau and Division Chief, also the Solicitor:

I hand you herewith a supply of self-explanatory circulars the contents of which it is desired to bring to the notice of the various employees serving under your jurisdiction. In transmitting the same particular attention should be directed to the request that all correspondence with the Department on the subject under consideration be inclosed in envelopes bearing key number 4115.

Your prompt action in this matter will be appreciated.

By direction of the Secretary:

Chief Clerk.

Inclosures.

Ww

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL.

TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

It is the desire of the Department of Labor to be helpful in promoting the public safety during the war. It is our belief that the great mass of enemy aliens resident in the United States will be loyal to it, or in any event passive. All such should be treated with the utmost consideration, courtesy and respect. They are passing through a very trying ordeal, but there will undoubtedly be some under the pay of the German Imperial Government or inspired by other motives who will seek to injure the United States, its citizens, or their property. The representatives of the Department of Labor and its Bureaus and Divisions are constantly coming in contact with aliens and others. They are thereby picking up here and there little bits of information relative to German enemy activities, which, when woven together with similar information gathered from other points, may be of great value to the United States. The Department has created an administrative division to be known as the Division of Alien Observation. It is hereby directed that anything heard or seen by any of the employees of the Department, its Bureaus or Divisions, which in any way affects the safety of the United States, shall be reported under cover, separate from any regular reports, addressed to the "Department of Labor, 4115, Washington, D. C." All such information will be compiled in the Division of Alien Observation and immediately made available for other interested Departments of the Government.

To insure the prompt delivery of the report, unopened, to the Division of Alien Observation, it is important that the number 4115 be placed upon the envelope with the address.

W B Wilson
Secretary.

8/96 Purchase of Fuel

9/86 S5119A

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

March 29, 1948

MEMORANDUM for Chief Clerks, Administrative Officers of the Executive Departments and Independent Agencies

SUBJECT: Conservation of Coal

The Bureau of Federal Supply has advised that the coal supply is critical and that every step to conserve the Government's fuel supply be made. In view of the serious situation, it will be necessary to return to wartime heating and lighting schedule in federal buildings.

To meet the situation and to accomplish the maximum saving in fuel and electricity, it is very necessary that we have the full cooperation of all Government personnel. The steps that can be taken by Government personnel are:

1. Do not use unnecessary lights.

2. Keep windows and doors closed so that the inside air does not unnecessarily escape to the outside when the outdoor temperature is less than the indoor temperature.

3. Heating units controlled by room occupants should be used to meet minimum heating requirements.

4. Heating units controlled by building operating personnel should not be disturbed by room occupants.

The operating personnel will take periodic readings of the temperatures throughout the buildings each day and will make whatever readjustments of the control equipment or operating procedure as are necessary or practical to keep the temperatures to minimum requirements. The supervisors of the night cleaning force will again instruct their employees to turn on, for the minimum length of time, only such lights as are essential to the performance of their work.

An occupants' program of monitor control over heat and light would be desirable and would materially assist in conserving fuel and electricity. A program of this nature would insure that windows are kept closed when required for comfort, radiators turned off to prevent overheating and lights turned out when not needed.

Your splendid cooperation in the past has been very helpful and your continued cooperation at this time will be deeply appreciated.

Distributed throughout the Department on
April 1, 1948
File
J. M.

Charles A. Peters

Charles A. Peters
Deputy Commissioner
for Buildings Management

Mr. Watts

S5119A

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

March 29, 1948

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Charles A. Peters

Charles A. Peters
Deputy Commissioner
for Buildings Management

Memo to BBA
for BPA.
and M.S.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25

8/56

January 29, 1948

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Jesse C. Watts, Chief (for distribution to all employees
Office Services Branch in Office of the Secretary)

From: James J. Dinneny
Business Manager

Subject: Conservation of Fuel Oil, etc.

Attached are mimeographed copies of a memorandum from Mr. Dodson to all Bureau Heads on the subject of conservation of fuel oil, gas, gasoline and electricity in Government buildings.

An additional few sentences have been placed at the top of the mimeographed copies directing the attention and requesting the cooperation of all employees in this program.

It will be appreciated if you will have the copies of the memorandum distributed to the employees in your Bureau.

Distributed as requested by Miss Giles.

Attachments

ATTENTION ALL EMPLOYEES

The following memorandum has been received from the Chief Clerk of the Department. You are requested to cooperate fully in the conservation program set forth, and it is further suggested that the practices inaugurated here might well be pursued in your homes and in the use of your automobiles.

* * * * * * * * *

January 28, 1948

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

To: Heads of Bureaus, Divisions and Offices

From: James E. Dodson
Chief Clerk and Budget Officer

We are in receipt of a directive from the President to take steps to conserve fuel oil, gas, gasoline and electricity in all Government buildings and equipment. Specifically the following is directed:

1. Maintain the temperature within office buildings at a rate not to exceed 68 degrees during the workday, and in space used for storage or semi-active storage purposes at a minimum necessary for the activity housed.

2. Lighting and other uses of electricity shall be kept at the minimum consistent with safety and working efficiency and no hot water shall be wasted.

3. No vehicle shall be driven farther or more often than necessary or be driven at a speed of more than 40 miles an hour.

The communication from the President directs conservation of other items involved in the scarcity but I believe I have mentioned those generally applicable to the bureaus.

The heat within buildings housing the Department of Labor will be controlled by the Public Buildings Administration but employees definitely can cooperate by the conservation of heat in rooms which are not used regularly for office purposes. They can also help in reducing the amount of electricity and hot water used. Their full cooperation is needed in keeping to a minimum the consumption of these scarce items.

(S 48-838)

S6987

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE BUILDINGS MANAGER

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1943

December 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM for Chief Clerks, Administrative Officers
of the Executive Departments and
Independent Agencies:

Subject: Conservation of Fuel

The War Production Board has called our attention to the urgent necessity to conserve fuel and the necessary transportation consumed in hauling fuel.

To comply with this request, this office will attempt in so far as it is mechanically possible, to maintain a temperature between 65° F. and 70° F., depending on the relative humidity of the space within the buildings. This range in temperature will afford comfortable and healthy working conditions for Government employees and at the same time contribute materially to the conservation of fuel and to the easing of the burden on overtaxed transportation facilities.

Competent medical authorities advise that these temperatures will not adversely affect the occupants of the buildings if normal precautions are taken in avoiding drafts and the body is properly clothed.

It is hoped that all building occupants will cooperate in this program to conserve fuel by closing radiator valves instead of opening windows when any area reaches a temperature higher than that needed for normal working conditions. The occupants can also assist materially by advising the Superintendent's Office promptly when areas become overheated.

Your splendid cooperation during the last heating season was of great help in making a saving of fuel possible, and is much appreciated. It is urged that you again bring this matter to the attention of your employees to secure their cooperation in the fuel conservation program for the coming season.

Charles A. Peters

Charles A. Peters,
Buildings Manager.

Distributed throughout Department on December 18, 1943

Routi[illegible] Slip

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

TO--

Miss Anderson
Mrs. Beyer
✓ Chief Clerk
Mr. Demorest
Mr. FitzGerald
Gen. Fleming
Mr. Hinrichs
Miss Jay
Miss LaDame
Miss Lenroot
Mr. Lubin
Miss Perkins
Mr. Smith (Personnel)
Solicitor
Mr. Steelman
Miss Thompson
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Walling
Mr. Zimmer

✓ Prepare reply for Secy's sig.
For Direct reply
Furnish Secy. with copy of reply
For attention
For your information
For memo
For approval
For initials
For file
For signature

Return to:

Remarks:

December 12, 1941

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of December 10 re
information on the use of solid fuels, and
thereto desire to state that the Depar
does not purchase solid fuels for a
Washington sewhere, n
re

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR
DEC 1 - 1941
AM PM
9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED - LABOR
Chief Clerk
DEC 1 0 1941
DEC 1 0 1941
AM PM
9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

My dear Miss Perkins:

This is to request information on the use of solid fuels within your Department.

The President, in asking me to act as solid fuels coordinator for national defense, specified certain duties, among which is the one to obtain current data on fuel needs. In this regard, it is essential that I have information on fuel requirements of the United States Government which is a large user of coal in particular. A similar request is being sent to the other Federal Agencies.

The information reported will be tabulated to show the fuel consumption of the Government by regions during the present calendar year, stocks on hand at the end of the year, and the estimated requirements for 1942. Enclosed are forms upon which the data may be listed. It is urged that the information be submitted as promptly as possible.

It may happen that the information to be listed in the above forms is not available in your central office and its assemblage will necessitate a canvass of field offices or local installations. For purposes of such a canvass, a special form, S.F.C. No. 4, has been prepared, copies of which will be furnished to your office upon request.

I earnestly recommend that all Agencies of the United States Government plan their fuel purchases to provide a comparatively large supply for storage purposes. Government activities must be protected from interruptions due to temporary fuel shortages caused by disturbances in mining and distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Ickes

Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosures.

Hon. Frances Perkins,

Secretary of Labor.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

DEC 10 1941

My dear Miss Perkins:

This is to request information on the use of solid fuels within your Department.

The President, in asking me to act as solid fuels coordinator for national defense, specified certain duties, among which is the one to obtain current data on fuel needs. In this regard, it is essential that I have information on fuel requirements of the United States Government which is a large user of coal in particular. A similar request is being sent to the other Federal Agencies.

The information reported will be tabulated to show the fuel consumption of the Government by regions during the present calendar year, stocks on hand at the end of the year, and the estimated requirements for 1942. Enclosed are forms upon which the data may be listed. It is urged that the information be submitted as promptly as possible.

It may happen that the information to be listed in the above forms is not available in your central office and its assemblage will necessitate a canvass of field offices or local installations. For purposes of such a canvass, a special form, S.F.C. No. 4, has been prepared, copies of which will be furnished to your office upon request.

I earnestly recommend that all Agencies of the United States Government plan their fuel purchases to provide a comparatively large supply for storage purposes. Government activities must be protected from interruptions due to temporary fuel shortages caused by disturbances in mining and distribution.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES

Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosures.

Hon. Frances Perkins,

Secretary of Labor.

FORM S.F.C. NO. 1
(DECEMBER 1941)

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF SOLID FUELS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BITUMINOUS COAL

Name of Federal Government Department or Agency _____

State or territory in which bituminous coal is consumed	Bituminous coal				
	Estimated consumption in calendar year 1941			Estimated consumption in calendar year 1942 (net tons)	Estimated stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1942 (net tons)
	Net tons	Percent delivered direct to burning equipment			
		In carload lots	In truck or wagon		
Alabama					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Dist. of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts ...					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire ...					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina ..					
North Dakota					

(Continued on reverse side)

167477

State or territory in which bituminous coal is consumed	Bituminous coal				
	Estimated consumption in calendar year 1941			Estimated consumption in calendar year 1942 (net tons)	Estimated stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1942 (net tons)
	Net tons	Percent delivered direct to burning equipment			
		In carload lots	In truck or wagon		
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina ..					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia ...					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
Alaska					
Canal Zone					
Island Poss. in:					
Atlantic Ocean.					
Pacific Ocean .					
Caribbean Sea .					
Total					

167477

FORM S.F.C. NO. 2
(DECEMBER 1941)

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF SOLID FUELS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ANTHRACITE COAL

Name of Federal Government Department or Agency _____

State or territory in which anthracite coal is consumed	Anthracite coal				
	Estimated consumption in calendar year 1941			Estimated consumption in calendar year 1942 (net tons)	Estimated stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1942 (net tons)
	Net tons	Percent delivered direct to burning equipment			
		In carload lots	In truck or wagon		
Alabama					
Arizona					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Dist. of Columbia.					
Florida					
Georgia					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					

(Continued on reverse side)

167476

State or territory in which anthracite coal is consumed	Anthracite coal				
	Estimated consumption in calendar year 1941			Estimated consumption in calendar year 1942 (net tons)	Estimated stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1942 (net tons)
	Net tons	Percent delivered direct to burning equipment			
		In carload lots	In truck or wagon		
New York					
North Carolina ...					
North Dakota					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina ...					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
Alaska					
Canal Zone					
Island Poss. in:					
Atlantic Ocean .					
Pacific Ocean ..					
Caribbean Sea ..					
Total					

FORM S.F.C. NO. 3
(DECEMBER 1941)

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF SOLID FUELS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

COKE

Name of Federal Government Department or Agency _____

State or territory in which coke is consumed	Coke				
	Estimated consumption in calendar year 1941			Estimated consumption in calendar year 1942 (net tons)	Estimated stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1942 (net tons
	Net tons	Percent delivered direct to burning equipment			
		In carload lots	In truck or wagon		
Alabama					
Arizona					
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado					
Connecticut					
Delaware					
Dist. of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					
Idaho					
Illinois					
Indiana					
Iowa					
Kansas					
Kentucky					
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland					
Massachusetts ...					
Michigan					
Minnesota					
Mississippi					
Missouri					
Montana					
Nebraska					
Nevada					
New Hampshire ...					
New Jersey					
New Mexico					
New York					
North Carolina ..					
North Dakota					

(Continued on reverse side)

.167475

State or territory in which coke is consumed	Coke				
	Estimated consumption in calendar year 1941			Estimated consumption in calendar year 1942 (net tons)	Estimated stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1942 (net tons)
	Net tons	Percent delivered direct to burning equipment			
		In carload lots	In truck or wagon		
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Pennsylvania					
Rhode Island					
South Carolina ...					
South Dakota					
Tennessee					
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont					
Virginia					
Washington					
West Virginia					
Wisconsin					
Wyoming					
Alaska					
Canal Zone					
Island Poss. in:					
Atlantic Ocean .					
Pacific Ocean ..					
Caribbean Sea ..					
Total					

167475

8/96

July 9, 1935

Procurement Division
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of yours of the 28th ultimo requesting copies of proposals issued by the Department of Labor covering coal requirements for the fiscal year 1936 together with detailed information called for by the schedule contained therein.

The Department has not issued any proposals for the furnishing of coal in excess of fifty tons for the fiscal year 1936.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service requires approximately 450 tons at the station at Boston, Mass., which contract is being negotiated by the Federal Business Association of that city.

The immigration station at Detroit, Michigan will require approximately 350 tons and the Philadelphia immigration station approximately 300 tons. This information was conveyed to your office under date of June 28, 1935 and it is understood that the Procurement Division is negotiating contracts for the furnishing of coal at these two stations.

I hope this supplies the information you desire.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Richardson Saunders

Assistant to the Secretary

G C

4417 W. H. Wagner
9-2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION AND REFER TO FILE NUMBER

55854/127

July 5, 1935.

JUL 5 1935
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT OF LABOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF CLERK:

In re attached letter from the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, dated June 28, 1935, requesting certain information in connection with proposals issued for the furnishing of coal in cases where the annual quantity exceeds 50 tons.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has not issued any proposals for the furnishing of coal in excess of 50 tons for the fiscal year 1936.

By direction of the Commissioner:

W H Wagner

W. H. WAGNER, Assistant.

NOTE:
Information as to coal requirements for 1936 at Detroit and Philadelphia was furnished the Procurement Division under date of March 1, 1935, and under the authority of the Procurement Division a consolidated contract for coal required at Boston is being negotiated by the Boston Federal Business Association, where approximately 450 tons will be required. At Detroit approximately 350 tons will be required, and at Philadelphia approximately 300 tons will be required. It is understood that the Procurement Division is negotiating contracts for the furnishing of coal at Detroit and Philadelphia.

55854/127

July 5, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF CLERK:

In re attached letter from the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, dated June 28, 1935, requesting certain information in connection with proposals issued for the furnishing of coal in cases where the annual quantity exceeds 50 tons.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has not issued any proposals for the furnishing of coal in excess of 50 tons for the fiscal year 1936.

By direction of the Commissioner:

W. H. WAGNER, Assistant.

F

NOTE:

Information as to coal requirements for 1936 at Detroit and Philadelphia was furnished the Procurement Division under date of March 1, 1935, and under the authority of the Procurement Division a consolidated contract for coal required at Boston is being negotiated by the Boston Federal Business Association, where approximately 450 tons will be required.

IN REPLY ADDRESS
BRANCH OF SUPPLY
AND REFER TO FILE NO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

WASHINGTON

JUL 2 1935
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DEPT. OF LABOR

June 28, 1935.

RECEIVED
JUL 1
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

854/127

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Labor.

My dear Madam Secretary:

It is respectfully requested that there be forwarded to the Branch of Supply, Procurement Division, copies of proposals issued by the Department of Labor covering coal requirements for the fiscal year 1936, and also contract information as indicated below for each item of requirement to be met by purchases in railroad car quantities f.o.b. mines or docks, or in barge lots f.a.s. wharves, as well as for delivery at destination when the annual quantity exceeds 50 tons:

a. Identifying reference to the proposal which included the item.
b. Name and location of activity.
c. Name of contractor (Bidder receiving award).
d. Name of operator of mine.
e. Name and location of mine.
f. Coal seam.
g. Tonnage.
h. Size of coal.
i. Contract price per net ton.
j. Purchase made railroad cars f.o.b. mines or docks, or f.a.s. wharves, or for delivery at destination (as the case may be).
k. Freight rate per net ton for purchase made f.o.b. mines or docks, and state whether it is commercial or net land grant.
l. Guaranteed analysis, if any.

Very respectfully,

H. E. Collins,
Assistant Director of Procurement.

April 10, 1934.

8/96

Rear Admiral G. J. Peoples,
Director of Procurement,
Federal Warehouse,
Ninth and D Streets, S. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Admiral Peoples:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication relating to questions of policy to be adopted by the Procurement Division for determining which commodity should be purchased by governmental agencies where two or more fuels or other heating services are available.

The rule followed by this Department is to procure the kind of fuel best suited or required for the economical and proper operation of the equipment installed; generally when installing new equipment it is selected to permit of the utilization of fuel giving the best and most economical results.

This method we believe will in the great majority of cases meet the objection which has been made to the National Recovery Administration by the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Fe, New Mexico, against the use of natural gas instead of coal in Federal buildings in New Mexico.

Regarding your specific query as to the type of fuel being used in our stations in New Mexico, we are pleased to advise that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the only branch of this Department maintaining stations in New Mexico, contracts for coal at Columbus, New Mexico. No contracts for natural gas in the State of New Mexico have been executed by this Service during the current fiscal year.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Richardson Saunders

RICHARDSON SAUNDERS,
Assistant to the Secretary.

RS/1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION AND REFER TO FILE NUMBER
55854/127

April 9, 1934.

APR 9 1934
CHIEF CLERK DEPT. OF LABOR

Chief Clerk
Department of Labor

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 28, quoting a letter received from the Director of Procurement, Treasury Department, inquiring as to the policy of this Department covering purchases where different fuels or services are in competition and if this Department is purchasing natural gas in preference to coal in New Mexico.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service contracts for coal at Columbus, New Mexico. No contracts for natural gas in the state of New Mexico have been executed by this Service covering the current fiscal year.

The policy of this Service with respect to the purchase of fuels or services that are in competition is to use the type of fuel which is best suited for the particular place where required.

By direction of the Commissioner:

W H Wagner
W. H. WAGNER, Assistant

A

March 28, 1934

To the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization
From the Chief Clerk.

The Department is in receipt of the following communication from the Director of Procurement, Treasury Department. Kindly furnish this office with the information requested in the last paragraph thereof at your earliest convenience.

COPY

There was recently brought to the attention of the Procurement Division correspondence regarding an objection which had been made to the National Recovery Administration by the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Fe, New Mexico, against the use of natural gas instead of coal at Federal buildings in New Mexico, located in proximity to coal mines.

The correspondence presented the pertinent question of the policy to be adopted by the Procurement Division for determining which commodity should be purchased by a governmental agency when two or more fuels, as coal, gas, and oil, or when one or more fuels and central station steam or hot water service, are available at competitive prices. In order that the Procurement Division may be prepared to make answer to this question, it is desired to develop what have been the heretofore policies of the different governmental agencies with respect thereto.

It is respectfully requested that you furnish the Branch of Supply, Procurement Division, a general statement setting forth the policy of your Department covering purchases where different fuels or services are in competition, and if your Department is purchasing natural gas in preference to coal in New Mexico a statement covering the particular purchase is desired.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

PROCUREMENT DIVISION
BRANCH OF SUPPLY

March 24, 1934.

MAR 28 1934
DEPT. OF LABOR

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Labor.

Madam:

There was recently brought to the attention of the Procurement Division correspondence regarding an objection which had been made to the National Recovery Administration by the Chamber of Commerce of Sante Fe, New Mexico, against the use of natural gas instead of coal at Federal buildings in New Mexico located in proximity to coal mines.

The correspondence presented the pertinent question of the policy to be adopted by the Procurement Division for determining which commodity should be purchased by a governmental agency when two or more fuels, as coal, gas, and oil, or when one or more fuels and central station steam or hot water service, are available at competitive prices. In order that the Procurement Division may be prepared to make answer to this question, it is desired to develop what have been the heretofore policies of the different governmental agencies with respect thereto.

It is respectfully requested that you furnish the Branch of Supply, Procurement Division, a general statement setting forth the policy of your Department covering purchases where different fuels or services are in competition, and if your Department is purchasing natural gas in preference to coal in New Mexico a statement covering the particular purchase is desired.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. Peoples,
Director of Procurement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

PROCUREMENT DIVISION
BRANCH OF SUPPLY

March 14, 1934.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Labor.

Sir:

Pursuant to the function of the Procurement Division, delegated to it by Executive Order No. 6166, of determining policies and methods of procurement of supplies, etc., exercised by the different agencies of the Government:

It is respectfully requested that there be forwarded to the Branch of Supply, Procurement Division, copies of proposals, when issued, covering the coal requirements of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1935, to be followed by an abstract of the bids received under each requirement, marking that bid to which award is made, and if to other than the lowest bidder the reason therefor, and a statement of the method used in determining the award. This information is desired on all requirements to be met by purchases in railroad car quantities f.o.b. mines, or docks or in barge lots f.a.s. wharves, as well as for delivery at destination when the annual quantity exceeds 50 tons.

Please be advised that the Procurement Division does not wish the furnishing of this information to delay, in any way, action by your Department in making your coal contracts for the ensuing fiscal year, but the information as to awards should be submitted as soon as practicable after the awards are made.

When your Department is considering bids on your coal requirements and the determination of the award involves questions of commercial or land-grant freight rates, the Procurement Division will be pleased to furnish any information desired on this subject.

Respectfully,

Director of Procurement.

Pa 8
Info + Not
notified
Mar 17, 1934

8/96

March 26, 1932.

Mr. D. Gray Langhorne,
Anthracite Coal and Briquetting Company, Inc.,
Pulaski, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 25th instant, you are advised that the Department of Labor does not purchase any coal, the maintenance of the Department buildings being in the hands of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks.

By direction of the Secretary:

Respectfully yours,

S. J. GOMPERS

G H

Chief Clerk

M. D. LANGHORNE, LYNCHBURG, VA.
PRESIDENT

W. N. MEBANE, DUBLIN, VA.
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

D. G. LANGHORNE, PULASKI, VA.
VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

C. L. WILLIS, PULASKI, VA.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

JAS. L. KENT, PULASKI, VA.
SEC'Y & TREAS.

ANTHRACITE COAL AND BRIQUETTING COMPANY, INC.

PULASKI, VIRGINIA

March 25, 1932

MAR 26 1932

U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C

Gentlemen:

We are mining near Pulaski, Virginia, the Langhorne Vein of Anthracite Coal, which you can see by referring to U. S. Geological Report is superior in quality to any Anthracite mined in the state of Virginia.

Our coal is well prepared and sized and we claim that it is freer from impurities than any other Anthracite mined in Virginia and compares most favorably with the best grades of Pennsylvania Anthracite.

We invite inspection of our coal, our mines and equipment.

When you are in the market for additional coal we would be most pleased to quote you prices, or if the U. S. Government coal is furnished on competitive bids, we respectively request that you give us an opportunity of bidding on your requirements.

I would be very glad indeed to hear from you as to the kind or sizes of coal you use and the amount. Thanking you in advance for your attention to this, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

Anthracite Coal & Briquetting Co., Inc.

By D. G. Langhorne
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

DGL/BK

8/96

December 8, 1930

Honorable Robert P. Lamont,

Secretary of Commerce.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 5, requesting data relating to the fuel requirements of the Department of Labor to assist the Bureau of Mines to compile certain information of value.

In compliance with this request there are forwarded herewith forms covering the needs of the Immigration Service at its various stations. These constitute the complete report for the Department of Labor since this is the only activity thereof purchasing fuel.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

Exact copy as signed by Robe Carl White

Mailed 12/9/30 by

ROBE CARL WHITE
Acting Secretary

C H

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION
AND REFER TO

No. 55248/351
A&F

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 8 1930
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

December 6, 1930.

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor.

Reference is made to your letter of November 17, 1930, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, requesting certain data relative to the fuel requirements of the Federal Government. The fuel requirements of the Immigration Service are submitted herewith on the forms received with your communication.

Harry E. Hull

HARRY E. HULL
Commissioner-General.

Incl:25168

FUELS CONSUMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930,
BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Information is desired for each Federal building or other plant in the United States, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For vessel fuel (bunkers) please report the amount loaded at each port of supply, instead of the amount loaded on each vessel. Do not include fuels consumed in internal combustion engines.

Department or Establishment Department of Labor

Bureau of Immigration

1. Name of Building or Plant where used U. S. Immigration Station

2. Location Ellis Island, New York Harbor

3. Title and Address of Purchasing Officer

Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H.

4. COAL

Kind (Specify Anthracite Bituminous, Other)	Size	Quantity Net Tons	Source (State and Field)	Period Covered by Purchase Contract
Anthracite PEA	Pea	1,921	Pennsylvania Wyoming District	Fiscal year 1930
"	Buckwheat	13, 276	Pennsylvania Pittston District	"

5. COKE

Quantity (Net Tons) ..... Place of manufacture, city and state, if known .....

6. OIL

	Quantity Gallons (1)	Average Price for Year if available.
Furnace Oil		
Fuel Oil, Bunker A		
Fuel Oil, Bunker C		

(1) If quantities are reported in other unit than gallons, specify unit used.

7. GAS

Manufactured: Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

Natural: Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

Mixed (Natural and Manufactured): Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

OTHER FUELS

FUELS CONSUMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930,
BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Information is desired for each Federal building or other plant in the United States, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For vessel fuel (bunkers) please report the amount loaded at each port of supply, instead of the amount loaded on each vessel. Do not include fuels consumed in internal combustion engines.

Department or Establishment Department of Labor

Bureau of Immigration

1. Name of Building or Plant where used U. S. Immigration Station

2. Location East Boston, Mass.

3. Title and Address of Purchasing Officer

Commissioner of Immigration, East Boston, Mass.

4. COAL

Kind (Specify Anthracite Bituminous, Other)	Size	Quantity Net Tons	Source (State and Field)	Period Covered by Purchase Contract
Bituminous		230		Fiscal year 1930

(Coal procured under Navy Department contract XI-ac-95)

5. COKE

Quantity (Net Tons) ..... Place of manufacture, city and state, if known .....

6. OIL

	Quantity Gallons (1)	Average Price for Year if available.
Furnace Oil		
Fuel Oil, Bunker A		
Fuel Oil, Bunker C		

(1) If quantities are reported in other unit than gallons, specify unit used.

7. GAS

Manufactured: Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

Natural: Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

Mixed (Natural and Manufactured): Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

8.

Give descriptions and qu

nsumed. FUELS

8493

FUELS CONSUMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930,
BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Information is desired for each Federal building or other plant in the United States, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For vessel fuel (bunkers) please report the amount loaded at each port of supply, instead of the amount loaded on each vessel. Do not include fuels consumed in internal combustion engines.

Department or Establishment Department of Labor

Bureau of Immigration

1. Name of Building or Plant where used U. S. Immigration Station

2. Location Angel Island, San Francisco, Cal.

3. Title and Address of Purchasing Officer

Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco, Cal.

4. COAL

Kind (Specify Anthracite Bituminous, Other)	Size	Quantity Net Tons	Source (State and Field)	Period Covered by Purchase Contract

5. COKE

Quantity (Net Tons) ..... Place of manufacture, city and state, if known .....

6. OIL

	Quantity Gallons (1)	Average Price for Year if available.
Furnace Oil		
Fuel Oil, Bunker A		
Fuel Oil, Bunker C	14,678.52 Bbls	40.78 per bbl.

(Procured under Navy Department contract No. 12163)

(1) If quantities are reported in other unit than gallons, specify unit used.

7. GAS

Manufactured: Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

Natural: Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

Mixed (Natural and Manufactured): Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

8. OTHER FUELS

Give descriptions and quantities consumed.

FUELS CONSUMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930,
BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Information is desired for each Federal building or other plant in the United States, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For vessel fuel (bunkers) please report the amount loaded at each port of supply, instead of the amount loaded on each vessel. Do not include fuels consumed in internal combustion engines.

Department or Establishment Department of Labor

Bureau of Immigration

1. Name of Building or Plant where used U. S. Immigration Station

2. Location Gloucester City, N. J.

3. Title and Address of Purchasing Officer

Commissioner of Immigration, Gloucester City, N. J.

4. COAL

Kind (Specify Anthracite Bituminous, Other)	Size	Quantity Net Tons	Source (State and Field)	Period Covered by Purchase Contract
Bituminous		150	Caledonia Pool #1 Barton, Penna.	Fiscal year 1930

5. COKE

Quantity (Net Tons) ..... Place of manufacture, city and state, if known .....

6. OIL

	Quantity Gallons (1)	Average Price for Year if available.
Furnace Oil		
Fuel Oil, Bunker A		
Fuel Oil, Bunker C		

(1) If quantities are reported in other unit than gallons, specify unit used.

7. GAS

Manufactured: Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

Natural: Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

Mixed (Natural and Manufactured): Quantity ..... M. cubic feet.

8. OTHER FUELS

Give descriptions and quantities consumed.

FUELS CONSUMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930,
BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Information is desired for each Federal building or other plant in the United States, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For vessel fuel (bunkers) please report the amount loaded at each port of supply, instead of the amount loaded on each vessel. Do not include fuels consumed in internal combustion engines.

Department or Establishment Department of Labor

Bureau of Immigration

1. Name of Building or Plant where used U. S. Immigration Station

2. Location New Orleans, La.

3. Title and Address of Purchasing Officer

Commissioner of Immigration, New Orleans, La.

4. COAL

Kind (Specify Anthracite Bituminous, Other)	Size	Quantity Net Tons	Source (State and Field)	Period Covered by Purchase Contract
Anthracite	Egg	258.20		Fiscal year 1930

5. COKE

Quantity (Net Tons) ..... Place of manufacture, city and state, if known .....

6. OIL

	Quantity Gallons (1)	Average Price for Year if available.
Furnace Oil		
Fuel Oil, Bunker A		
Fuel Oil, Bunker C		

(1) If quantities are reported in other unit than gallons, specify unit used.

7. GAS

Manufactured: Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

Natural: Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

Mixed (Natural and Manufactured): Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

8. OTHER FUELS

[illegible] descriptions and quan[illegible] consumed.

November 19, 1930

Commissioner General of Immigration:

There is transmitted herewith copy of letter from the Secretary of Commerce together with forms on which to supply the information requested. Kindly have these forms filled out and returned to this office as soon as possible.

By direction of the Secretary:

S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

GC

Inclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1930.

CHIEF CLERK
NOV 17

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As per verbal request of your messenger, I am sending herewith 20 copies of questionnaire on fuels consumed by the Federal Government.

Very truly yours,

F. M. Shore,
Assistant Head, Coal Division.

Incl.-15537.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1930.

CHIEF CLERK NOV 6 1930 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

To enable the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, to furnish information frequently requested by producers and suppliers as to the fuel requirements of the Federal Government your cooperation is requested in obtaining the data specified on the accompanying form.

I believe that the latest survey of the coal requirements of the Federal Government covered the year 1922. So far as I am informed no detailed study of the Government's requirements for other fuels has been made. The results of the present inquiry will enable the Government and the coal industry to measure the trend of coal consumption by the Government since the year named and should provide information of great interest to the fuel industries as to the present consumption of fuel by the Federal Government as well as afford a basis for measuring the trends in the use of the various fuels in future. It may well result also in widening competition for the business of supplying the Government's requirements, to the ultimate benefit of the public interest.

It is believed that the information desired could be most expeditiously and economically obtained by the separate departments and establishments concerned and I will greatly appreciate your assistance in this matter. In some cases the department may already have at headquarters the information desired for each plant. If not so available, the Bureau of Mines will be glad to supply as many copies of the inquiry form as are required to obtain separate data for each consuming unit indicated.

Data for buildings and plants supplied by the Government Fuel Yards will be reported by that organization.

It is desired to obtain the required information for the Continental United States at the earliest practicable time and it will therefore be appreciated if you will supply the data for such territory as soon as available without holding them for the inclusion of data for any other territory that may be involved.

Very sincerely,

R. P. Lamont

Secretary of Commerce.

Incl.

12 copies

FUELS CONSUMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930,

BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Information is desired for each Federal building or other plant in the United States, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For vessel fuel (bunkers) please report the amount loaded at each port of supply, instead of the amount loaded on each vessel. Do not include fuels consumed in internal combustion engines.

Department or Establishment . . . . . .

Bureau . . . . . .

1. Name of Building or Plant where used . . . . . .

2. Location . . . . . .

3. Title and Address of Purchasing Officer . . . . . .

. . . . . .

4. COAL

Kind (Specify Anthracite, Bituminous, Other)	Size	Quantity Net Tons	Source (State and Field)	Period Covered by Purchase Contract.

5. COKE

Quantity (Net Tons) . . . . . Place of manufacture, city and state, if known . . . . . .

6. **OIL**

Kind (Specify Furnace oil, Fuel oil, Bunker A, Fuel oil, Bunker C)	Quantity Gallons (1)	Average Price for Year, if available

7. **GAS**

Manufactured: Quantity . . . . . M. cubic feet.

Natural: Quantity . . . . . M. cubic feet.

Mixed (Natural and Manufactured): Quantity . . . . . M. cubic feet.

8. **OTHER FUELS**

Give descriptions and quantities consumed.

(1) If quantities are reported in other unit than gallons, specify unit used.

REMARKS:

FUELS CONSUMED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930,
BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Information is desired for each Federal building or other plant in the United States, and in Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. For vessel fuel (bunkers) please report the amount loaded at each port of supply, instead of the amount loaded on each vessel. Do not include fuels consumed in internal combustion engines.

Department or Establishment .....

Bureau .....

1. Name of Building or Plant where used .....

2. Location .....

3. Title and Address of Purchasing Officer .....

.....

4. COAL

Kind (Specify Anthracite Bituminous, Other)	Size	Quantity Net Tons	Source (State and Field)	Period Covered by Purchase Contract

5. COKE

Quantity (Net Tons) ..... Place of manufacture, city and state, if known .....

6. OIL

	Quantity Gallons (1)	Average Price for Year if available.
Furnace Oil	.....	.....
Fuel Oil, Bunker A	.....	.....
Fuel Oil, Bunker C	.....	.....

(1) If quantities are reported in other unit than gallons, specify unit used.

7. GAS

Manufactured: Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

Natural: Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

Mixed (Natural and Manufactured): Quantity .....M. cubic feet.

8. OTHER FUELS

8/96

SCOTTS RUN FUEL CORPORATION

J. M. G. BROWN, PRESIDENT
F. C. SHRIVER, VICE PRESIDENT
GLENN HUNTER, TREASURER

PRODUCERS OF BITUMINOUS COAL

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

MINES ON
MONONGAHELA RAILWAY
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
BALTIMORE & OHIO

March 29, 1930

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 31 1930
OF LABOR

Mr. Robe Carl White
Assistant Secretary
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

MAR 31 1930

PRICES NOT COVERED BY CONTRACT, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL. INITIAL RAILROAD WEIGHTS TO GOVERN ALL SHIPMENTS.

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 27th and thank you for the information you gave us relative to the use of bituminous coal by the Department of Labor.

We are wirting direct to the Commissioners of Immigration at those places where our freight rates are advantageous.

Very truly yours,

RNH:MS

SCOTTS RUN FUEL CORPORATION

Ralph N. Harris

Ralph N. Harris

8/46

March 27, 1930.

Mr. Ralph N. Harris,
Scotts Run Fuel Corporation,
Morgantown, West Virginia.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 25, in which you request forms for the entry of the Department's name on your list of sources for bituminous coal requirements.

In response thereto you are advised that since the maintenance of the Department of Labor Building is in the hands of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, the Department has no fuel requirements in Washington.

The Commissioners of Immigration at New York City, Boston, Massachusetts, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Gloucester City, New Jersey, purchase coal for their respective stations, and it is suggested that you make application to those individuals who will doubtless comply with your request.

Respectfully yours,

act copy as signed by Robe Carl White

Mailed 3/28/32 by

ROBE CARL WHITE
Assistant Secretary

G H

SCOTTS RUN FUEL CORPORATION

J. M. G. BROWN, PRESIDENT
F. C. SHRIVER, VICE PRESIDENT
GLENN HUNTER, TREASURER

PRODUCERS OF BITUMINOUS COAL

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

MINES ON
MONONGAHELA RAILWAY
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
BALTIMORE & OHIO

March 25, 1930

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR 26 1930
DEPT. OF LABOR

Hon. Secretary
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

PRICES NOT COVERED BY CONTRACT, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL. INITIAL RAILROAD WEIGHTS TO GOVERN ALL SHIPMENTS.

MAR 27 1930

Dear Sir:

Will you please furnish us such forms as may be necessary for the entry of our name upon your list of sources for bituminous coal requirements?

Very truly yours,

RNH:MS

SCOTTS RUN FUEL CORPORATION

Ralph N. Harris

Ralph N. Harris

New York
Boston
New Orleans
Gloucester City N. J.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

December 8, 1928.

For your information and guidance I am forwarding herewith copy of a circular from the Director, Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, relative to conservation of fuel and ventilation of offices.

The Director has been informed that every office will endeavor to cooperate with him in this matter.

By direction of the Secretary:

B. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

S G
Inclosure.

Sent to Immigration
Naturalization
Labor Statistics
Children's Bu.
Women's Bu.
Employment Service
Housing

8/96

December 8, 1928.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d.,
Director,
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 3d instant regarding conservation of fuel and ventilation of offices.

The Department has been circularized relative thereto, and you may be assured of our endeavor to cooperate with you in the matter.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. COMPTON
MAILED 12/8/28 BY g

G G

Chief Clerk.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE DIRECTOR
NAVY BUILDING
18TH AND B STREETS NW.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

REFER TO _____

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 3, 1928.

Mr. S. J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Conservation of fuel and ventilation of offices.

Dear Mr. Gompers:

The Chief of the Buildings Division of this office desires to secure in the forty-two office buildings under his supervision the maximum efficiency from the fuel burned. To secure this maximum efficiency it is not necessary to deprive the rooms of the ventilation desirable for the good health of their occupants, but this ventilation must be obtained in a more systematic and reasonable manner. The question of fuel conservation is an important one and requires definite attention in compliance with the President's policy of economy. It is manifestly impossible to heat the atmosphere outdoors with the building plants, and the cooperation of the personnel affected is particularly requested to do away with abuses now prevalent.

The question of ventilation has been taken up with the District health authorities and they have made certain specific recommendations as to the amount of ventilation required in the buildings under this office. These recommendations, which have the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army, may be briefly summarized as follows:

a. In all temporary office buildings with small sliding windows, two of these windows in each bay or room should be raised three inches from the bottom or one window five inches from the bottom.

b. In the office buildings which have swinging windows one of these windows in each bay or room should be swung open three inches, (with an absolute maximum of five inches.) This with the swinging window, makes an opening of really more than six inches because it is open at the top and bottom and also to a certain extent along the sides.

c. In the Interior Department Building and buildings of similar construction two windows in each room of average size should be opened three inches from the bottom, or one window should be opened five inches from the bottom.

These rules apply when the temperature on the outside registers 60 degrees or below. If, with the window raised only to this extent, the room becomes too warm, the solution should not be in opening the windows wider, but in turning off the steam in the radiator. After turning off the steam and waiting a reasonable length of time for the radiator to cool, if it is still too warm the window may be raised as far as may be desired. This will probably never happen, however, unless the temperature on the outside is above 60 degrees in which event the radiator should by all means be turned off.

May I count on your assistance to secure observance of these simple rules by the personnel of your Department?

Very truly yours,

U. S. Grant 3d

U. S. GRANT, 3d,
Director.

Office of
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital.

December 3, 1928.

TO: The Chief Clerk.

SUBJECT: Conservation of Fuel and Ventilation of Offices.

1. The Chief of the Buildings Division of this office desires to secure in the forty-two office buildings under his supervision the maximum efficiency from the fuel burned. To secure this maximum efficiency it is not necessary to deprive the rooms of the ventilation desirable for the good health of their occupants, but this ventilation must be obtained in a more systematic and reasonable manner. The question of fuel conservation is an important one and requires definite attention in compliance with the President's policy of economy. It is manifestly impossible to heat the atmosphere outdoors with the building plants, and the cooperation of the personnel affected is particularly requested to do away with abuses now prevalent.

2. The question of ventilation has been taken up with the District health authorities and they have made certain specific recommendations as to the amount of ventilation required in the buildings under this office. These recommendations, which have the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army, may be briefly summarized as follows:

a. In all temporary office buildings with small sliding windows, two of these windows in each bay or room should be raised three inches from the bottom or one window five inches from the bottom.

b. In the office buildings which have swinging windows one of these windows in each bay or room should be swung open three inches, (with an absolute maximum of five inches.) This with the swinging window, makes an opening of really more than six inches because it is open at the top and bottom and also to a certain extent along the sides.

c. In the Interior Department Building and buildings of similar construction two windows in each room of average size should be opened three inches from the bottom, or one window should be opened five inches from the bottom.

These rules apply when the temperature on the outside registers 60 degrees or below. If, with the window raised only to this extent, the room becomes too warm, the solution should not be in opening the window wider, but in turning off the steam in the radiator. After turning off the steam and waiting a reasonable length of time for the radiator to cool, if it is still too warm the window may be raised as far as may be desired. This will probably never happen, however, unless the temperature on the outside is above 60 degrees in which event the radiator should by all means be turned off.

3. May I count on your assistance to secure observance of these simple rules by the personnel of your Department?

U. S. Grant 3d

U. S. Grant, 3d,
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

8/96

November 26, 1927.

There is forwarded herewith copy of Circular No. 52 of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital with reference to conservation of fuel.

Instructions should be issued leading to cooperation with the Director to accomplish the object set forth therein.

By direction of the Secretary:

Sent to: Immigration
Naturalization
Labor Statistics
Children's Bu.
Women's Bu.
Employment

Chief Clerk.

G H

Inclosure

Office of
Public Buildings and Public Parks
of the National Capital.

October 18, 1927.

CIRCULAR NO. 52.

Subject: Conservation of Fuel.

1. This office desires to secure in the thirty-four office buildings under its supervision the maximum efficiency from the coal and fuel oil burned. To secure this maximum efficiency it is not necessary that the ventilation of the offices be overlooked, but this ventilation must be attained in a systematic and reasonable manner. The question of fuel conservation is always an important one.

2. At the same time, as has been said before, the question of ventilation should not be overlooked. This question has been taken up with the District health authorities and they have made certain specific recommendations as to the amount of ventilation required in the office buildings under the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. These recommendations which have the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army may be briefly summarized as follows:

a. In all temporary office buildings with small sliding windows, two of these windows in each bay or room should be raised three inches from the bottom or one window five inches from the bottom.

b. In the office buildings which have swinging windows one of these windows in each bay or room should be swung open three inches, (with an absolute maximum of five inches.) This with the swing window, makes an opening of really more than six inches because it is open at the top and bottom and also to a certain extent along the sides.

c. In the Interior Department Building and buildings of similar construction two windows in each room of average size should be opened three inches from the bottom, or one window should be opened five inches from the bottom.

These rules apply when the temperature on the outside registers 60 degrees or below, if, with the window raised only to this extent, the room becomes too warm, the solution should not be in opening the window wider, but in turning off the steam in the radiator. After turning off the steam and waiting a reasonable length of time for the radiator to cool, if it is still too warm the window may be raised as far as may be desired. This will probably never happen, however, unless the temperature on the outside is above 60 degrees in which event the radiator should by all means be turned off.

3. May we have the cooperation of all officers and employees occupying the buildings under the supervision of this office in the effort which is being made to conserve fuel.

U. S. Grant, 3d,
Director.

Chief Clerk
Dept of Labor

OCT 21 24
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Office of the Superintendent
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS
Washington.

October 9, 1923.

CIRCULAR NO. 20

Subject: Conservation of Coal.

1. The Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Buildings desires to secure in the thirty-four office buildings under his supervision the maximum efficiency from the coal burned. To secure this maximum efficiency it is not necessary that the ventilation of the offices be overlooked, but this ventilation must be attained in a systematic and reasonable manner. The question of coal conservation is, due to its present high cost and scarcity, a particularly important one.

2. At the same time, as has been said before, the question of ventilation should not be overlooked. This question has been taken up with the District health authorities and they have made certain specific recommendations as to the amount of ventilation required in the office buildings under the Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings. These recommendations which have the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army may be briefly summarized as follows:

a. In all temporary office buildings with small sliding windows, two of these windows in each bay or room should be raised three inches from the bottom or one window five inches from the bottom.

b. In the office buildings which have swinging windows one of these windows in each bay or room should be swung open three inches, (with an absolute maximum of five inches.) This with the swinging window, makes an opening of really more than six inches because it is open at the top and bottom and also to a certain extent along the sides.

c. In the Interior Department Building and buildings of similar construction two windows in each room of average size should be opened three inches from the bottom, or one window should be opened five inches from the bottom.

These rules apply when the temperature on the outside registers 60 degrees or below, if, with the window raised only to this extent, the room becomes too warm, the solution should not be in opening the window wider, but in turning off the steam in the radiator. After turning off the steam and waiting a reasonable length of time for the radiator to cool, if it is still too warm the window may be raised as far as may be desired. This will probably never happen, however, unless the temperature on the outside is above 60 degrees in which event the radiator should by all means be turned off.

3. May we have the cooperation of all officers and employees occupying the buildings under the supervision of this office in the effort which we are making to conserve fuel.

C. O. SHERRILL,
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engrs., U.S.Army,
Superintendent.

File

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1924.

APR 18 24 CHIEF CLERK DEPT. OF LABOR

IN REPLY REFER TO 42

Mr. Samuel J. Gompers, Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gompers:

I thank you for your letter of April 15, inclosing copies of the only specifications used by the Immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York, in their purchases of coal.

Your courtesy in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

F.M.Shore,
Acting Chief, Coal Division.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

8/42

April 15, 1924.

Mr. F. M. Shore,
Acting Chief, Coal Division,
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 14th instant (No. 42), you are advised that the Department of Labor does not purchase any coal in Washington. The only activity buying coal in quantities in the field service of the Department is the Immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York. I am inclosing herewith copies of the only specifications issued for this purpose.

Respectfully, AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS

MAILED 4/15/24 BY 8

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED BY

Chief Clerk.

G P
Inc.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1924.

IN REPLY REFER TO 42

Mr. Samuel J. Gompers, Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gompers:

I have been requested by the Committee preparing the Dictionary of Specifications to obtain from the various departments their specifications used in the purpose of coal.

I will appreciate it, therefore, if you will be good enough to let me have a copy of your coal specifications, for the purpose named.

Very truly yours,

F.M.Shore,
Acting Chief, Coal Division.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIFICATION BUCKWHEAT COAL.

The coal to be delivered under this contract shall meet on Government analysis, the basic requirements given in the following table:

TEST	BUCKWHEAT NO. 1.
Moisture (% by weight as delivered)	6
Ash (% by weight dry coal)	18
Velatile (% by weight dry coal)	9
B. T. U. (per pound dry coal)	12,200
Sulphur (% by weight dry coal-not to exceed)	1.5

SPECIFICATION ANTHRACITE PEA COAL.

The coal to be delivered under this contract shall meet on Government analysis, the basic requirements given in the following tables:

TEST	PEA COAL
Moisture (% by weight as delivered)	5
Ash (% by weight dry coal)	16
Volatile (% by weight dry coal)	9
B. T. U. (per pound dry coal)	12,300
Sulphur (% by weight dry coal) not to exceed	1.5

Office of the Superintendent
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS
Washington.

JAN 30 24
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

October 9, 1923.

CIRCULAR NO. 20

Subject: Conservation of Coal. Dept Coal

1. The Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Buildings desires to secure in the thirty-four office buildings under his supervision the maximum efficiency from the coal burned. To secure this maximum efficiency it is not necessary that the ventilation of the offices be overlooked, but this ventilation must be attained in a systematic and reasonable manner. The question of coal conservation is, due to its present high cost and scarcity, a particularly important one.

2. At the same time, as has been said before, the question of ventilation should not be overlooked. This question has been taken up with the District health authorities and they have made certain specific recommendations as to the amount of ventilation required in the office buildings under the Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Buildings. These recommendations which have the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army may be briefly summarized as follows:

a. In all temporary office buildings with small sliding windows, two of these windows in each bay or room should be raised three inches from the bottom or one window five inches from the bottom.

b. In the office buildings which have swinging windows one of these windows in each bay or room should be swung open three inches, (with an absolute maximum of five inches.) This with the swinging window, makes an opening of really more than six inches because it is open at the top and bottom and also to a certain extent along the sides.

c. In the Interior Department Building and buildings of similar construction two windows in each room of average size should be opened three inches from the bottom, or one window should be opened five inches from the bottom.

These rules apply when the temperature on the outside registers 60 degrees or below, if, with the window raised only to this extent, the room becomes too warm, the solution should not be in opening the window wider, but in turning off the steam in the radiator. After turning off the steam and waiting a reasonable length of time for the radiator to cool, if it is still too warm the window may be raised as far as may be desired. This will probably never happen, however, unless the temperature on the outside is above 60 degrees in which event the radiator should by all means be turned off.

3. May we have the cooperation of all officers and employees occupying the buildings under the supervision of this office in the effort which we are making to conserve fuel.

C. O. SHERRILL,
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engrs., U.S.Army,
Superintendent.

8/96

September 18, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 15th instant, calling attention to the request of the Low Volatile Consolidated Coal Company of Beckley, West Virginia, to be given an opportunity to submit quotations on any coal that the United States Government may need at any points that can be reached with their fuels.

I find that the only large user of coal in the Department of Labor is the Immigration Service at Ellis Island, N. Y., which uses Anthracite only.

Beginning July 1 the coal for the Department of Labor building is purchased by the Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department buildings, so the Department of Labor does not purchase any Bituminous coal.

Respectfully,

E. J. Henning
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. F. R. Wadleigh,
Federal Fuel Distributor,
715 - 15th Street,
D. C.

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL FUEL DISTRIBUTOR

WASHINGTON

F. R. WADLEIGH
FEDERAL FUEL DISTRIBUTOR

718 18TH STREET

SEP 17 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

September 15, 1923.

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Low Volatile Consolidated Coal Company of Beckley, West Virginia, requests that they be given an opportunity to submit quotations on any coal that the United States Government may need at any points that can be reached with their fuels.

Yours very truly,

F. R. Wadleigh

Federal Fuel Distributor.

No. 8-96

June 22, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Complying with yours of the 11th instant, addressed to the Secretary of Labor, you are advised that the Immigration Service of this Department is the only unit therein that will purchase coal during the fiscal year 1924. The stations and amounts estimated are shown below:

Ellis Island	15,000	tons	Buckwheat #1
" "	2,500	"	Pea
El Paso	60	"	Dawson Lump
Philadelphia	400	"	Bituminous
San Francisco	30	"	King Coal
Sumas, Wash.	7	"	Wellington
New Orleans	100	"	Mine Run
Boston	550	"	New River or Pocahontas

The Department does not have on hand copies of specifications for the purchase of this coal, but if you desire them, requests will be made on the field stations for copies thereof and they will be furnished later.

Respectfully,

Exact copy as signed by Robe Carl White

Mailed 6/22/23 by

Robe Carl White
Second Assistant Secretary.

Mr. F. R. Wadleigh,
Federal Fuel Administrator,
718 - 15th Street,
D. C.

G P

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
AND REFER TO

No. 55248/351

JUN 28 '23
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

June 22, 1923

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor

In response to your letter of the 12th instant, you are advised that an estimate of the tonnage in gross tons of both anthracite and bituminous coal to be purchased by the Immigration Field Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, is as follows:

Ellis Island	15,000	tons	buckwheat #1
" "	2,500	"	pea
El Paso	60	"	Dawson Lump
Philadelphia	400	"	bituminous
San Francisco	30	"	King coal
Sumas, Wash.	7	"	Wellington
New Orleans	100	"	mine run
Boston	550	"	New River or Pocahontas

The Bureau is unable to furnish copies of specifications at this time, but if necessary, will request its various field officers to supply same for the use of the Federal Fuel Administrator.

W. W. Sibray

W. W. SIBRAY
Assistant Commissioner-General.

WW/keu

8/96

92

June 12, 1923.

Commissioner-General of Immigration:

The Federal Fuel Administrator requires the Department to furnish the following information: An estimate of the tonnage, in gross tons, of both anthracite and bituminous coal to be purchased by each branch of your field service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. He also desires, if possible, copy of the specifications used in the purchase of those coal requirements.

Since the Fuel Administrator desires the information at the earliest possible date, I hope this will receive immediate consideration.

By direction of the Secretary.

S. J. SOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

G P

OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL FUEL DISTRIBUTOR

WASHINGTON

F. R. WADLEIGH
FEDERAL FUEL DISTRIBUTOR

718 18TH STREET

June 11, 1923

JUN 12
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Honorable James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I will be greatly obliged if you will inform me at the earliest practicable date of the total coal requirements of each bureau or service of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. It is desired that the figures be given in gross tons, and separately for anthracite and bituminous coal. I would also like to have the tonnages of both anthracite and bituminous coal purchased during the current fiscal year by each bureau or service of the Department of Labor. These figures should exclude purchases made through the Government Fuel Yards.

For consideration in connection with the above data, I will appreciate it if you will furnish me with copies of the specifications used by the Department of Labor in the purchase of its coal requirements.

Yours very truly,

F. R. Wadleigh

Federal Fuel Distributor.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE SUPERINTENDENT
ROOM 1034, NAVY BUILDING
18TH AND B STS. NW.

8/96

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

WASHINGTON

REFER TO FWH: GMM.

September 23, 1922.

OCT 3 '22
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR.

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The heating season is about here. This year, in particular, it brings with it many problems. First of all, the buildings must be heated satisfactorily. Second , with the price of coal likely to be $10.00 or more per ton, the heating must be done with the lowest possible expenditure of fuel.

The heating plants and systems in all of the 26 buildings under this office have been thoroughly renovated and put in shape for giving satisfactory service during the heating season. Where weaknesses were uncovered in the heating of certain buildings or portions of buildings under his office during the last season, everything possible has been done to improve conditions during the coming season. When it it considered, however, how many different things may happen to cause trouble and how very easy it is for a mechanical or heating system to get out of order, it is only too apparent that there will be difficulties at times in some of the numerous buildings that we will be responsible for heating. We have taken every possible precaution against having trouble and now intend to do everything within our power to remedy troubles which occur. Looking to this end, Mr. Jas. F. Gill of this office, who will be located in room 148, State, War and Navy Department Building, and can be reached over War-Navy phones branch 210 or 2094, has been designated as the representative of this office to whom appeal should be taken in the event that heat complaints are not remedied within a reasonable period by the locla Assistant Superintendent. You should first report to the representative of this office in local charge of your building and if he does not give results then report the facts to Mr. Gill. Mr. Gill in turn will immediately take such complaints up with my assistant, Mr. F. W. Hoover, who will see that prompt action is taken.

Bureaus notified

It is earnestly requested that you conduct an intensive campaign throughout your office looking to the conservation of heat during the coming winter season. It is important to impress upon your employees that when a room becomes too warm the first action to be taken is to turn off the heat and not to open the

windows further than is absolutely necessary for ventilating purposes. All the windows can not be opened wide at some particular period during the day for an airing and then have the office heat up rapidly again. Windows should never be opened during the winter time more than three or four inches, depending, of course, upon the type of building, window, etc. In furtherance of the economy campaign being conducted by the President and the Budget Bureau, this office intends to do everything it can to obviate the necessity of submitting deficiendy estimates. To make this possible it must heat the buildings with a minimum expenditure of fuel, and it looks to you to assist it in this matter.

Very respectfully,

C. D. SHERRILL
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engrs., U.S. Army.
Superintendent.

August 18, 1922.

For letter dated August 16, 1922 from Secretary of Labor to Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, wherein the subject matter of this file is mentioned see file No. ~~[illegible]~~. 172-9

96

August 16, 1922.

For Bulletin No. 18, Supplement No. 2 from the Chief Coordinator dated August 12, 1922 wherein he mentions the subject matter of this file see file No. 167/664-I Circulars.

See file 172/9 for distribution of coal by Federal Planning Board.

8-96

August 8, 1922.

Commissioner General of Immigration:

I am inclosing herewith questionnaires from the Chief Coordinator, relative to the coal supplies of your various stations. Kindly fill in the information on the inclosed sheets and return at the earliest possible moment.

By direction of the Secretary.

Chief Clerk.

Inclosures

G-L

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1920.

CHIEF CLERK
NOV 18 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ORDER.

This Department must assist in every way in the conservation of fuel. To this end it is directed that all power, light and heat be reduced to the minimum required for the heating and lighting of the building, and the employees are urgently requested to assist by turning off power and light switches and shutting off the radiators when not actually required.

(Signed) R. J. Ayers

Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Buildings.

Approved:
(Signed) PAYNE
Secretary.

Copy for the information of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1920.

CHIEF CLERK
MAY 20 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Dear Mr.

On account of the acute coal shortage and the transportation congestion, it is imperative that the use of electric current be reduced to a minimum, and all lighting not absolutely necessary must be cut off.

(Sgd.) E. J. AYERS

Chief Clerk.

This letter has been sent to the Chief Clerks of bureaus of this Department and to the branches of the Secretary's Office.

COPY

8/96

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C.

June 17, 1920.

CIRCULAR NO. 1963

Profiteering in Coal.

TO ALL UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS:

The department is receiving a number of letter in which complaint is made that bituminous coal prices at the mines now range from $7 to $11 a ton, which with a further increase imminent. The writers say that operators are attributing the advanced pric es to car shortage and export demand, emphasis being placed upon the export demand.

Production cost figures gathered by the Federal Trade Commission from 1589 bituminous coal operators in the principal production regions mining roughly about 60 percent of the annual output, show that during January, 1920, their costs per ton averaged $2.32 at the mines. Since then there has been an increase of 27 per cent in the cost of Labor, enhancing the production cost to $2.79 per ton. The accuracy of these figures in borne out by information in letters coming to the Department from purchasers of coal, from which it appears that prices in May did not greatly exceed those furnished to the Federal Trade Commission for January.

This situation demands the prompt attention of all United States Attorneys. Please give special attention to the matter and seek indictments where investigation discloses that an unreasonable profit has been taken, advising the Department of the action taken.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular.

A. MITCHEL PALMER

Attorney General.

For original circular see file No. 16/682.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington.

No. 8-96.

May 21, 1920.

Commissioner General of Immigration
Commissioner of Naturalization
Commissioner of Labor Statistics
Chief, Children's Bureau
Director General of Employment
Director of Industrial Housing and Transportation
Director of Women's Bureau:

1. In view of the extreme shortage of coal and the difficulty in securing adequate supply, I am directed by the Secretary to again call your attention to the memorandum of November 7, 1919, quoted below, and to request that instructions be given that it be strictly complied with:

"To the Employees of the Department:

1. This Department must assist in every way in the conservation of fuel. To this end all power, light, and heat must be reduced to the minimum required for the necessary heating and lighting of the building. All employees are urgently requested to assist therein by turning off power and light switches and shutting off radiators when not actually required. The observance of similar requests during the periods of fuel shortage the past two years materially reduced the consumption of coal, and by the close observance of these minor details a further reduction can be made during this year. This is especially important at this time, on account of present unusual conditions.

2. By direction of the Secretary.

(signed) S. J. GOMPERS,
Chief Clerk."

S J Gompers

Chief Clerk.

G c

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON MAY 18 1920

ADDRESS ONLY
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Because of the present condition of transportation lines extreme difficulty is being experienced in obtaining deliveries of cars of coal from mines. Operators of mines uniformly give as their reasons for failing to make regular shipments "no cars available". It is, therefore, highly advisable that the Government Departments take initiatory action to conserve fuel, and in this connection the suggestion has been received from the Interstate Commerce Commission that the different departments and establishments be advised to curtail their coal consumption as much as possible. To this end may I suggest that orders be issued by you to the plants under your control that heat be discontinued at the earliest practicable date and all power and light be reduced to the minimum required, and that employees be urgently requested to assist by cutting off power and light when not actually needed.

Cordially yours,

Solicitor

The Honorable

The Secretary of Labor.

See green marker for order previously issued of a similar nature. H.R.H.

No. 8-95

April 15, 1920.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 14th instant, relative to the storage of coal during the balance of the fiscal year.

In reply thereto you are advised that the Department expects to order approximately 70 tons of coal during that period, which, with the amount on hand, will completely fill the storage space available.

I would be glad to act on your suggestion in regard to the question of providing increased storage space for coal, but the Department is in a rented building, which has a storage capacity of approximately 110 tons, and it is estimated that the above amount added to what is now stored, will fill these bins to capacity. The Department has no funds available for rental of additional storage space, and has no other space available for this purpose.

Cordially yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. COURTNEY
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED 4/14/20 BY

Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

G a

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

4/96

Dear Mr. Secretary:

A policy was adopted in the conduct of the Government Fuel Yards' work of storing as much fuel as possible during the spring and summer months in the bins of the Federal and District Government heating plants. The execution of this policy contributed a great deal toward the successful handling of the Federal and District Government fuel requirements during the period of the coal strike which began on November 1 of last year. That such a policy is important from many angles is evidenced by the fact that it was embodied in Recommendation No. 1 of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission in its report to the President (No. 1, p. 57). Responsive to this recommendation, the Secretary to the President has written me as follows:

> "The President directs me to send you a copy of the report of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission and to direct your attention to Recommendation No. 1 on page 57 of the report.
>
> In lieu of issuing an executive order, the President suggests that all Federal Departments and Agencies purchase, transport and store at the point of consumption, before July 1st of each year, or, if that is not practicable, as soon thereafter as may be feasible, an estimated three months' winter supply of bituminous coal."

I am accordingly writing to ask you to be good enough to let me know at an early date how many tons of coal it may be practicable for you to order for delivery during April, May and June.

In order to overcome the impracticability of storing coal for want of funds, I have requested the enactment by Congress of the following legislation:

> "Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to deliver, during the months of April, May and June of each year, to all Branches of the

Federal service and the municipal government in the District of Columbia, such quantities of fuel for their use during the following fiscal year as it may be practicable to store at the points of consumption, payment therefor to be made by these branches of the Federal service and municipal government from their applicable appropriations for such fiscal year."

May I not also suggest in this connection that you give consideration to the question of providing increased protection for your heating plants through the enlargement, wherever this may be practicable, of the storage facilities at such plants? If the engineers of the Bureau of Mines engaged in the study of storage and other fuel engineering problems can be of any assistance to you in this matter, or in connection with any fuel problem that you may have, I shall be very glad to arrange for this service.

Cordially yours,

John Barton Payne

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

THRIVE by THRIFT
Buy War Savings Stamps.

DELIVER AT ONCE
BY
SPECIAL MESSENGER

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

Secretary of Labor

165/186

Instant

March 25, 1920.

Copies in 165/186 and Gk. 8/24 & 8/12

My dear Mr. Tumulty:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, transmitting the suggestion of the President in reference to Recommendation No. 1 on page 57 of the Report of the Bituminous Coal Commission.

In reply thereto you are advised that while the storage facilities of the Department are small, all the Bituminous coal that our bins will hold will be stored previous to July 1.

Sincerely yours,

Exact copy as signed by Louis F. Post
Sent by messenger March 26, 1920. J.C.W.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Joseph P. Tumulty,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

G Wy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
MAR 25
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

March 24, 1920.

Copy in 8/24 Copied O.K.

165/186 F 76 48 12

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The President directs me to send you a copy of the report of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission and to direct your attention to Recommendation No. 1 on page 57 of the report.

In lieu of issuing an executive order, the President suggests that all Federal Departments and agencies purchase, transport and store at the point of consumption before July 1st of each year, or, if that is not practicable, as soon thereafter as may be feasible, an estimated three months' winter supply of bituminous coal.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

8/96

November 7, 1919.

To the Employees of the Department:

1. This Department must assist in every way in the conservation of fuel. To this end all power, light, and heat must be reduced to the minimum required for the necessary heating and lighting of the building. All employees are urgently requested to assist therein by turning off power and light switches and shutting off radiators when not actually required. The observance of similar requests during the periods of fuel shortage the past two years materially reduced the consumption of coal, and by the close observance of these minor details a further reduction can be made during this year. This is especially important at this time, on account of present unusual conditions.

2. By direction of the Secretary.

S. J. GOMPERS,

Chief Clerk.

Fuel Adm

8/96

November 8, 1919.

Insert

My dear Mr. Ayers:

I am in receipt of yours of the 5th inst., transmitting copies of an order pertaining to the conservation of fuel in the Department of the Interior. I have this day prepared similar instructions for the employees of the Department of Labor, copies of which are inclosed.

Cordially yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S.J.GOMPERS
MAILED 11/14/19 BY JES

Chief Clerk.

Mr. E. J. Ayers,
Chief Clerk,
Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

E. J. AYERS
CHIEF CLERK

November 5, 1919.

Dear Mr. Gompers:

I am transmitting herewith for your information a few copies of an order pertaining to the conservation of fuel, which has been promulgated in this Department.

Cordially yours,

E J Ayers
Chief Clerk.

Mr. Samuel J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington

November 5, 1919.

O R D E R :

This Department must assist in every way in the conservation of fuel. To this end it is directed that all power, light and heat be reduced to the minimum required for the heating and lighting of the building, and the employees are urgently requested to assist by turning off power and light switches and shutting off the radiators when not actually required. The observance of similar requests during the periods of fuel shortage the past two years materially reduced the consumption of coal, and by the close observance of these minor details a further reduction can be made during this year. This is especially important at this time, on account of present unusual conditions.

E. J. AYERS,

Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Buildings.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

(1552).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

8/96

November 7, 1919.

Director of Conciliation:

There is forwarded herewith a sufficient number of circulars to be given to each employee under your supervision. The Secretary has directed that every effort be made to see that these instructions are carried out.

S J Gompers

Chief Clerk.

G c

Inclosures.

Noted by all in Conciliation

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

November 7, 1919.

To the Employees of the Department:

1. This Department must assist in every way in the conservation of fuel. To this end all power, light, and heat must be reduced to the minimum required for the necessary heating and lighting of the building. All employees are urgently requested to assist therein by turning off power and light switches and shutting off radiators when not actually required. The observance of similar requests during the periods of fuel shortage the past two years materially reduced the consumption of coal, and by the close observance of these minor details a further reduction can be made during this year. This is especially important at this time, on account of present unusual conditions.

2. By direction of the Secretary.

S. J. GOMPERS,

Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

November 7, 1919.

To the Employees of the Department:

1. This Department must assist in every way in the conservation of fuel. To this end all power, light, and heat must be reduced to the minimum required for the necessary heating and lighting of the building. All employees are urgently requested to assist therein by turning off power and light switches and shutting off radiators when not actually required. The observance of similar requests during the periods of fuel shortage the past two years materially reduced the consumption of coal, and by the close observance of these minor details a further reduction can be made during this year. This is especially important at this time, on account of present unusual conditions.

2. By direction of the Secretary.

S. J. GOMPERS,

Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

November 7, 1919.

File

There is forwarded herewith a sufficient number of circulars to be given to each employee under your supervision. The Secretary has directed that every effort be made to see that these instructions are carried out.

S B Simpson

Chief Clerk.

G s

Inclosure.

Sent to the following: Immigration; Naturalization; Labor Stats; Children's Bureau; Employment; Housing; ~~Labor-Adjustment;~~ Conciliation; Women's Bureau; Appointments; Disbursing Clerk; P. & S.; Library; Engineer; Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

November 7, 1919.

To the Employees of the Department:

1. This Department must assist in every way in the conservation of fuel. To this end all power, light, and heat must be reduced to the minimum required for the necessary heating and lighting of the building. All employees are urgently requested to assist therein by turning off power and light switches and shutting off radiators when not actually required. The observance of similar requests during the periods of fuel shortage the past two years materially reduced the consumption of coal, and by the close observance of these minor details a further reduction can be made during this year. This is especially important at this time, on account of present unusual conditions.

2. By direction of the Secretary.

S. J. GOMPERS,

Chief Clerk.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO No. _____

8/96

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1919.

CHIEF CLERK
MAY 14 '19

Mr. S. J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to my letter of March 25, 1919 and your reply thereto,(No. 8-96), relative to the gasolene consumed by your Department in a year, and inviting an expression of opinion from you as to the advisability of centralizing the purchase and distribution of this commodity:

Although the opinions expressed by the various departments of the Government to whom inquiries were sent have been practically unanimously in favor of the above project, insufficient funds with which to provide facilities for the handling of gasolene prevents my undertaking to purchase and distribute this fuel during the fiscal year 1920.

file

Very truly yours,

Van H. Manning

Director.

No. 8-96

May 7, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. Replying to your letter of the 28th ult., there are transmitted herewith forms estimating the fuel requirements of this Department for the fiscal year 1920.

Respectfully,

Acting Chief Clerk.

Mr. George S. Pope,
Bureau of Mines,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

L W
Incl. 1487

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Coal consumed by Dept. of Labor
From
Sept. 21, '18 To May 22, '19. inclusive

630 Tons 840 Lbs.

Bituminous.

Flagg.
Eng'r.

N.B.- Had about 30 tons left at time of closing

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

May 3, 1919.

CHIEF CLERK
MAY 3 '19

FROM: Asst. Director, Control Division.

TO: Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

SUBJECT: Coal requirements for fiscal year 1920.

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting information as to the probable coal requirements of this Service for the fiscal year 1920, you are advised that the present quarters have not been occupied a sufficient length of time to ascertain definitely the amount of coal required to heat the building during cold weather. I am therefore giving below an estimate prepared by this office, as well as an estimate prepared by the Food Administration, the latter having been based on actual consumption.

Employment Service Estimate		
January	95	
February	90	
March	95	280
April	35	
May	10	
June	5	50
July	5	
August	5	
September	10	20
October	35	
November	60	
December	75	170
		520 tons

Food Administration Estimate		
January	225	
February	210	
March	165	600
April	35	
May	15	
June	8	58
July	8	
August	8	
September	15	31
October	50	
November	150	
December	180	380
		1069 tons

The storage capacity at the Food Administration Building is approximately 5,082 cubic feet.

In addition to the foregoing, the local office of this Service at 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue will require approximately 30 tons of anthracite coal during the year, divided as follows: Quarter commencing July 1st, two tons; quarter commencing October 1st, six tons; quarter commencing January 1st, 15 tons; quarter commencing April 1st, seven tons. They have sufficient storage space for the full 30 tons at one time.

Bituminous coal is burned at this building.

FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL:

S. W. Mason

Asst. Director, Control Division.

SWM/M

April 30, 1919.

Director General of Employment:

1. To enable the Department to make a report as to its requirements with regard to the quantity of coal required for the fiscal year 1920, will you please advise this office as to the quantity of coal your Service will require, whether anthracite or bituminous, the estimated average for the first, second, third, and fourth quarters, also the storage capacity of bin in tons.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 5/1/19 BY
Acting Chief Clerk.

L W

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT FUEL YARDS

April 28, 1919.

Mr. S. J. Gompers,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

OUR SLOGAN:
EVERY MEMBER OF THE BUREAU
AN INVESTOR
IN THE VICTORY LOAN

Dear Sir:

I am inclosing three sets of forms for use in estimating your fuel requirements for the fiscal year 1920. You will note that there is a form for various sizes of anthracite coal, bituminous coal, and wood. May I ask that care be taken to see that the proper form is used for the different types of fuel. It may be that you will have need for such miscellaneous fuels as coke, charcoal, and the like. If so please indicate on a supplemental sheet.

The labor market, and lack of a full organization in the operation of the Fuel Yards at the time of its establishment -- July 1, 1918 -- made necessary the contracting for the stowing of fuel. However, the Fuel Yards feels at this time that its organization is capable of handling the stowing of fuel, and believes it can do so more economically than is being done under our present contract. It is, therefore, requested that you indicate by asterisks on your estimate sheets the points at which stowage will be required.

Your prompt attention to this request is solicited.

Yours very truly,

Geo. S. Pope

Acting Chief Engineer.

Inclosures.

No. 8-96

April 7, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 4th inst. relative to the placing of lights on coal delivered in the streets and not stowed on the day of delivery.

2. In reply thereto you are advised that steps will be taken to follow the suggestions made by you.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. COMPERS
MAILED 4/7/19 BY [illegible]

Chief Clerk.

Chief Engineer,
Government Fuel Yards,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

G W

8
96

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

WASHINGTON

CHIEF CLERK
APR 5 '19
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

GOVERNMENT FUEL YARDS

April 4, 1919.

The Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There have been complaints from the Police Department of the District to the Government Fuel Yards because of the failure of the Fuel Yards to place lights on coal delivered in the streets and not stowed on the day of delivery.

I believe you will realize the futility of the Government Fuel Yards attempting to follow up this coal after 4:30 to place lights thereon. To do this successfully would necessitate extra employees, whose salaries would in the end be paid for by the Departments.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your cooperation to the extent that you issue instructions to all of your delivery points, where coal is dumped so as to obstruct the street, to the effect that if the coal is not removed before dark the watchman or janitor must place a permanent light thereon over night.

This would effect quite a saving, with but little trouble and expense to the Departments, and, what is most essential, give better protection to the public than could be afforded by our inspection service.

Yours very truly,

Lauron Stone

Chief Engineer.

No. 8-96

April 2, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 25th inst. relative to the handling of gasolene by the Government fuel yards in connection with the handling of fuel for the Federal and Municipal governments.

2. In reply thereto you are advised that the Department of Labor will use approximately 9,000 gallons of gasolene during the current fiscal year, and expects to use approximately 7,500 gallons during the next fiscal year.

3. The Department has six motor-driven vehicles and has a gasolene tank of 110 gallons capacity. It will be necessary that the gasolene be distributed by tank wagon to this Department about twice a week.

4. I sincerely hope that this conveys all the information required.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY SIGNED BY
MAILED 4/2/19 BY

Chief Clerk.

Director, Bureau of Mines,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

G W

No. 8-88

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1919.

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On July 1, 1918, I addressed communications to the Government establishments through the regular channels, calling attention to the Sundry Civil Act of June 30, 1918, which directed that the Department of Interior establish in the District of Columbia storage and distributing yards for the storage of fuel for the use of and delivery to all branches of the Federal and Municipal governments and requiring that all branches of said Federal and Municipal governments shall purchase all fuel from the Secretary of Interior.

It is apparent that the intention of Congress was to effect economy by vesting in a central office authority to purchase and distribute all fuel required by the Federal and Municipal governments within and contiguous to the District of Columbia. Having this in mind it is believed that the Act establishing the Government Fuel Yards is broad enough to cover fuel used by internal combustion engines. I should therefore appreciate having from you an estimate of the amount of gasolene that will be consumed by your Department in a year, together with any opinion you might wish to express relative to the feasibility of centralizing the purchasing and distribution of gasolene. It is important that this information be received promptly in order to determine whether or not the Yard now in process of construction shall be provided with facilities for handling gasolene.

Yours very truly,

Van. H. Manning
Director.

February 13, 1919.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

With reference to your recent communication in which you advise that the U. S. Fuel Administration is withdrawing its supervision over supplying coal to other Government Departments and suggesting that in the event stock should be bought in the manner similar to that in use prior to the war that the Bureau of Mines might be employed to make necessary analysis, I have to state that this Department is securing its fuel supply through the Government Fuel Yards and not purchasing its coal directly from the dealers.

Cordially yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 2/24/19 BY mec

Assistant Secretary.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

W-blc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

JAN 18 1919

DRAVO-DOYLE CO.
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND

A. SORGE, JR. & CO.
MONADNOCK BLOCK
CHICAGO

W. L. FLOWER CO.
CUPPLES BLOCK
ST. LOUIS

F. H. MASON
MOFFATT BLDG.
DETROIT

H. P. THOMPSON
MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
CINCINNATI

CHAS. C. MOORE & CO. ENGRS.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SEATTLE
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REALTY BLDG.
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RICHMOND, VA

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER WORKS

JOS. S. LOVERING WHARTON JOHN C. JONES WILLIAM S. HALLOWELL

17TH ST. & ALLEGHENY AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COCHRANE FEED WATER HEATERS
COCHRANE STEAM AND OIL SEPARATORS
SORGE-COCHRANE HOT PROCESS WATER SOFTENERS
COCHRANE V-NOTCH METERS AND METERING HEATERS
COCHRANE PRECISION METERS
COCHRANE MULTIPORT VALVES
COCHRANE MARINE HEATERS

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FIRM REFERRING TO DESK

BOSTON OFFICE
OLIVER BLDG.
BOSTON

H. A. PAINE
1302 NANCE ST.
HOUSTON

JACKSONVILLE

W. F. TRENARY, JR.
BROWN-MARX BLDG.
BIRMINGHAM

WALTER CASTANEDO
HENNEN BLDG.
NEW ORLEANS

I. C. DE HAVEN
STATE LIFE BLDG.
INDIANAPOLIS

CANADIAN ALLIS-CHALMERS LTD.
KING & SIMCOE STS.
TORONTO

THERMAL EFFICIENCY CO.
FINANCE BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

KELVIN ENGINEERING CO.
HAVANA, CUBA

October 28, 1918.

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2. State service for which this steam is employed: Heating.....Cooking.....Dry room.....Tank heating.....Low-pressure turbines.....Other purposes.....

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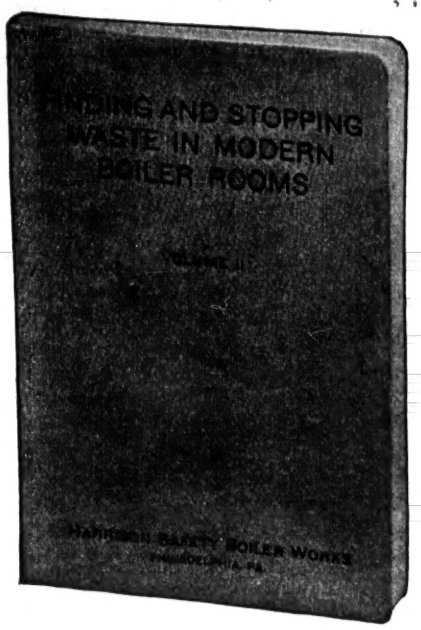

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t or building	Location	Wood (cords)			Storage capacity of bins cords	Estimated cords required				Total
		Kind	Length	Split (Yes or no)		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
1312 Mass. Ave., N. W.			2 ft.	Yes	1½ cords	1½ cords				
1607 H St., N. W.		hard	1 ft.	Yes	2 cords	2 cords				

F. C. HOOD
W. JETT LAUCK, SECRETARY
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON
THOMAS J. SAVAGE
VICTOR A. OLANDER
T. A. RICKERT

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

WASHINGTON

November, 3rd, 1918.

Mr. Samuel Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

According to the estimate of our engineer, Mr. Whittington, with regard to requirements for wood for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1919, I have been informed by Mr. Whittington, that we will require at #1312 Massachusetts Ave. one and one half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) cords 2" long split pine.

Very truly yours,

Francis N. Stone
Executive Asst.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD
WASHINGTON

October 5th, 1918.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Gompers

From: Mr. Gaus

Referring to your memorandum of October 2nd to Mr. Bell, I am hereby requesting for the use of the War Labor Policies Board offices two cords of split hard wood, foot length. We should also like one-half cord of kindling wood with this. I think that this will be sufficient for our needs during the period stated.

October 2, 1918.

The National War Labor Board,
(Attention of Mr. Tyrrell).

To enable the Department to make a report as to its requirements with regard to wood for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, will you please advise this office as to your needs, i.e., the number of cords, whether split or not, kind and length.

Kindly give this your prompt attention.

1

Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

October 2, 1918.

The War Labor Policies Board,
(Attention of Mr. Bell).

To enable the Department to make a report as to its requirements with regard to wood for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, will you please advise this office as to your needs, i.e., the number of cords, whether split or not, kind and length.

Kindly give this your prompt attention.

1 Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT FUEL YARDS

September 26, 1918.

CHIEF CLERK
SEP 28 '18
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of Labor.

Sir:

Pursuant to the provision of the Sundry Civil Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, establishing the Government Fuel Yard through the Department of Interior, and charging it with the selection, purchase, contracting for, and distribution of all fuel required by the Federal and District Governments, I inclose a form designed to ascertain what your requirements are with regard to wood, to enable me to arrange for a continuous fuel supply.

Your prompt attention in filling out and returning to me this form will be appreciated.

I am also inclosing copies of all orders placed with the Fuel Administration for coal, in which your coal allotment is embodied. These orders are of course based upon the estimated coal requirements by the respective Departments and Governmental establishments in toto in response to our request of July 1. It is therefore desirable to have fuel data as to the requirements for wood so that contracts may be awarded for the entire amount that will be required by Federal and District Governments.

Very truly yours,

Lawson Stone

Chief Engineer.

Incl. No. 35965

July 22, 1918.

United States Fuel Administration,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention: Mr. Jesse C. Suter)

Dear Sir:

Please place an order for early delivery of the following:

1 car of anthracite nut coal
1 car of anthracite furnace or broken size coal
2 cars of anthracite egg coal

Please have these cars consigned to the District Commissioners' trestle on N Street between First and Second Streets.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) P. M. Anderson

Acting Chief Engineer,
Government Fuel Yards.

July 26, 1918.

United States Fuel Administration,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention: Mr. Jesse C. Suter.)

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the Government Fuel Yards require increased tonnages and I am, therefore, requesting that you have our orders for bituminous coal increased from 24 cars per week to 42 cars per week, or 7 cars per day as near as practicable. I request that this increased delivery commence on or before August 9. This order is in addition to the New River coal which is now coming in over the Pennsylvania system.

The deliveries on anthracite coal have been formulated and the Government Fuel Yards will require this coal in quantity at the very earliest practical date. Please have 15 cars of anthracite furnace or broken coal, 30 cars of white ash egg coal, 5 cars of white ash nut coal shipped at the rate of 12 cars per week, delivery to commence on or before August 9.

Please order one car of red ash stove coal in addition to the above to be shipped on or before August 15. This coal will be required for the White House.

Please have all the above ordered coal consigned to the District Engineer Commissioners' Trestle at 1st and N streets, N. E.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) P.M. Anderson

Acting Chief Engineer,
Government Fuel Yard.

August 10, 1918.

United States Fuel Administration,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention: Mr. Jesse C. Suter.)

Dear Sir:

I beg to call your attention to the fact that on July 19, I requested the supply of one car of red ash coal for the White House at the earliest practical date, and on the 22nd, I requested the early delivery of one car of anthracite nut coal, one car of anthracite furnace or broken coal, and two cars of anthracite egg coal. To date none of this coal has been received, and we are in desperate need of same. We have on three occasions been required to borrow anthracite coal from local dealers as we were unable to purchase same. This borrowed coal must be returned as soon as possible, and the coal which was ordered on the above dates is urgently needed to supply our immediate demands.

On July 26, I requested that our bituminous coal shipments be increased from 24 cars per week to 42 cars per week, or 7 cars per day as nearly as practical, and that this increased delivery commence on or before August 9. In this connection, I beg to advise that we are receiving only an average of about four cars per day, and that this is not more than just sufficient to supply the immediate requirements, and we are not gaining on storage at any of our plants. It is of vital importance that this coal be procured as requested.

In the same letter of July 26, I requested 50 cars of anthracite coal at the rate of 12 cars per week, deliveries to commence on or before August 9. This anthracite requirement was in addition to previous orders placed with the Fuel Administration, and to date none has been received. It is of vital importance that this coal be delivered as requested.

I fully appreciate the fact that orders for this coal have been placed, but I trust that your good office will be able to facilitate this delivery.

In addition to the orders which have already been placed, I desire to request that the deliveries of bituminous coal be increased from my request of July 26, or 24 cars per week, to 60 cars

per week, and that this increased delivery commence on or before August 23; also, that you place an order for 20 additional cars of anthracite furnace or broken coal, 20 additional cars of egg coal, and 10 additional cars of nut coal, and 10 cars of No. 1 Buckwheat coal, deliveries to commence on or before August 23, at the rate of 10 cars per week.

As soon as our distributing facilities can be perfected, this office will place with the Fuel Administration a request for anthracite coal at a regular rate commensurate with our facilities for handling such coal and with the demand placed upon the Government Fuel Yards.

Please have all the above orders for delivery consigned to the District Engineers Commissioners' Trestle at 1st and N. Streets, N. E.

Trusting that this may be given your personal and prompt attention, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) P. M. Anderson,

Acting Chief Engineer,
Government Fuel Yards.

August 24, 1918.

Mr. Jesse C. Suter,
United States Fuel Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly place an order for six cars of a good grade of mine run Bituminous coal; one car to be delivered as soon as possible, and the remaining car to be delivered at the rate of one car per week, beginning with the first week in December.

Please consign these cars direct to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Garrett Park, Maryland, B & O delivery, for the account of the Government Fuel Yards, Bureau of Mines, sending notice of shipment and invoices to the last named office.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Lawson Stone

Chief Engineer
Government Fuel Yards.

P. S. Please order a grade of coal as near like Georges Creek Big Vein and New River as is possible to obtain.

L.S.

August 29, 1918.

Mr. J. C. Suter,
U. S. Fuel Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please place an order for shipment of three (3) cars weekly of White Ash Anthracite stove coal, delivery to begin immediately. Please consign these cars direct to the:

District Commissioners trestle, 1st & N Street, N.W.

and notify me of shipment.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd) Lawson Adams

Chief Engineer
Government Fuel Yards.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

CHIEF CLERK AUG 12 '18 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD

Memorandum to the Chief Clerk of the Department of Labor from Mr. Bell, Executive Secretary of the War Labor Policies Board.

Subject: Coal Supply for 1607 H. St. N. W.

- - - - - - -

I have found from the janitor, who in turn talked with the engineers at the Central Office Building of the Department of Labor, that we will need egg size anthracite in approximately the following quantities;

October 1st	7 tons
January 1st	12 tons
April 1st	2 tons

The approximate capacity of the coal bins at the present time is from ten to twelve tons.

George T. Bell

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF COAL REQUIRED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1919.

By the Department of Labor. (Department or Establishment)

Plant or Building	Location	Bituminous or Anthracite size	Storage Capacity of bins tons	Estimated tons required				
				First quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Steam	1712-22 G Street, NW	Bituminous	100 tons		200 tons	300 tons		500
Steam	916 - 16th St., NW	do	40 "	75 ton	210 "	270 "	75 tons	630
Steam	1312 Mass. Ave., NW	do	30 "		100 "	100 "		200
Steam	1706 G Street, NW	White Ash S.	20 "		15 "	15 "		30
Steam	1607 H Street, NW	" " "	5 "		5 "	10 "		15

Sept.			18	
Oct.	9,	" —	52 tons	1235 lb
"	23,	" —	52 "	1280 "
Dec.	7 & 8	" —	34 "	1440 "
"	10	" —	43 "	180
"	28	" —	77 "	1360
Jan	11	1918 —	54 "	1400
Feb.		" — *	54 "	100
"	20	" —	73 "	700
			449	7660
			3	1660
			[illegible]	1660

No. 804
Ed. 12-21-17—200,000

No. 8/12 May 29, 1918.

Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 22d instant, in reference to the carting of coal during the fiscal year 1919, you are advised that this Department has made no preparations to haul its own coal and therefore it is requested that bids be received covering that service.

Investigation has disclosed that it would not be wise to purchase a number of large trucks to handle this haulage, pay garage rent, etc., in view of the limited supply of coal used by the Department buildings.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 6/1/18 BY
Assistant Sec.

MAY 11 1918

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

C p

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

8

May 22, 1918.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to direct your attention to the subject of cartage covering bituminous coal for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next.

The General Supply Committee on June 4, 1918, will open bids covering cartage of said coal to certain locations coming under the jurisdiction of your Department. Prior to making recommendations for award of contract thereon, it is desired that you give careful consideration to the hauling of your own coal, as it is the opinion of the General Supply Committee that the Government would save thousands of dollars provided the Departments and Establishments make arrangements for the carting of their own supply. It is understood that the Interior Department, for the present fiscal year, provided itself with trucks and did its own hauling, and thereby saved to the Government considerable expense.

It is desired that this matter receive your immediate consideration, in order that, at the time of opening of the bids above referred to, your Department will be in a position to advise the General Supply Committee whether or not the proposal covering cartage to the locations coming under your jurisdiction should be accepted.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

A. Mons

Assistant Secretary.

No. 8/96 April 24, 1917.

Hon. Peter F. Tague, M. C.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Peter:

Answering your query of the 20th instant, I have to advise that in so far as the local offices are concerned this Department is purchasing no soft coal during the current fiscal year.

Under the General Supply Schedule we are using pea coal at $4.98 per ton.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

Ww

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS AND SUPPLIES
WASHINGTON

16/16

Mr. W:

None bought by Dept.

SJR

JOSEPH L. KANE
SECRETARY

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

[illegible], 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 9 1917

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cly A Hope

8/97

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

November 8, 1944

To: Mr. Demorest
Mr. Sherwood
Mr. Watts

From: James E. Dodson
Chief Clerk and Budget Officer

The Office of the Director of Personnel has recently advised me that the Comptroller General has rendered a decision dated October 3, 1944, B-44625, which has not as yet been distributed generally, that an employee certified by the Civil Service Commission for transfer from one agency of Government to another is entitled to be reimbursed for the cost of transporting himself and his household goods.

Thus, in filling vacancies by transfer of employees from other Governmental agencies consideration must be given to this decision. However, I believe it will be very seldom that such a transfer will be necessary to fill vacancies in our organization.

Attached is a copy of the Decision referred to.

File in -

Attachment

In the Comptroller General's Decision B-44625, dated October 3, 1944, which has not as yet been distributed generally, the Comptroller General has ruled that:

> "The . . . basic authority of law - the First War Powers Act, 1941, . . . (is) . . . sufficient to authorize the President or the War Manpower Commission and the Civil Service Commission . . . to obligate appropriated funds of a Federal agency to which an employee voluntarily is transferred under the terms and conditions of the amended War Manpower Commission Directive and the Civil Service Reglation.
>
> ". . . if an agency uses the Commission's authorization issued pursuant to said War Manpower Commission Directive and Civil Service Regulation to transfer an employee from some other agency to such agency, whether with or without the consent of the employee, it becomes mandatory upon said agency to which the employee was transferred to reimburse the employee upon presentation of a claim for expenses of his travel and transportation of his household goods, within the limits of applicable regulations, from his official station in his position in the agency from which transferred to the official station in his new position in the agency to which transferred. It is specifically provided that if an agency does not have funds available for such purpose, the Commission's authorization for the transfer should not be used but should be returned to the Commission for cancellation."

8/97 Moving Regulations

8/97

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS

FILE NUMBER

10056/1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1917.

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF CLERK OF THE DEPARTMENT:

The following is a list of the damage sustained to furniture during the recent move from the Mills Building:

SECOND FLOOR:

1 adjusting screw missing from upper casting of Meilineck swinging typewriting stand.

2 castors missing from Burroughs adding machine.

OK 1 glass in side of Burroughs adding machine broken.

1 wooden connecting bar between sides of desk missing.

1 castor from file cabinet missing.

1 middle desk drawer in pieces.

Found 1 four-wheeled, rubber-tired truck, iron end extensions, missing.

THIRD FLOOR:

Units20/3 and 50/3, file drawers, veneer split off.

Unit 75/3, corner of drawer smashed and handle bent.

Unit 177/3, veneer broken off the front of drawers.

Unit 203/4, wheel off slide.

File

Patrick Campbell

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

CFO-GBL

June 21, 1917.

Memorandum for the Chief Clerk, Department of Labor:

In response to your telephonic request as to whether this Bureau desires to make a claim for breakage to any of its property during the recent removal from the Mills Building to the new Department of Labor Building, I beg to say that the only serious instance of breakage was in the case of Burroughs Adding Machine No. 17-73148. This machine was in good condition at the time it left the Mills Building, but when delivered at Room 601 in the new Department of Labor Building, the base and motor shield were broken. The injury appears to have been caused by dropping the machine, and it is believed that a valid claim for damages to the machine in moving can be made.

Will be referred to Solicitor

Acting Chief Clerk.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1917.

Chief Clerk, Department of Labor:

With reference to the moving of the property of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to the new Department of Labor Building, it is requested that the order of moving be as follows:

First. Removal of the Bureau property on the 8th, 1st and 5th floors of the Mills Building. All of this material will go to the 5th floor of the new building except the Division of Supplies, Dr. Bevard's division, which will go to the 6th floor.

Second. Removal of the Bureau property on the 6th floor of the Mills Building. All of this material will go to the 6th floor of the new building except in a few instances where the property will go either to the 5th floor or to the basement storage in the new building.

Those in charge of the removal in this Bureau will give any necessary special instructions in such cases at the time of removal. It is, of course, understood that all property will be carefully tagged as outlined in the Department's letter of May 1.

Royal Meeker
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
E. S.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

WASHINGTON

5-108 May 3, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF CLERK:

This office will need for the purposes of moving, 300 tags, 3 balls of twine, and 20 packing cases. Mr. Collins has been designated to take charge of the moving in this office.

Charles Stimson

Acting Solicitor.

C-G

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1917.

MAY 8 191
CHIEF CLERK

Chief Clerk:

Your instructions of May first regarding preparations for moving have been received and will be carried out.

Julia C. Lathrop
Chief.

JCL:IC

May 1, 1917.

Commissioner General of Immigration:

It is anticipated that operations incident to the removal of the Department from its present quarters to the new building will begin on the 21st of May or thereabouts, and to facilitate to the utmost the transfer of your office the following suggestions are submitted with a request that the necessary instructions be immediately promulgated to the employees serving under your jurisdiction who will be in charge of the moving:

1. As soon as possible make requisition for such tags, twine, and boxes as may be necessary to comply with the following:

2. All small articles, such as books, blanks, stationery, etc., should be packed and tagged; the floor and room number to which the boxes are to be delivered to appear thereon in large figures.

3. All other articles, such as desks, bookcases, chairs, etc., should be tagged with the floor and room number to which they are to be delivered.

4. Where it is not possible to attach a tag, use an ordinary 4" x 5¼" "Department of Labor" scratch-pad sheet, plainly marked in large figures with the floor and room number.

5. You will please designate a person to be at the new building to direct where each article should be placed.

6. The contractor for moving shall have exclusive use of the elevators from 7.30 a. m. to 5.00 p. m., excepting from 8.45 a. m. to 9.00 a. m., 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 4.30 to 4.45 p. m.

Mr. N. S. Lingamfelter has been designated Superintendent in Charge of Moving and will be glad to furnish such additional information as may be desired.

Chief Clerk.

Also sent to:
Chief, Division of Information.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
Chief, Children's Bureau.
Commissioner of Naturalization.
Chief, Division of Publications and Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

July 6, 1914.

Copy [illegible] Immigration, Naturalization, Labor Statistics, and Children's Bureau, also Disbursing Clerk, Division of Information, The Solicitor, and Division of Publications and Supplies:

It is anticipated that operations incident to the removal of the Department from its present quarters to the Mills Building will begin during the latter part of this week or the early part of next, and to facilitate to the utmost the transfer of your office, the following suggestions are submitted with a request that the necessary instructions be immediately promulgated to the employes serving under your jurisdiction who will be in charge of the moving:

1. As soon as possible make requisition for such tags, twine and boxes as may be necessary to comply with the following:

2. All small articles, such as books, blanks, stationery, etc., should be packed in boxes which are to be tagged; the floor and room number, to which the boxes are to be delivered, to appear thereon in large figures.

3. All other articles, such as desks, bookcases, chairs, etc., should be tagged with the floor and room number to which they are to be delivered.

4. Where it is not possible to attach a tag, use an ordinary 4" x 5½" "Department of Labor" scratch-pad sheet, plainly marked in large figures with the floor and room number.

5. The contractor for moving shall have exclusive use of the elevators from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., excepting from 8:45 to 9:15 a. m., 12 m. to 1 p. m., and 4:15 to 4:45 p. m.

Mr. N. S. Lingamfelter has been designated Superintendent in Charge of Moving and will be glad to furnish such additional information as may be desired.

By direction of the Secretary:

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 7/6 BY

W

Chief Clerk.

8/98 Franking Privilege

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1940

MEMORANDUM

To : Mr. J. V. Fitzgerald

From: Gerard D. Reilly

Mr. Fitzgerald of the Bureau of Labor Statistics recently made a verbal request for an opinion as to the legality of sending either or both of the enclosed letters through the mails in penalty envelopes in view of the restrictions placed on the use of such envelopes in Section 6 of the Post Office Department Appropriation Act of 1940. This section provides that no executive department of the Government shall transmit any matter through the mails in penalty envelopes unless a request therefor has been previously received. Exceptions are created, among other things, for: (1) official letter correspondence, and (2) matter transmitted to educational institutions, public libraries, Federal, State, and other public authorities.

Except in so far as these letters are addressed to persons or organizations embraced in the latter exception, they can only be transmitted in penalty envelopes if they may be classed as official letter correspondence.

It has been suggested that the purpose of the section under consideration was to prevent the use of the penalty mail by executive agencies for publicity purposes, and not to restrict the use of the mails by executive agencies in the performance of functions which the Congress has entrusted to them. (Letter of Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to the Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney, author of the amended section and the member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations who submitted the report of the Committee on the amended section.) The exception for official mail correspondence seems happily expressed to carry out that intention of the Congress, especially as regards the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor . . ." (ti. 29, U.S.C., sec. 1) Everything, therefore, which has for its purpose either the acquisition or diffusion of useful information on subjects connected with labor would appear to be the official business of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. With that principle in mind, I turn to an examination of the two letters in question which for purposes of convenient reference I have marked numbers 1 and 2.

Letter No. 1 is designed to acquaint the Bureau with the reasons for its apparent failure satisfactorily to perform its official business. It is directed at persons who have indicated a loss of interest in one of the Bureau publications, and its purpose is to acquaint the Bureau with the reasons for that loss of interest, presumably to improve the services of the Bureau and enable it better to fulfill its official purpose.

I would point out that the return of letter No. 1, as it is now phrased, to the Bureau would not constitute a request to receive future issues of the bulletin. The letter might well be altered to include a statement that if the recipient desires to receive future copies of the bulletin he should so request. This alteration, be it emphasized, is by no means essential to the legality of sending the letter in penalty envelopes; I merely suggest it as a permissible way of accomplishing what I, perhaps mistakenly, believe to be the letter's purpose.

Letter No. 2 may also be considered official letter correspondence. The revision of its mailing lists is essential to that diffusion of information which is the express design and duty of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accordingly, letters to that purpose are within the exception.

It might also be suggested that one purpose of Section 6 was to lighten the heavy burden of the penalty mail. The revision of mailing lists which will eliminate a good deal of lost, misaddressed, and unnecessarily duplicatory mail would seem to further the intention of the Congress. However, I would suggest that one "follow-up" letter,in case no response is received, would probably be sufficient.

For reasons of policy I have suggested certain changes in the phraseology of letter No. 2.

Since it is my opinion that the letters are official letter correspondence within Section 6, it is obvious that they also are letters "relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States" and may thus be transmitted in penalty envelopes under ti. 39, U.S.C., sec. 321.

GDR

G. D. R.

Frankfurter

C O P Y

December 14, 1939

of Memorandum from
Gerard D. Reilly, the Solicitor.

File

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

On December 6, 1939 you requested my opinion as to whether a bulletin on State Railroad Laws Relating to Full Crew, Qualifications of Personnel, and Train Lengths, published September 1, 1939, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Cleveland, Ohio, but written and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, could be legally sent through the mails in penalty envelopes under either of the following circumstances: 1) to State government labor officials who are on the Bureau's free mailing list; 2) in response to a request from any party for a copy of the above-designated bulletin.

The law applicable to these questions is to be found in Ti. 39, U.S.C., Sec. 321, and in Sec. 6 of the Post Office Department Appropriation Act of 1940, approved May 6, 1939, as amended June 30, 1939. Under the first of these statutes, it is declared lawful to transmit in penalty envelopes any matters "relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States." To determine what is matter relating to the business of the government as applied to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is necessary to look at Ti. 29, U.S.C., Sections 1 & 2, dealing with the design and duties of the Bureau.

Ti. 29, U.S.C., Sec. 1: "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor . . ."

Sec. 2: "The Bureau of Labor Statistics . . . shall collect, collate, and report . . . full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor . . . and to this end [the] Secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the Bureaus provided for his Department and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interest; and said Secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labor may collect, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

". . . The said Secretary is authorized to arrange with any Federal, State, or municipal bureau or other governmental agency for the collection of such statistics in such manner as he may deem satisfactory . . ."

The Regulations of the Department of Labor in effect October 15, 1915, page 28, provide that:

"The reports based on certain investigations which the Bureau has been directed by the President or Congress to undertake have been published as documents of the United States Senate or House of Representatives and the Bureau has in nearly all such cases obtained a small number of copies of these documents for gratuitous distribution; these also are furnished to applicants as long as copies remain at the disposal of the Bureau.

"In order that the newer publications may be included a list of all publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics including reports that have been published as House or Senate documents is issued every few months."

It is my understanding that this bulletin was compiled by The Bureau of Labor Statistics in all its details at the request of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen who, however, had nothing to do with its contents but merely paid for its publication. There is nothing in the statutes relating to the use of the mails nor in those relating to the Bureau of Labor Statistics that specifically limits the Bureau's dissemination of information to materials which it has published itself. It may be that certain publications of outside agencies should not be distributed under the franking privilege, possibly because of advertising matter they might contain or other objectionable features. Except that the name of the publishing agency appears on the cover and on every alternate page thereafter, this publication is in no way different in content or import from the usual bulletin of the Bureau. Since all matters "relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States" may be transmitted in penalty envelopes, and since as applied to the Bureau of Labor Statistics the business of the government of the United States is the diffusion among the people of useful information on subjects connected with labor, it is my opinion that this bulletin may be sent out in penalty envelopes.

Section 6 of the Post Office Department Appropriation Act of 1940 does not affect your problem. It specifically excepts from its restrictions bulletins directed to State authorities and also bulletins which have been specifically requested. Accordingly, I answer both of your questions in the affirmative.

10/2/37 Memorandum from the Chief Clerk to Director, Div. Labor Standards re rejecting requisition for forms containing the phrase "A franked envelope is enclosed for your convenience," see FILE 8/33-F.

2/24/39 RAMSEY S. BLACK, 3rd Asst. Postmaster General to the CHIEF CLERK re MISUSE OF FRANKING PRIVILEGE by the DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS see FILE 8/33-F.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
RECEIVED
JUL 16 1934
DEPT. OF LABOR

Bangor, Maine
July 13, 1934

John F. Foy
Acting Associate Director
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of July 11th, as far as can be checked at this time, we have returned to you all available material pertaining to the use of the Department of Commerce envelope. If this particular letter and envelope are missing, they must have been destroyed as they are not in this office. Thought they were returned to you with explanation as to how we happened to use a Department of Commerce envelope in our Department.

Regret we have caused you so much trouble.

Very truly yours,

Joseph C Hichens
Manager.

JCH:H

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WASHINGTON

JUN 25 1934
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

June 25, 1934.

Letter on phone
JE

Chief Clerk
Department of Labor.

This is in reply to your letter dated June 16th relative to the use of Department of Commerce envelopes by the National Reemployment Service office at Bangor, Maine.

We have taken this matter up with the manager of the Bangor office and are enclosing herewith a copy of his reply dated June 21st.

T G Addison

T. G. Addison
Associate Director

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

United States Employment Service

National Reemployment Service

Bangor, Maine
June 21, 1934.

T. G. Addison
Associate Director
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In explanation to your letter of June 19th, wish to inform you that the office used by me is shared jointly with the N. R. A. head for Maine. That office has in the past been supplied with Department of Commerce franked envelopes along with N.R.A. franked envelopes. The one in question must have been mixed in with our own stationery and in that way was used unnoticed. The return address of Washington was not changed to read Bangor.

I am sorry this condition has come about as the Department of Labor has been able to supply us with the required amount of stationery to carry on the business.

Very truly yours,

/s/ J---- C. Hickson
Manager

June 16, 1934

To Mr. Addison
From the Chief Clerk

The Department of Commerce has referred the inclosed m tter to this office requesting information as to why the Manager of the National Reemployment Office at Bangor, Maine, is using envelopes of the Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce.

S. J. GOMPERS

Inclosure

August 26, 1933

8/
98

Mr. Brendan A. Finn,
7 Maine Terrace,
Somerville, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 24th instant requesting information as to what class of employees of the Department of Labor enjoy the franking privilege.

In reply thereto you are advised that the franking privilege is granted to the Department of Labor and not to its employees. Officials or employees are entitled to use the franking privilege in transacting official business and for that purpose only.

I hope this supplies you with the information you desire.

Respectfully yours,

8/28/33 [illegible]

G H

Chief Clerk

7 Maine Terrace
Somerville, Mass.
August 24, 1933.

AUG 26 1933
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

The Department of Labor
Washington,
D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly advise me as to what class of employees in the Department of Labor enjoys the franking privilege?

Yours faithfully,

Brendan A. Finn

Brendan A. Finn.

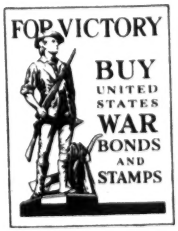
~~Scribes tel paper~~

33 02 3.5

Form U.S.E.S. 509

Training Div.

841 Norman



COPY

Division of Classification

In your reply refer to C. D. No. 94618

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Third Assistant Postmaster General
Washington

March 28, 1929.

8/90

Hon. Robe Carl White,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 28, concerning the mailing by Mr. Walter J. Lloyd, Federal Labor Director for Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Pa., of approximately 3,000 circulars free of postage under cover of penalty envelopes of the Department of Labor, the purpose of the circular being to obtain a change of employment for a private citizen.

Your statements have been given the most careful consideration. However, the law embodied in section 485, Postal Laws and Regulations, restricts, the use of the penalty privilege to officers of the Government solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States." It is understood that the law authorizes the Employment Bureau of your Department to cooperate with State Departments of Labor in obtaining employment for citizens but it does not appear that the distribution of 3,000 circulars in connection with the desire of only one man for a mere change of employment relates "exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States" and, therefore, the 3,000 circulars in question were not entitled to transmission in the mails free of postage under cover of penalty envelopes of your Department.

This office, therefore, will thank you to give proper instructions to Mr. Lloyd with respect to the proper use of penalty envelopes of the Department of Labor.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. S. Regar
Third Assistant Postmaster General

HGP/v

DIVISION OF
POST OFFICE SERVICE

Post Office Department

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

IN REPLYING
MENTION INITIALS AND DATE

8/98

May 2, 1928.

MAY 3 1928

Mr. Samuel J. Gompers,

Department of Labor.

My dear Gompers:

The Department on April 16 issued instructions to postmasters relative to the handling of franked and penalty mail, which it is believed many Federal departments and bureaus will recognize as meeting a real need in the compilation of accurate mailing lists.

A copy of these instructions is enclosed for your information, from which you will note that postmasters are authorized to correct free of charge office mailing lists of Federal departments and bureaus. If corrected each year this assures a reasonably up-to-date list which can be depended upon, and eliminates in the post office the necessity for directory service, at the same time insuring delivery of the maximum number of pieces of mail.

Important in this connection is the fact that while many mailing lists are prepared in sheet form, it is preferable that such lists be submitted on cards, about the size of an ordinary postal card, one name to a card, followed by the name of the city and state, with the name of your department or bureau stamped in the upper left hand corner, for the reason that lists submitted in this form may be distributed like mail to the different carriers, whereas a sheet mailing list would have to be passed from one to the other and involve much more time and expense in handling.

Should there be anything about these instructions that is not entirely clear, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Bartlett

JOHN H. BARTLETT,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

HANDLING FRANKED AND PENALTY MAIL

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 16, 1928.

Franked and penalty mail is official Government mail and must be given directory service if necessary to effect delivery. Some postmasters have failed in the past to accord directory service to franked and penalty mail not of the first class, such as farmers' bulletins, pamphlets, circulars, etc., sent out by Members of Congress and the various departments and bureaus of the Government.

Members of Congress have frequently complained that their franked mailings were delayed or returned undelivered, and invariably investigation disclosed that the difficulty was due to the use of obsolete mailing lists. In a recent case the list used was more than five years old, resulting in the nondelivery and return of over 1,000 pieces of mail. The use of this old, incorrect mailing list caused additional expense not only to the Postal Service but to the Member of Congress as well, as he necessarily paid for the cost of preparing this matter for mailing.

To eliminate this directory work so far as possible, and at the same time insure the delivery of the maximum number of pieces of such mailings, *postmasters are hereby authorized to correct, free of charge, mailing lists owned and used by Members of Congress and Federal departments and bureaus.*

It is believed that the correction of mailing lists in this manner for Members of Congress, Federal departments and bureaus, will to a great extent eliminate such useless and unwarranted expense.

It is hoped that Members of Congress and Federal departments and bureaus will promptly avail themselves of this privilege and have their lists corrected to date. However, should any postmaster continue to receive in quantity franked mailings improperly addressed, indicating the continued use of obsolete or incorrect mailing lists, he should immediately address a letter to the sender of such matter inviting attention to the fact that the mailing list used was out of date and asking that it be forwarded at once for correction, which work will be performed free of charge. If this practice is consistently followed by postmasters practically all franked and penalty mail will soon bear correct and complete addresses and be properly delivered without the delay and expense incident to directory service.

This order to a large extent places the remedy for improperly addressed franked and penalty mail in the hands of postmasters and it is up to them to see to it that lists are corrected and kept up to date. Don't become discouraged if your first request is refused; keep after the owner of the list until he sends it in for correction.

JOHN H. BARTLETT,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

53401†. (Ed. 1,000)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

February 13, 1928.

S/98

The inclosed communication from the Postmaster General was received in answer to a question placed before that official relating to the work of cooperating agencies.

This is forwarded for your information and guidance.

By direction of the Secretary:

E. D. TROMPERS

Chief Clerk.

Inclosure

G H

Sent to: Children's Bureau
Women's Bureau
Labor Statistics

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 11, 1928.

Hon. Robe Carl White,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. White:

I have your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing correspondence from Mr. Walter J. Lloyd, Director, Bureau of Employment, Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with regard to reports and questionnaires which he desires to mail free of postage under the penalty privilege.

Under the law, embodied in section 485, Postal Laws and Regulations, governing the exercise of the penalty privilege, the use of penalty envelopes and labels is restricted to "officers of the United States Government" solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States."

The fact that Mr. Lloyd is cooperatively employed by your Department and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not give him the right to use penalty envelopes or labels in all his work. He may exercise the penalty privilege only in connection with that part of his work which is performed in his capacity as an officer of the United States Government. He may not use penalty envelopes or labels to send in the mails free of postage matter sent in pursuance of his duties as an employee of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with which your Department is cooperating and thus relieve the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the payment of postage on its own matter, but proper postage must be paid thereon.

Such matter as may, under the law, be sent by Mr. Lloyd under the penalty privilege in his capacity as an officer of the United States Government must bear such headings and be prepared in such form as to show clearly that it pertains to a Federal project, giving as much prominence to your Department as to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the inscription "In Cooperation with the United States Employment Service" in the manner contemplated by Mr. Lloyd does not meet this requirement, since such inscription does not give on the matter as much prominence to the United States Employment Service as to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Furthermore, his title as an officer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should not appear on any matter mailed by him under the penalty privilege in his capacity as an officer of the United States Government, but only his title as such an officer.

The specimens submitted by Mr. Lloyd do not meet the foregoing requirements. It is believed, however, that the matter can be readily prepared to conform to these requirements.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John H. Bartlett,
Acting Postmaster General.

Not accepted 2/15/28

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Chief Clerk
Washington

February 7, 1927.

The Post Office Department has called the attention of the Executive Departments to the fact that penalty cards are being distributed by certain bureaus for the purpose of enabling private individuals to transmit through the mail, free of postage, instructions as to whether they desire to continue to receive certain publications, etc. An excerpt from the letter of the Post Office Department is quoted below:

"While the law, relative to the penalty privilege, embodied in section 485 of the Postal Laws and Regulations provides that:

> 'Any department or officer authorized to use the penalty envelopes may inclose them with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information and indorsements relating thereto.'

"this is applicable only in cases where persons are requested to furnish 'official information' desired by a Department or officer of the Government and the provision does not contemplate that penalty envelopes or cards shall be furnished, as in this instance, to enable persons to advise you whether they desire to continue receiving statements or other material distributed by your Bureau. Such requests do not constitute 'official information' within the meaning of the statute quoted, but clearly relate to the personal business of the individuals making the requests. The requests are consequently properly chargeable with postage and it would seem that the persons sufficiently interested in any statement which a Department or officer of the Government may have to distribute, would be willing to pay postage on requests therefor.

"In this connection, it is suggested that if for any reason it may be deemed desirable to furnish post cards with reply address for the convenience of private individuals in signifying their desire with respect to receiving these Releases, this may be done provided the penalty indicia be omitted and in lieu thereof the words 'Place Postage Stamp Here' or some similar inscription be printed in the upper right corner on the address side of the cards in the space where it is customary to affix stamps in prepayment of postage. This is the practice of other Departments of the Government in maintaining mailing lists.

"Sincerely yours, H. S. REGAN,
Jr Assistant Postmaster General.

In accordance with the foregoing, the practice of furnishing franked return cards for this purpose will be discontinued. If any bureau feels that a return postal is advantageous, it should be furnished in accordance with the letter of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

By direction of the Secretary:

S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

G H

Sent to: Labor Statistics
Children's Bu.
Women's Bu.
Employment
P & S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Circular letter OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1927.

The Director of the Census
The Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
The Director, Bureau of Mines
The Commissioner of Patents
The Director, Bureau of Standards
The Commissioner of Fisheries
The Commissioner of Lighthouses
The Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey
The Commissioner of Navigation
The Supervising Inspector General
The Disbursing Clerk
The Chief of Appointment Division
The Chief, Division of Publications
The Chief, Division of Supplies

The Post Office Department has called attention to the fact that penalty cards are being distributed by one of our Bureaus for the purpose of enabling private individuals to transmit in the mails, free of postage, instructions as to whether they desire to continue receiving certain statements. For your information and guidance, a portion of the letter from the Post Office Department is quoted below:

"While the law, relative to the penalty privilege, embodied in section 485, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, provides that:

'Any department or officer authorized to use the penalty envelopes may inclose them with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information and indorsements relating thereto.'

"This is applicable only in cases where persons are requested to furnish 'official information' desired by a Department or officer of the Government and the provision does not contemplate that penalty envelopes or cards shall be furnished, as in this instance, to enable persons to advise you whether they desire to continue receiving statements or other material distributed by your Bureau. Such requests do not constitute 'official information' within the meaning of the statute quoted, but clearly relate to the personal business of the individuals making the requests. The requests are consequently properly chargeable with postage and it would seem that the persons sufficiently interested in any statement which a Department or officer of the Government may have to distribute, would be willing to pay postage on requests therefor.

"In this connection, it is suggested that if for any reason it may be deemed desirable to furnish post cards with reply address for the convenience of private individuals in signifying their desire with respect to receiving these Releases, this may be done provided the penalty indicia be omitted and in lieu thereof the words 'Place Postage Stamp Here' or some similar inscription be printed in the upper right corner on the address side of the cards in the space where it is customary to affix stamps in prepayment of postage. This is the practice of other Departments of the Government in maintaining mailing lists.

"Sincerely yours,

"(SIGNED) R. S. REGAR,

"Third Assistant Postmaster General."

Chief Clerk.

L-W

8/33

January 6, 1927.

Memorandum for Mr. Tolman:

Referring to your telephonic inquiry of this date there is quoted below Section 82 of the Official Postal Guide with reference to foreign countries to which Government mail may be sent free:

"Section 82. Places to which penalty and franked matter is transmissible.-- Any article entitled to transmission free of postage in the domestic mails of the United States, either in a "penalty" envelope or under a duly authorized "frank", shall be entitled likewise to transmission in the mails free of postage between places in any possession of the United States, from one to another of such possessions, from the United States to such possessions, and from such possessions to the United States; also from the United States to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, and the Republic of Panama."

S. J. COMPERS

G H

Chief Clerk.

8/98

April 3, 1926.

8

Order

Director General of Employment:

Replying to your request of March 30th, there is forwarded herewith a copy of the decision of May 23, 1916, relating to use of franks by coordinating officers.

I hope this will supply the information desired.

S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

G G
Enclosure

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

CHIEF CLERK MAR 30 1926 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

File 4

March 30, 1926.

Memorandum for the Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

Copies of the two opinions referred to in the attached memorandum have been received. It will be appreciated if the Solicitor of the Department furnishes this office a copy of his opinion, dated May 23, 1916, in re whether a card carrying the heading "U. S. Employment Service, United States Department of Labor" and "State Labor Exchange, Missouri Department of Labor" was properly frankable. We should be glad to have any other opinions which the Solicitor of the Department has rendered relating to the use of penalty envelopes by outside agencies cooperating with the Bureaus of the U. S. Department of Labor.

G. W. Harsch

G. W. Harsch,
Acting Director General.

Director of Emp

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

CHIEF CLERK MAR 24 1926 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF SECRETARY MAR 27 1926

March 24, 1926.

Memorandum for the Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

In the files of this Service reference is found to two opinions rendered by the Solicitor of the Department of Labor, as follows:

May 15, 1916, "regarding the use of the Government frank by State and municipal employment officers cooperating with the Bureau of Immigration in the matter of employment."

March 16, 1917, "answering the question whether the Secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Health, appointed special agent of the Children's Bureau at one dollar per year, could in collecting information for that bureau send out cards to be filled in by residents of the States and returned to the special agent under Government frank."

It is desired to obtain a copy of these opinions as they apply to those persons holding State and municipal offices who have been given appointments in our Service for the purpose of cooperation in employment activities.

G W Harsch

G. W. Harsch,
Acting Director General.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

WASHINGTON

22-6

April 2, 1926.

CHIEF CLERK. APR 3 1926 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Memorandum for the Chief Clerk:

There is attached hereto the opinion of the Solicitor for this Department dated May 23, 1916, to which reference is made in the memorandum addressed to you by the Acting Director General of the Employment Service dated March 30, 1926. Perhaps the Employment Service will wish to make a copy of the Solicitor's opinion. Please take care that the Solicitor's file as now constituted is returned to this office when it has served its purpose.

LPW/rf

Acting Solicitor.

22-6 May 23, 1916.

IN RE whether the proposed form of card used by the Division of Information is frankable.

It appears from the attached file that the director of employment of the above division, stationed at Kansas City, has requested the Bureau of Immigration to furnish him 5,000 mailing cards, as per sample submitted, to be used in connection with the work of labor employment. The cards are to bear postal frank. The Bureau has requested an expression of opinion of this office as to whether the card in its present form is properly frankable.

The form of card submitted carries two separate headings: (1) "U. S. Employment Service, United States Dep't of Labor", and (2) "State Labor Exchange, Missouri Department of Labor"; and the following signature, "Cooperative Public Employment Bureau, 504 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., Telephone Main 4204".

Section 5 of the Act of March 3, 1877 (19Stat. 355) states:

> "It shall be lawful to transmit through the mail free of passage any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States."

The card in its present form indicates that it does not relate exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, but partly to the business of the State of Missouri.

I have to advise, therefore, that the card in its present form is not properly frankable. (See Sol. Op. of May 15, 1916, in re franking privilege.)

Respectfully submitted,

Acting Solicitor

WHS/LJC

Approved and referred to the Bureau of Immigration.

Acting Secretary.

9-26 March 16, 1917.

A/95

IN RE proposed plan of the Children's Bureau to assist State Board of Health of Kentucky in making an investigation of birth registration in that State.

2

File

It appears from the record submitted that the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky (Dr. McCormack) has requested the Children's Bureau to assist in an investigation of the completeness of birth registration in that State for the six year period since the registration law was passed in Kentucky. The plan proposed is as follows: As special agent of the Children's Bureau with a compensation of one dollar per year, the Secretary of the State Board of Health would send a letter under Government frank to several thousand individuals in the State, club women, physicians, health officers, and others, and have every letter accompanied by several cards which the persons addressed would be asked to fill in with certain facts regarding the birth of children. The cards would be posted back to the Secretary under Government frank, and a detailed report of the results made to the Children's Bureau.

The Chief of the Children's Bureau has requested an expression of opinion from this office upon the following questions before proceeding as above indicated;

1 "Under the law can Dr. McCormack have several thousand form letters multigraphed, without expense to the Children's Bureau, on the letter head of the State Board of Health, to be signed by him as Special Agent of the Children's Bureau?"

"2. What should be the form of the cards upon which the information is to be entered by individuals in different parts of the State? Would it be possible to have each card in the form of a letter, printed without expense to the Children's Bureau, signed by Dr. McCormack as Special Agent of the Children's Bureau? Could the signature be printed?

"3. An explicit ruling on the point of whether a State official can be authorized to insert State bulletins with those of a Federal bureau under the franking privilege."

The use of "franked"or "penalty" envelopes was first authorized by the Act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat.335), which contains the following:

"That it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States;
Provided, That every such letter or package to entitle it to pass free shall bear over the words "Official business" an endorsement showing also the name of the Department, and, if from a bureau or office, the names of the Department and bureau or office, as the case may be, whence transmitted. And if any person shall make use of any such official envelope to avoid the payment of postage on his private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction." (Section 5)

"That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, it shall be the duty of each of the Executive Departments of the United States to provide for itself and its subordinate offices the necessary envelopes; and in addition to the endorsement designating the Department in which they are to be used, the penalty for the unlawful use of these envelopes shall be stated thereon." (Section 6)

Section 7 provides that members and certain other officers of the House and the Senate may receive and send through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress.

In 15 Op. At. Gen. 262, Attorney General Devens held that the use of the official envelopes provided by sections 5 and 6, supra, is limited to the Executive Departments, and the bureaus or offices therein, at the seat of Government.

By section 29 of the Act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 362), the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the Act of March 3, 1877, were

"extended to all officers of the United States Government, and made applicable to all official mail matter transmitted between any of the officers of the United States, or between any such officer and either of the Executive Departments or officers of the Governement, the envelopes of such matter in all cases to bear appropriate indorsements containing the proper designation of the office from which the same is transmitted, with a statement of the penalty for their misuse."

With regard to this extension of the provisions of the Act of 1877, Attorney General Brewster, in 17 Op. At. Gen. 256, said:

"This section, while impliedly confirming the construction placed on sections 5 and 6 of the act of 1877,*** in effect confers upon all officers of the United States the right to use the penalty envelope, but to a more limited extent than that given by those sections. Thus the right so conferred is explicitly confined to the transmission of official mail matter between such officers, or between any such officer and either of the Executive Departments or officers of the Government; whereas under the act of 1877 the Executive Departments and the bureaus or offices therein may use the penalty envelope in transmitting to private persons, as well as to officials, any letter or package relating exclusively to the business of the Government."

The Attorney General therefore advised the Secretary of the Interior that certain Indian agents and registers and receivers of land offices, being officers of the United States were entitled to use the penalty envelope for the transmission of official mail matter between themselves and other officers of the United States, or between themselves and the Executive Departments; but were not entitled to use such envelopes for the transmission of mail matter to private persons.

The last mentioned section was subsequently amended by the Act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat.153), by inserting after the words "officers of the United States Government", the words "not including members of Congress", and by striking out after said words the words "and made applicable to all official mail matter transmitted between any of the officers of the Governement or between any such officer and either of the Executive Departments of the Govern-

ment"; thus, in effect, authorizing all officers of the United States, excepting members of Congress, to make use of the penalty envelope in all official correspondence, whether with other officers of the Government or with private persons.

By the Act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 563) it is made the duty "of the respective departments to inclose to senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, in all official communications requiring answers, or to be forwarded to others, penalty envelopes, addressed as far as practicable, for forwarding or answering such official correspondence.

The Act of July 1886 (24 Stat.122) provides that official mail matter of agents for payment of pensions is to be transmitted free; the Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 4120 authorizes the free transmission of official mail matter of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and by the Act of February 20, 1897 (29 Stat. 590), it is provided that official mail matter of the Bureau of American Republics is to be transmitted free.

The Act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat.441), declares:

> "*** That hereafter the Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, only mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business." (This provision supersedes a provision relating to the same subject in the Act of June 13, 1898, c. 446, s. 1., 30 Stat. 443; which in turn superseded a similar provision of the Act of January 12, 1895, c. 23, s. 85; 28 Stat.622.)

By the Act of June 26, 1906, it is made

> "unlawful for any person entitled under the law to the use of a frank to lend said frank or permit its use by any person for the benefit or use of any committee, organization, or association, or permit its use by any person for the benefit or use of any committee, organization, or association: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to any committee composed of Members of Congress."

The Thirteenth Decennial Census Act, approved July 2, 1909 (36 Stat.

10) contains the following provision:

"Sec. 29. That all mail matter, of whatever class, relating to the census and addressed to the Census Office, or to any official thereof, and indorsed 'Official business, Census Office', shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary," and so marked;" * *."

The act establishing postal savings depositories, approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 815) provides:

"Sec. 2. That the Postmaster General is hereby directed to prepare and issue special stamps of the necessary denominations for use, in lieu of penalty or franked envelopes, in the transmittal of free mail resulting from the administration of this act."

The postal service appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 551) provides:

"Hereafter magazines, periodicals, and other regularly issued publications in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, which contain no advertisements and for which no subscription fee is charged, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

And, finally, the Agricultural Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 (38 Stat. 438) provides:

"All correspondence, bulletins, and reports for the furtherance of the purposes of the Act approved May eighth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled 'An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July second, ei eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture,' may be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General, from time to time, may prescribe, by such college officer or other person connected with the extension department of such college as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate to the Postmaster General."

The foregoing statutes, so far as I am aware, contain all the provisions of law authorizing the use of penalty envelopes, or the otherwise free transmission of mail. It will be observed that official mail matter of agents for the payment of pensions, of the National Home for Disabled

Soldiers, of the Bureau of American Republics, and that relating to the census and addressed to the Census Office, that relating to postal savings, and that intended for the use of the blind, may be transmitted free, either under cover of a penalty or franked envelope, or by having a special stamp attached. No such exemption has been specially extended to mail matter relating to the Children's Bureau. It will be further noted that, subject to the exceptions mentioned, the use of the penalty or franked envelopes is restricted to "officers of the United States Government" and "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States" (Sec. 5 of the Act of March 3, 1877, supra).

It is obvious from the memorandum submitted by the Chief of the Children's Bureau that the matter under consideration does not relate exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, but primarily relates to the business of the State of Kentucky. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful in my judgment if the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky appointed as a Federal agent in the manner suggested, would be an officer of the United States within the meaning of the above-mentioned statutes. However, it is unnecessary to determine this point, in view of the fact that the matter to be franked does not exclusively pertain to the Government.

This office, in an opinion dated May 23, 1916, considered a similar question submitted by the Division of Information in connection with their employment work. The question involved was whether a card carrying the heading, "U. S. Employment Service, United States Department of Labor" and "State Labor Exchange, Missouri Department of Labor", was properly frankable. The conclusion was reached that the card was not frankable for the reason that it did not relate exclusively to the business of the Government of the

United States. It is understood that this ruling was informally approved by the Post Office Department. A further consideration of the question discloses nothing that would justify disturbing this conclusion.

I have to advise, therefore, answering the third question submitted, that a State official as such cannot use the franking privilege in any event, and when under appointment as a Federal official he can only use it for the transaction of business pertaining exclusively to the Federal Government. It would seem that this conclusion renders it unnecessary to express an opinion at this time upon the other two questions submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

Acting Solicitor.

WHS/LJC

Approved and referred to the Children's Bureau.

Assistant Secretary.

5/4/25.

SEE FILE NUMBER 150-5 FOR LETTERS FROM VARIOUS COLORED ORGANIZATIONS PROTESTING AGAINST UNLAWFUL USE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE BY DR W. A. PLECKNER.

8/98
6 4/53

April 29, 1925.

Honorable W. Irving Glover,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 23d instant (90929), addressed to the Chief Clerk, with reference to the use of the franked envelopes by Mr. Leonard Lundgren of the San Francisco Public Schools. I have had this matter taken up with the Director General of the Employment Service, and I believe it can be best explained by quoting his reply.

"I have before me your memorandum of the 25th instant with attached correspondence from the Postmaster, San Francisco, California, and the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in reference to violation of the penalty envelope privilege by Mr. Leonard Lundgren, Superintendent of Guidance and Placement, San Francisco Public High Schools.

"You are advised that the cooperating offices of the Junior Division have received general information about the use of the penalty envelope. Their instructions are that the penalty envelope is to be used only in connection with the work of the Junior Placement Offices. The attached material has never been submitted to this Service for approval. Had it been, I would have given instructions, as in similar cases, that it was not mailable under the penalty envelope privilege. Definite instructions have been given that all letterheads shall bear a printed acknowledgment of the cooperation with the Department of Labor, with a duly appointed officer signing such correspondence. The form letter signed by Mr. Lundgren, in my judgment, is not entitled to the penalty envelope privilege. I do not know by what authority Mr. Lundgren uses the rubber stamp "Official Business". However, Mr. Lundgren is a newly appointed official, and this is the only excuse I can offer for violating the instructions concerning the use of the penalty envelope. His attention will be called to the regulations governing the use of the penalty envelope privilege.

Respectfully submitted,
(SIGNED) FRANCIS I. JONES,
Director General."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

CHIEF CLERK
APR 29 1925
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

April 28, 1925.

Memorandum for the Secretary of Labor:
(Through Chief Clerk)

I have before me your memorandum of the 25th inst. with attached correspondence from the Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., and the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in reference to violation of the penalty envelope privilege by Mr. Leonard Lundgren, Superintendent of Guidance and Placement, San Francisco Public High Schools.

You are advised that the cooperating offices of the Junior Division have received general information about the use of the penalty envelope. Their instructions are that the penalty envelope is to be used only in connection with the work of the Junior Placement Offices. The attached material has never been submitted to this Service for approval. Had it been, I would have given instructions, as in similar cases, that it was not mailable under the penalty envelope privilege. Definite instructions have been given that all letterheads shall bear a printed acknowledgment of the cooperation with the Department of Labor, with a duly appointed officer signing such correspondence. The form letter signed by Mr. Lundgren, in my judgment, is not entitled to the penalty envelope privilege. I do not know by what authority Mr. Lundgren uses the rubber stamp: "Official business". However, Mr. Lundgren is a newly appointed official, and this is the only excuse I can offer for violating the instructions concerning the use of the penalty envelope. His attention will be called to the regulations governing the use of the penalty envelope privilege.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ-FP

April 25, 1925.

Director General of Employment:

There is forwarded herewith communication from the Third Assistant Postmaster General (with inclosures), in which he requests certain information regarding use of franking privilege by Mr. Leonard Lundgren, of San Francisco, California. Kindly supply data on which to prepare an answer thereto.

By direction of the Secretary:

S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

G H
Inclosures.

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
C. D. No.
90929

Post Office Department

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

April 23, 1925.

CHIEF CLERK
APR 25 1925

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Inclosed is a communication dated March 23, 1925, from the postmaster of San Francisco, California, regarding certain matter which Mr. Leonard Lundgren, who signs himself "Superintendent of Guidance and Placement" of San Francisco Public High Schools, desires to send in the mails free of postage, claiming to be an officer of your Department.

This matter is not so prepared as to indicate that it is entitled to go in the mails free of postage in penalty envelopes. If the Department of Labor has given any instruction to Mr. Lundgren along this line, will you please advise this office in order that the postmaster of San Francisco may be given appropriate information.

Kindly return the inclosures with your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Inc.
WCW-m

GPO

8/98

January 26, 1924.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 25th instant, requesting that franks be forwarded for the transmission of 2,000 copies of the Manual for Immigrants, which you state were printed by your Society.

It is hardly necessary for me to inform you that the Post Office laws of the United States will not permit the franking of other than Government property. Since these pamphlets were printed at other than a Government plant, official franks cannot be supplied for their transmission.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 1/26/24 BY
Chief Clerk.

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway,
Corresponding Secretary General,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.

G P

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PLEASE MAKE ALL REMITTANCES DIRECT TO THE TREASURER-GENERAL

MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY-GENERAL
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 25, 1924

JAN 26 24
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This office is in receipt of a letter from the Chairman of our Manual Committee, Mrs. J. L. Buel of Litchfield, Connecticut, in which she asks us to send 2,000 copies of the Manual for Immigrants, which this Society has had printed, to Mrs. Allen Haines Vance, c/ Mrs. Anne Godfrey, Room 207-Post Office Building, San Francisco, California. Mrs. Buel states that these books are to be used in connection with the office of the Chief of the Naturalization Bureau for the Pacific Coast and that they are to be franked by the Government.

As we have not received the necessary franks or had any further instructions concerning the mailing of these books, I wrote to the Washington Post office and was advised by Postmaster Mooney to take the matter up with you. I would be glad to hear from you and if possible receive the official franks. Ordinarily, we would send this number of books in seven packages. I might add that they are to be given to newly made citizens as their personal property.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Elliot Shumway

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway
Corresponding Secretary General
N.S.D.A.R.

JJ

No. 5/95

December 1, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 26th ultimo, relative to sending blanks of the U. S. Employment Service still in your possession.

You will note in our previous correspondence, there was no complaint of your using this stationery without a stamp, the objection being that you had no right to use the stationery under any circumstance after you had ceased to be an employee of the Department. In regard to the "Help Wanted" and "Help Sent" blanks that you desire to use, you are advised that you have no authority to use these blanks and they should be forwarded to this office. There is an office in your city in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service to carry on this work.

Respectfully,

E. J. Henning
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. D. C. Ledford,
West Frankfort, Illinois.

P.S. Addressed franks for the return of the blanks are inclosed.

D. C. LEDFORD

D. C. Ledford

~~Southern Illinois~~ Realty Company

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

OWNERS AND SELLERS OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARM TRACTS, CITY PROPERTIES AND COAL, GAS AND OIL LEASES IN THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COAL BELT

PHONE NO. 5 EAST MAIN STREET

NOV 30 '23 CHIEF CLERK DEPT. OF LABOR

WEST FRANKFORT, ILL. Nov, 26th, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Henning, Assistant Sec.

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Henning;-

Your letter of the 16th, was duely received, Having been laid up with a sevear case of Blood poisin in my right hand, I have thus neglected your letter.

Will say that there was a large percent of the Citizens of west Frankfort objecting to and protesting the action of the council which was influnced by this City Attorney , Trobaugh, and Ed Powell, which is a stupid unthouted act on the part of our honerable Counsal, influenced by parties that had a pure selfish gain, and graft of the hundreds of good people of West Frankfort, Ills. that are not able to stand the many such extorsions , and when I wrote the letter, I,with many others expected to be troubled to the extent of having this act repealed, But never dreamed of any one stooping to as small a thing as taking a Stamp off of an Official invelope and in that way, seak to embarrass a Citizen because he will not stoop to line up with all their acts.

I wrote this letter that you mentioned, of which I have a copy, I transmitted this letter in an envelope of the U.S. Employment Service, of the Labor department, but This Envelope had a Red,Washington, Two Cent Stamp on it, Which you can Verify my statement by addressing MrS. Bennie McClarin, the lady that signed this letter, also Mrs. W.Baker, and the Mail carrier that delivers and takes up our, mail, as I talked with him about the contents of this letter, as I handed it to him.

I am entirely out of the U.S. stationary, but a m sending to you the Envelopes which I have remaining.

I still have a few of the Blanks, of HELP WANTED & HELP SENT, and so on, and we want to carry this work on in our crude way, may we still use these blanks, or shall I send them to you, are destroy them.

I want to do all I can to assist the struggling humanity, but want to do the wright thing at all times. I am

Very Truly Yours,

D. C. Ledford

~~Employment~~

P/98

November 13, 1923.

Dear Sir:

This office is in receipt of a communication from the City Attorney of your City, forwarding a communication signed by you to Mr. Ed Powell, which is written on a letterhead and transmitted in an envelope of the U. S. Employment Service of this Department.

Since your appointment therein expired on June 26, 1923, you have no authority to use this stationery for official, and never had authority to use it for personal matters. You are therefore respectfully requested to return to this office, under the inclosed franks, any Department of Labor stationery you have. It should be wrapped in packages not exceeding four pounds to be carried by these franks.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY E. J. HENNING

11/13/23

E. J. Henning
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. D. C. Ledford,
West Frankfort, Illinois.

G P

2 Inc-

November 13, 1923.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 9th instant, transmitting a letter and envelope forwarded to the City Scavenger from Mr. D. C. Ledford.

Consulting the files of the Department we find that Mr. Ledford was an employee thereof, but his services were discontinued on June 26, 1923. While Mr. Ledford had no legal right to use the stationery of the Department of Labor for personal matters, no crime has been committed since he did not endeavor to use the franking privilege to transmit this letter. You will note that the frank had been killed on the letter before use, and that a stamp had evidently been on the letter as the cancel stamp of the Post Office would show.

Mr. Ledford has been instructed to discontinue the use of this stationery and to forward same to the Department.

The envelope and letter are returned herewith.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY E. J. HENNING

E. J. Henning
Assistant Secretary.

LJE

Mr. Frank E. Trobaugh, City Attorney,
City Hall Building,
West Frankfort, Illinois.

O P
Inc.

E. B. RAGLAND, POLICE MAGISTRATE
RESIDENCE 603 E. ST. LOUIS ST.
RES. PHONE MAIN 231-W; OFFICE MAIN 181

C. E. NORMAN, CHIEF OF POLICE
RESIDENCE 311 E. ELM ST.
RES. PHONE 333-W; OFFICE MAIN 58

F. E. TROBAUGH, CITY ATTORNEY
RESIDENCE 904 E. MAIN ST.
RES. PHONE MAIN 537; OFFICE MAIN 406

City of West Frankfort Police Court

NEW CITY HALL BUILDING

CONTESTED COURT CASES
MONDAY OF EACH WEEK

West Frankfort, Illinois

NOV 12 '23
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

November 9, 1923.

U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The City Council of the City of West Frankfort, Illinois has instructed me to forward to you the original letter and original envelope as received by Mr. Ed Powerr, our City Scavenger from one D. C. Ledford with Ella McClerin name also singed to it and you will see that a Mrs. M. Baker has been signed with a pencil but has been erased.

The City officials intend to go to the bottom of this matter and there is no question but that Mr. Ledford has used this government envelope for his own private use and I do not think that the Government wants any such letters written on government stationery as Ledford's letter of the 25th.

I am registering this letter to the Department and would appreciate your acknowledging receipt and advising me your intention in the matter so that I may in turn advise the Countil at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

Frank E. Trobaugh

FET'FFB

November 2, 1922.

My dear Mr. Snyder:

I am returning herewith correspondence from the Citizens' Bureau, of Utica, N. Y., which was inadvertently omitted from our letter of the 1st instant.

Respectfully yours,

Exact copy as signed by Robe Carl White

Mailed 11/3/22 by

Second Assistant Secretary.

Hon. H. P. Snyder, M. C.,

Utica, N. Y.

Inclosures.

8/98

November 1, 1922.

Honorable H. P. Snyder, M. C.
Utica, New York.

My dear Mr. Snyder:

I have yours of the 28th ultimo, transmitting a communication from Mr. A. J. Derbyshire, of the Citizens' Bureau of your city, relative to granting the free franking privilege to that Bureau to be used in connection with its Americanization work.

I have directed that this matter be fully investigated, and find that the law is very explicit on the subject. The franking privilege is only extended to an officer of the United States; no other body or person can have that privilege unless granted specially by Congress.

I am returning herewith the communications and inclosures of Mr. Derbyshire.

Cordially yours,

Exact copy as signed by Rebe Carl White

Mailed 11/1/22 by 9

G/L

Second Assistant Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

HOMER P. SNYDER, N. Y., CHAIRMAN.
PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, KANS.
ROYAL C. JOHNSON, S. DAK.
FREDERICK W. DALINGER, MASS.
ALBERT W. JEFFERIS, NEBR.
R. CLINT COLE, OHIO.
JOHN REBER, PA.
ALICE M. ROBERTSON, OKLA.
E. O. LEATHERWOOD, UTAH.
NESTOR MONTOYA, N. MEX.
L. M. GENSMAN, OKLA.
SIDNEY C. ROACH, MO.
WASHINGTON J. MCCORMICK, MONT.
OLGER B. BURTNESS, N. DAK.
DAN A. SUTHERLAND, ALASKA.

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
WILLIAM J. SEARS, FLA.
ZEBULON WEAVER, N. C.
F. B. SWANK, OKLA.
ROSS A. COLLINS, MISS.
HAMPTON P. FULMER, S. C.
MORGAN G. SANDERS, TEX.

H. E. DEVENDORF, CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.
At
Utica, New York, October 28,1922.

OCT 30
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

11/21

OCT 30 '22
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR.

The Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention Secretary of Labor)

Dear Mr. Secretary:—

I am enclosing herewith communication of the Citizens' Bureau of this city which is very active in citizenship work and which explains itself. I would be grateful if you will gave the matter as outlined in the enclosure, your consideration and inform me whether or not the government franking privilege can be extended to the Bureau in the light of its communication.

With thanks for your attention and great respect, I beg to remain, sir

Cordially yours,

H P Snyder

BUREAU OF
NATURALIZATION
RECEIVED
OCT
30
1922
P.
ACKND.
M.

(Copy)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington April 3, 1922.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Referring to the copy of a suggested letterhead, submitted with your recent letter, to be used by persons who are cooperatively employed by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and the Departments of Health of the several States in cooperative work for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, as contemplated by the Act of November 23, 1921, Sheppard-Towner Act, I have to say that the inscription "State Board of Health," printed at the top of the letterhead submitted, taken in connection with the State title of the agent, which is understood from your letter to be "Director-Division of Child Hygiene," would indicate that the correspondence on such letterheads emanates from an officer of the State. This is not in accordance with the provisions of the law governing the penalty privilege as embodied in section 496, Postal Laws and Regulations, which restricts the use of penalty envelopes to "officers of the United States Government" solely for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States."

In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding and that the identity of the matter may be readily ascertained upon examination, it is desirable that cooperative agents, such as those referred to above, use, in conducting official correspondence in connection with their duty as employees of the Government, letterheads bearing such indicia as will readily show that the matter emanates from an officer of the United States Government, and in signing such correspondence only the official title of the agent be affixed, which is understood from your letter to be "Special Agent."

It would, therefore, greatly facilitate the transmission of the matter mailed free by the field agents of the Children's Bureau of your Department in this work if letterheads be used reading substantially as follows, which may be adapted to meet the needs of each State:

WELFARE AND HYGIENE WORK
of
MATERNITY AND INFANCY

State of (Georgia).

State Department of Health
U. S. Department of Labor
Cooperating
Act of November 23, 1921.

(Atlanta, Georgia).

By direction of the Postmaster General.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. Irving Glover,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

(COPY)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
Third Assistant Postmaster General
Washington

March 2, 1922.

Mr. E. J. Henning,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 21st ultimo, addressed to the Postmaster General, in further regard to the use of penalty envelopes by agents of the Children's Bureau, of your Department, who are cooperatively employed in carrying out the provisions of the Act of November 23, 1921, known as the Sheppard-Towner Act, and entitled "An Act for the Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy", and your statements have been noted.

It is understood from your letter that such agents are cooperatively employed by the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, and the Departments of Health of the several States, and have been duly commissioned by the Department of Labor as its field agents in cooperative work for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy as contemplated by the Act mentioned, the general expenses of such work to be borne partly by the Federal Government, for which Federal funds have been appropriated, and partly by the respective States. They are, therefore, officers of the United States Government, and are, under the law embodied in section 496, Postal Laws and Regulations, entitled to use penalty envelopes for the purpose of transmitting in the mails free of postage "matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States."

The fact that such agents, who receive part of their salary from the U. S. Department of Labor, are also employed by the Departments of Health of the different States does not give them the right to use penalty envelopes in all their work. They may exercise the penalty privilege only in connection with that part of their work which is performed in their capacity as officers of the United States Government. They may not use penalty envelopes, card or labels to send in the mails free of postage matter sent in pursuance of their duties as employees of the States with which the Department of Labor is cooperating and thus relieve the States of the payment of postage on their own matter, but the proper postage must be paid thereon.

In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding and that the identity of the matter be readily ascertained upon examination, it is desirable that cooperative agents, such as those referred to above, use, in conducting official correspondence in connection with their duties as employees of the Government, uniform letterheads bearing such indicia as will readily show that the matter emanates from an officer of the United States Government. In signing such correspondence the official titles of the employees should be included.

I will thank you to furnish this office with a copy of the letterheads to be used by cooperative agents of your Department in promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, and to state the official title of such agents.

It is understood, of course, that agents engaged in carrying on this work use the official penalty envelopes of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in mailing official matter free of postage.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. Irving Glover.

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

8/98

February 15, 1922.

Chief, Children's Bureau:

Replying to your memorandum of the 13th instant, raising the question as to whether a special agent may be permitted to print franked envelopes of the Children's Bureau, such envelopes to be used only for mailing the publications of the Children's Bureau, and in which you request a decision, you are advised that this question has been put up to the Solicitor of the Department, who answers it in the negative.

A copy of the decision is transmitted herewith.

A. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

G P
Incl.

SEE FILE # 8-68 FOR OPINION OF SOLICITOR RE THE ABOVE.

9-26

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1922.

FEB 13 '22
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Memorandum to the Chief Clerk:

The Children's Bureau has received a request from Dr. Florence McKay, now of the New York State Department of Health and one of the Bureau's special agents, to reprint Infant Care since we cannot furnish it in large enough quantities to meet her needs. We have granted Dr. McKay permission to do this with the understanding that any material reprinted is to be identical with that of the Bureau, in order to allow her to mail it in the Bureau's franked envelopes.

A question has now been raised by one of the special agents as to whether it would be possible for him to print the Bureau's franked envelope - such envelopes to be used only for mailing the publications of the Children's Bureau. May I have a decision from you as to whether it would be possible to allow him to do such printing?

Grace Abbott
GRACE ABBOTT,
Chief.

LWS:RD

Respectfully referred to the Solicitor for an opinion as to both questions.

By direction of the Secretary.

S. J. Gompers
Chief Clerk.

8/98

December 15, 1921.

Memorandum for the Children's Bureau.

The attached, I assume, contemplates the granting of the franking privilege to the persons named and probably has no particular purpose beyond that. Congress is considering the limitation of the use of the frank by government officers to the legitimate business of the government, because of the tremendous cost of mailing franked material. Will you be good enough to furnish me with a memorandum outlining about what is contemplated to be done by these people, if anything beyond mailing matter under the frank, and what approximately the quantity of franked material would be that each would send out.

(Signed) E. J. Henning

E. J. Henning,
Assistant Secretary

EJH.HRK

BETTER METHODS · BIGGER PROFITS

WALTER F. PRINCE

FOUNDRY ENGINEER
AND
ADJUSTER OF FOUNDRY TROUBLES

PHONE, 391-W ELIZABETH

~~ELIZABETH, N. J.~~
Bristol Conn

File

7/95

April 6th

CHIEF CLERK
APR 9 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr S. J. Gompers.
Chief Clerk.
Dept of Labor. Washington
D.C.

Your of March 30th Received referring to my writing the Government. Envelope as addressed to Mr. Schorr of Bridgeport Conn.

I certainly did not wish to do any thing contrary to the Government orders. But as my business was Government business. And I was trying to get Mr. Schorr to give me some advice. that I might be able to clear up a misunderstanding which the Government is now laying interest on. as all my appointments and correspondence. I letter will prove that I have lived up to my contract. But have not been paid for same.. So thought it was still Government business. Thanking you for calling it to my attention

I am Respectfully yours.

W. F. Prince

No. 8-98

March 30, 1920.

Sir:

1. There are inclosed herewith a letter and envelope returned to this office on account of nondelivery. In connection therewith you are advised that your use of the franked envelopes of the Department is in violation of the law.

2. In the first place, the Training and Dilution Service ceased to exist on June 30, 1919. You are not now an employee of the Department and therefore you are not entitled to the use of the Government franking privilege. You will notice in the corner of the envelope it says, "Penalty for private use $300."

3. I have no disposition to take any further steps in this matter except to warn you that a repetition will necessitate a report to the Post Office Department. I understand, of course, that this is simply a mistake on your part. In order to avoid future trouble of this kind you are hereby requested to destroy all official envelopes of the Training and Dilution Service that you might have on hand.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S.J.GOMPERS
MAILED 3/31/20 BY J. Fox
Chief Clerk.

Mr. W. F. Prince,
Bristol, N. H.

G Wy
Incl. 2990.

No. 8/98 May 24, 1917.

Commissioner of Naturalization:

The Assistant Secretary has noted your memorandum of the 18th instant, bearing number 106821/112, and directed that the Department be informed of further developments in this matter.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 5-24 BY 6

Chief Clerk.

Ww

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS

FILE NUMBER

106821/112

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1917.

Noted + with debit informed of further circulars May 21/17 L.F.P.

The Assistant Secretary.

I have the honor to refer to your letter of the 25th ultimo, relative to the ruling of the Post Office Department that clerks of courts can not legally use the Government frank in forwarding duplicate naturalization papers to this office, and particularly to your statement that if the court clerks should neglect or refuse to forward duplicates as required by the naturalization law, advice to that effect should be forwarded to the Secretary.

In this connection, attention is invited to the following extracts from letters of clerks of courts in connection with the circular letter of the Bureau directing them to forward such duplicate papers with the postage thereon prepaid.

Mr. E. C. Gearey, Junior, Clerk of the District Court for Cass County at Fargo, North Dakota, in a letter dated the 7th instant states in part as follows:

"I shall certainly obey the first admonition, that is, to discontinue the use of the government frank, and I shall certainly refuse to conform to the second instruction, that is, to pay the postage on said papers before depositing in the mails.

"I shall make up the report on business conducted each month and assemble the papers, and hold them subject to your instructions. If you want them, you can send your agent after them.

"I hardly think this letter would be complete without inviting your attention to the attitude of the Clerks of state courts, in respect to naturalization and I think it proper to be candid and begin by telling you first that we consider your naturalization business a nuisance * * * * * *.

"If the whole fee provided for petitions and declarations were authorized by clear provision of the federal statute to be retained by Clerks of state courts, it would be an unsatisfactory and inadequate compensation, but when the law requires us to remit half of the fees and when, as is the case in many states, we are required by local rulings and decisions to turn the other half into local treasuries and you add to this injustice an unreasonable requirement, such as is contained in your said letter, I think it time to tell you that I for one will not comply with what I believe to be an unreasonable and illegal requirement.

"I have endeavored to comply with the law and observe the requests and regulations of the department and its officers, and give good service in this work in the past, but I think you have reached the limit of unreasonableness and make bold to suggest to you that if you desire intelligent and hearty cooperation of state clerks in the administration of this business, you would do well to interest Congress in making a fair and reasonable compensation for the service rendered rather than to impose such obviously unreasonable regulation, as suggested in your said letter."

The attention of the writer referred to above has been invited to the requirements of Section 12 of the Naturalization Act, which requires that duplicate papers be forwarded, and prescribes penalty for failure to comply with such requirement.

Mr. John C. Richards, Clerk of the Superior Court for Island County, Coupeville, Washington, under date of May 8, 1917, states in part as follows:

"I am at a loss to know what to do, the county Commissioner have not allowed this office anything for postage on naturalization matters. I myself will not put it up, as the County Clerks in the State of Washington do not receive one-half of the fee, as I understand they do in some other states, it goes to the county. And we do the extra work for nothing.

"If the Post Office Department will not stand for frank mail, it looks as though the Department of Labor will have to furnish postage, to carry on the work."

Mr. G. D. McCubrey, Clerk District Court for Clay County at Moorhead, Minnesota, in a letter bearing date the 9th instant, states in part as follows:

"I want to say that I do not propose to pay postage on naturalization business unless same is to be refunded by the Department of Naturalization. I have been under the impression that, when doing naturalization work that I was an officer or agent of the Govt. as I have been doing the work for the Govt. and have been dividing the fees 50-50, and I most assuredly have been doing the naturalization work under protest for I have no time to devote to it. If this decision that the clerks of the various courts (State) must prepay all postage is final, I most certainly shall refer all applicants for naturalization to the U.S.Court, Sixth Div. of Minn. at Fergus Falls, Minn. I have neither the time nor inclination to do Naturalization work, and our Judge has expressed himself as one well pleased to be relieved of the business."

Mr. C. W. Conrad, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Jefferson County, at Charlestown, West Virginia, states in part as follows:

> "I beg to say that at the next term of our Court which is May the 15th, I will ask the Judge to enter an order excusing me from acting as naturalization officer for the county."

In this connection, it may be stated that numerous inquiries have already been received in this office from clerks of courts as to whether the amount paid for postage on duplicate papers heretofore sent under frank will be refunded, or whether such postage may be deducted from the naturalization fees forwarded at the close of each quarter of the fiscal year. The Bureau has stated in response to such inquiries that the amount paid for postage can not be refunded or deducted from the naturalization fees collected by the respective clerks of courts.

The appropriate Chief Naturalization Examiners have been instructed to take the matter up with the clerks of the respective courts referred to, upon the occasion of the next visit of representatives of the Naturalization Service to such courts.

Richard K. Campbell

106821/112

April 25, 1917.

Memorandum to the Commissioner of Naturalization:

Relative to the memorandum hereunder requesting reconsideration by the Secretary of the question of remedial legislation with reference to court clerks in connection with naturalization proceedings insofar as they are affected by the Post-Master General's decision as to the use of penalty envelopes, the Secretary reaffirming his previous conclusion. It will be necessary if the remedial legislation is obtained, for the court clerks to secure it through their respective Congressmen, the Secretary being indisposed to undertake the securing of this legislation. Meanwhile it will be necessary for the clerks to discontinue the use of the Government frank, and in the opinion of the Secretary it will not be possible under existing law for the Bureaus to reimburse them their expenses for postage. If the court clerks should therefore neglect or refuse to forward duplicates as required by the naturalization law, and the Bureaus are in consequence, embarrassed, you are instructed thereupon to advise the Secretary accordingly.

Assistant Secretary of Labor.

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS
FILE NUMBER
106821/112

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON

April 20, 1917.

The Assistant Secretary.

I beg to refer to letter of this Bureau, of the 9th instant, which was returned to the undersigned by the Secretary to the Assistant Secretary, with instructions to eliminate from the proposed circular letter to clerks of state courts reference to the matter of reimbursement for expenses incurred in paying postage upon duplicate naturalization papers, and with the information that the Department did not favor taking the initiative in seeking legislation for the relief of the clerks of such courts, and the Bureau, by extending the franking privilege to clerks of state courts, on official naturalization matters.

In this connection, I have the honor to advise that clerks of all naturalization courts have, for many years, been reimbursed for outlays incurred in defraying postal registry fees upon packages of duplicate petitions for naturalization and certificates of naturalization forwarded to the Bureau, under Departmental regulations, as well as for outlays in connection with money orders and drafts in forwarding remittances of naturalization fees. (Rule 22 of the naturalization regulations requires registration of the papers mentioned, and rule 23 states that remittances shall be made preferably by draft.) In a letter dated December 7, 1910, from the undersigned, then Chief of the Division of Naturalization, to the then Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor, the following statement is made:

> "As the matter now stands, under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks of courts are reimbursed for the expenses of registering letters and packages. Such expenses are paid out of the contingent appropriation of the Department, and while the amount is not known in this office, it is not believed to be very great."

With letter dated March 15, 1917, to you, from the Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General, was transmitted copy of letter, dated October 7, 1916, from the officer to the Secretary of Labor, in which the following statement is made:

> " * * * it is understood from the opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated January 29, 1913 (19 Decisions of the Comptroller, 479-480), that the appropriations for any Department which are available for transportation purposes are available for the payment of postage on matter to which the penalty privilege is not applicable."

In a letter, dated February 25, 1911, from the Chief Clerk of the said Department of Commerce and Labor, the following was stated as desirable to be included in a letter to clerks of courts:

"You are advised that beginning with July 1, 1910, reimbursement will be made for registry and Money Order fees and exchanges on drafts, provided the receipts and bills therefor are received in this office within thirty days after the close of each quarter. * * * ."

The above plan was subsequently modified to the extent of requiring vouchers at the end of each six month period, or twice a year instead of quarterly.

It appears to this office that there is authority, in view of the foregoing, for the reimbursement to clerks of state courts for expenses incurred in defraying postage on naturalization papers forwarded to the Bureau, and it is, therefore, recommended that reference to this subject be included in the circular letter to clerks of state courts, as indicated by the accompanying proposed form. It is deemed most essential to the proper conduct of the naturalization business of the country that such reimbursement be made, if possible.

If the foregoing recommendation meets with your approval, instructions are requested as to whether an opinion should be obtained from the Comptroller of the Treasury upon the question of authority for the reimbursement in question, and if such an opinion is desired, whether it should be obtained prior to the issuance of the circular letter of instructions to clerks of courts, or deferred until the receipt, but before payment, of vouchers covering the items of postage.

With reference to the matter of proposed legislation admitting duplicate naturalization papers, etc., to the mails, under frank and without the payment of postage, to admit of a continuance of the practice which has been in effect for more than ten years last past, I have the honor to state that on January 10, 1907, the then Secretary of Commerce and Labor addressed a communication to Hon. William P. Dillingham, of the Committee on Immigration, United States Senate, submitting a suggested draft for legislation recommended for the purpose of permitting clerks of courts, etc., to transmit duplicate naturalization papers and other documents relating to naturalization by registered mail, free of charge. The following appeared in said communication:

"This mail is now being forwarded upon the payment of the registration fee by the clerks, who are reimbursed upon the submission of accounts, but the mode is cumbersome and constitutes a charge upon the appropriation made for the enforcement of the naturalization laws."

On the same date, a similar letter was addressed by the said Secretary to the Hon. Benjamin F. Howell, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives.

Following these communications, Senate Bill 7725, dated January 11, 1907, was introduced by Senator Dillingham, relating to such registered mail fees. On January 7, 1908, a similar bill (S. 3032) was introduced by Senator Guggenheim.

On March 5, 1908, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor addressed letters to The President of the Senate and The Speaker of the House of Representatives, relative to the bill, above referred to, introduced by Senator Guggenheim, and stated:

> "The subject is deemed of sufficient importance by the Department to justify it in calling your attention to the measure, with a view to securing its passage during the present session."

A similar bill (S. 9488) was introduced February 26, 1909, by Senator Penrose.

It appears that the action of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in endeavoring to encourage or obtain legislation with respect to relief from the payment of postal registry fees, and the consequent labor connected with the submission, auditing, and payment of vouchers therefor, may be accepted as a precedent for Departmental action at this time in an endeavor to obtain such legislation covering that subject and the more important one of permitting a continuance of forwarding naturalization papers and documents, under frank, without the payment of ordinary postage. This is especially important, because of the fact that the matter of registry fees is comparatively inconsequential as compared to that of ordinary postage on all papers forwarded by the approximately 2136 state courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization matters. The magnitude of the subject may be at least approximated from the statement that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (as shown by the Annual Report of this Bureau), 148,146 declarations of intention, 80,498 petitions for naturalization, and 64,577 certificates of naturalization were filed in the state courts alone, and reports recently received indicate that the number of naturalization papers filed throughout the country has increased over 200 per cent.

It is, therefore, urgently recommended that proper steps be taken with a view to the enactment of the necessary legislation, which this Bureau deems most essential to the proper conduct of the duties imposed upon the Bureau and the clerks of state courts by the naturalization act of June 29, 1906. The postage on duplicate papers and reports will probably aggregate a considerable sum annually, and if the clerks of state courts are required to pay the same, without reimbursement, it will doubtless result in considerable dissatisfaction upon their part and result in a serious impairment of the cordial relations which exist, and should continue to exist, between the court clerks (who come into personal touch with the prospective citizens) and the Federal Government, through the Naturalization Service. If reimbursement is made by the Department, it will entail an enormous amount of work in properly handling the vouchers of such 2136 court clerks. It is the view of this Bureau, therefore, that both ordinary and registered mail, on official naturalization business should be transmitted through the mails, under frank.

It would appear that as the Post Office Department is a Governmental agency, it should, as such, be required by law to continue (or resume) the transmission of such official mail, under frank, regardless of the duty imposed upon the

clerks of state courts to forward such papers, and it does not seem that such requirement, under specific legislation, would impose a hardship upon a branch of the Federal Government to so transmit papers constituting Government records, when received in this Bureau.

It is stated in the opinion of the Solicitor of the Department (of March 30, 1917) that "to extend to clerks the free use of the mails in the performance of the duties required by section 12 would be equivalent to increasing their fees by the amount of postage saved." In this connection, however, it is suggested that to require them to pay the postage would reduce such allowance by just the same amount, or impose upon the state or county the burden of paying postage on papers constituting Government records -- obviously a burden not contemplated by the Act of Congress, which undertook to permit clerks of courts to retain, as compensation, a fair share of the naturalization fees -- one-half, up to $3,000, without deduction for postage or other purposes.

The matter is respectfully re-submitted for your further consideration, in view of the importance of the questions involved and the additional facts included herein, and that final action may not be taken without reference to the entire subject.

As hereinbefore indicated, a re-draft of the proposed circular letter is submitted herewith, and the draft of the proposed bill also attached.

Instructions are respectfully requested.

Commissioner of Naturalization.

Inclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT LAVATORIES

No. 8

14—193 99

No. 8/99 June 25, 1917.

Memorandum for Mr. Stewart:

Answering your letter of the 5th instant, I have to advise that arrangements looking to the assignment of a lavatory for women on either the fifth or sixth floor of the building will be undertaken at the earliest practicable moment. This rearrangement will impose a considerable amount of additional work upon the Department's sole matron. Primarily because of the fact that the Department has not sufficient help to render the necessary service, there has been some hesitancy in sanctioning this change.

Chief Clerk.

Ww

June 25, 1917.

JUN 26 1917
CHIEF CLERK

Secretary of Labor:

In accordance with the agreement reached by us in our conversation of last evening, I am requesting that you issue an order setting aside the toilet room on the Sixth Floor for the use of the women employed in the Department, in addition to the rest room and toilet on the Fourth Floor.

Royal Meeker
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

See letter of 25th

June 5, 1917.

Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Watson:

I enclose herewith a request signed, I believe, by every woman in the employ of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I can see no reason why the request should not be granted, and certainly urge that steps be taken to conform to the wishes therein expressed, unless very serious obstacles are in the way of doing so.

Sincerely yours,

Ethelbert Stewart

Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Enclosure.

We, the undersigned employees of the Bureau, do respectfully request that we be given the lavatory on either the fifth or sixth floors.

We are willing to forego the privileges of the rest room for greater convenience.

Ida M. Fisher
Elma B. Carr
[illegible]
Lillian Coler.
Mabel E. Minelow
M. Leynard-Smith.
Andrena Stratton
[illegible]
Glenn B. Lumpkin
Alice B. Chaine
Grace E. Welker
Florence E. Turner
Elizabeth A. Johnson
M. A. Owen
Mary Conington
Enid L. Whitney
Minnie E. Patterson

[illegible]
Frances W. Simonds
[illegible]
[illegible]
Elizabeth A. Hyde

We, the women employed in the Children's Bureau, wish to protest against the conditions existing in the women's toilet on the 4th floor. This room is used by the charwomen of the building as a storage place for mops, dirty scrub-cloths, brooms, pails, etc., together with their soiled working clothes and old shoes, making the room very offensive as well as unsightly. This room, moreover, is not kept clean and lacks the usual conveniences such as liquid soap attachment, and paper toweling.

Inasmuch as there are employed in the Children's Bureau 12 women, including the Chief of the Bureau, we request that in place of the toilet on the 4th floor, there be assigned to the women, one on the 5th floor, the floor on which most of the women in the building are located.

Laura A. Thompson
Mary Mills West
Emma Duke
Florence E. Johnston
Bertha Goldberg
Ella R. Goodwin
Sophia A. Vogt
Fanny Fisher
Helen L. Sumner
Emily Miladofsky
Lillian M. Lewis

Approved
CP

8/100 Lost and Found Articles

file
2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION
April 2, 1940

TO: Mr. S. J. Gompers
Chief Clerk

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FROM: H. P. Martin
Chief, Office Service Section

RECEIVED DEPT. OF LABOR
Chief Clerk
APR 4 - 1940
AM 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

SUBJECT: Loss of Personal Property

An employee of the Division, Avanelle Clark, has reported the loss of personal property as follows:

> "I wish to report the loss of a yellow gold clip with red stones. This clip dropped from my dress at 1:00 o'clock Saturday, March 30, in Room 5310 near the coat rack by the east door. Its return will be greatly appreciated."

If this clip has been turned in to your office, it would be appreciated if it will be returned to Miss Clark and this office advised accordingly.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION
COMMERCE-ICC-LABOR GROUP

April 3, 1940.

RECEIVED - LABOR
Chief Clerk
APR 3 - 1940
AM PM
9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. S.J.Gompers, Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor.

Monday April 1, 1940, a Miss A. Clark, of room 5310, inquired at the guard office of the Labor building if a gold clip about the size of a half dollar, containing red stones had been turned into the lost and found, she stating that upon arriving home Saturday, March 30th, she had missed the clip and then remembered that while putting on her coat at the office something had hit her foot and thought it might possibly have been the clip.

The cleaner of that room was questioned and saw nothing of the clip while cleaning the room, Mr. Price, Labor foreman and myself examined the refuse at the base of the vacum cleaning receptacle, located in the basement of the Labor Building and failed to locate the clip.

Up and untill this date it has not been turned into the guard office.

G. H. Boyd,
Captain of the Guard.

Copy sent to Mr Martin SJG

C.C.

Mr. Clime, Group Superintendent.

September 16, 1937

8/100

To: Mrs. Warren

From: The Chief Clerk

9

Replying to your memorandum relative to the loss of pay envelope of Audrey Winger, you are advised that immediately upon receiving notice of this loss, the Captain of the Guard and the Director of the Cafeteria were notified. They inform me that they have been unable to obtain any information concerning it.

Incent

There is nothing further this office can do in the matter. You can readily realise that it is very difficult to trace the loss of cash.

S. J. GOMPERS

G H

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

September 16, 1937

To Chief Clerk
From Children's Bureau

Re: Loss of pay envelope of Audrey Winger

Attached is a statement of Miss Audrey Winger, an employee of the Children's Bureau, with reference to the loss of a pay envelope. The matter was reported at once to the guard. Have you suggestions as to any thing more we can do?

LEW

LAURA ELMORE WARREN,
Administrative Assistant.

September 15, 1937

MEMORANDUM

To: Administrative Office

From: Audrey Winger

Subject: Loss of pay envelope.

Between 12:00 and 12:30 P.M. today I lost $57.30, which was still in a pay envelope with my name on it, either in the north corridor wash room on the seventh floor (east end), or in the cafeteria. (I believe it was in the cafeteria.)

Audrey Winger

A/100

November 14, 1927.

Mr. Julian Pierce, Librarian,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Pierce:

Replying to yours of the 11th instant, addressed to the Secretary of Labor, you are advised that the man who packed up the duplicate journals delivered to you reported the loss of a Denver College class ring, heavy gold, with onyx top - school seal mounted on onyx.

If this is a description of the ring you state you have found, will you kindly give it to the messenger delivering this note.

By direction of the Secretary:

Respectfully yours,

S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

G H

11/14/27
By messenger
J.H.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

These journals were sent from the Library.

A Beaver College Class Ring. Heavy gold - with onyx top - school seal mounted on onyx.

No. 203
Ed. 7-6-27—500,000

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council.
President, WILLIAM GREEN,
Secretary, FRANK MORRISON,
Treasurer, DANIEL J. TOBIN,
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, JAMES DUNCAN,
25 Gilmore Street, Quincy, Mass.
Second Vice-President, FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Third Vice-President, T. A. RICKERT,
Room 506, 175 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Fourth Vice-President, JACOB FISCHER,
222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Fifth Vice-President, MATTHEW WOLL,
Room 210, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Sixth Vice-President, MARTIN F. RYAN,
503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Seventh Vice-President, JAMES WILSON,
Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Eighth Vice-President, JAMES P. NOONAN,
Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE MAIN 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS, AFEL.

Washington, D.C. November 11, 1927

NOV 14 1927

SECRETARY OF LABOR NOV 12 1927

Hon. James J. Davis,

Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

A couple of weeks ago the Department of Labor sent a mail sack of duplicate official trade union journals to the American Federation of Labor. In addition to the duplicate journals there was a gold ring with an inset, I believe, of a fraternal order. Quite likely the employe who filled the mail sack lost the ring. Would you please make an inquiry to ascertain if possible the owner?

Respectfully,

Julian Pierce
(Julian Pierce)

Librarian,
American Federation of Labor.

NOW FOR THE FIVE MILLION MARK!

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CFO-GBL
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

8/100

March 5, 1920.

CHIEF CLERK
MAR 5 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Chief Clerk, Department of Labor:

I am transmitting herewith a ring, which was found in this building by one of the employees of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chas. E. Baldwin

Chief Statistician.

Ring delivered to owner upon identification.
March 5, 1920. J. C. W.

Will you please give bearer ring, as per attached notice. It belongs to Miss Taylor, who is now in the Gordon Hotel, but who was over here a few days working for Mr. Frankfurter.

A.W.G.

Delivered the above ring to —

6/24/19 [illegible]

CFO-MKS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1918.

Memorandum for the Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor.

Referring to this Bureau's memorandum of the 14th inst., transmitting a finger ring to the Department and to the statement therein made that it had been impossible to locate the owner, this Bureau is in receipt of the accompanying statement that the ring belongs to a Miss Taylor, now in the Gordon Hotel.

C H Osborn

Acting Chief Clerk.

CFO-MKS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1918.

File AHW

Memorandum for Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

It has been impossible to locate the owner of the finger ring which is forwarded herewith, and it is therefore sent to the Department in the belief that it may be the property of some employee in one of the other Bureaus.

Ethelbert Stewart

Chief Clerk.

In my possession weekly
Delivered to Miss Taylor.

Finger
Ring

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

CFO/KH

August 2, 1917.

Chief Clerk, Department of Labor:

I am transmitting herewith, a pin, which was found on the floor in front of the elevator on the sixth floor of this building this morning. It is not claimed by any of the employees of this Bureau.

Royal Meeker

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Enclosure.

Entry 11
Chief Clerk's Files
1907-1942

8/102 Migration of Negroes North and East St. Louis Race Riots 1917-1926

Do You Want to Check Colored Laborers Leaving the South for the North?

If You Do, Here Is Your Chance

The National Colored Protective Association is an association of colored people organized for the protection of life, liberty and equal justice before the law for all alike.

This organization through its President, R. R. Robinson, is rapidly decreasing the unrest of the colored people of this city and through its efforts has not only decreased the leaving of the colored laborers to the North, but has really caused the return of many who went to other states for employment and protection as they felt, thus accomplishing the end which other organizations have spent much time and money to accomplish and failed in securing the results.

Within the last sixty days the National Colored Protective Association secured the Honorable Sidney J. Catts, Governor of the State of Florida, who spoke to the colored people and aroused much enthusiasm. This meeting alone has quieted and settled the minds of these people to such an extent, that they have become so contented they have since redeposited in one bank alone over ten thousand dollars, to say nothing of others.

It is now the intention of the National Colored Protective Association to hold another meeting along the same line. To do this the services of Honorable Sidney J. Catts, Governor of the State of Florida, and others, have been secured. This meeting is to be held on the night of September 14th, in the auditorium of the colored Masonic Temple, corner of Duval and Broad Strets.

GOVERNOR CATTS

We believe a nail once driven should be immediately clinched. If Governor Catts comes back to speak for us and announces a joint committee of whites and colored whose duty it will be to hear complaints and try to adjust them, as he has promised to do, the nail will be clinched and all parties concerned will be benefited and satisfied.

For this reason, every man or place of business employing colored help, dealing or trading with colored people, renting to, or in any way having business dealings with the colored race, should assist. Hence, if you approve of these improved plans as the plain, common sense way of treating the question of labor you should at once contribute to the cause and help R. R. Robinson and his organization, in a financial way, to carry the same to success. Will you do it? The smallest and largest amount will be thankfully received. Make all checks to the association,

Respectfully,

NATIONAL COLORED PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

R. R. Robinson, President.

920½ East Union Street.

For further information see inside.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS FAILED?

Why did other organizations and individuals fail to check the tide of the colored laborers from here Northward. Either they did not know how; knew, but had not the courage to properly apply the remedy.

Can the exodus of colored labor from the South to the North be stopped?

Yes, the National Colored Protective Association can stop it by at least two-thirds. How? By first finding the cause of their going and the cure, which this association has done, by official investigation. The cause of their leaving discovered upon this investigation we found to be this: All men are lovers of freedom, safety, protection, peace and happiness. These, they claim, they were denied of to a great extent. We found they were getting today the same scale of wages which they received in former days when bacon was eight cents per pound, flour eight dollars per barrel; bacon is now twenty-eight cents per pound and flour is seventeen dollars per barrel.

What is the cure and how shall it be applied? The cure is for our Association to secure for the colored race and laborers equal justice before the law in the administration of same, cessation of the rough treatment the colored people have been receiving at the hands of the public officers in many places. The race themselves want to know and should know the facts in each case where members are charged with crime, as to their guilt or innocence.

Let this organization confer with all officials of large plants, mills, factories, industrial interests, wholesale and retail dealers who work large or small numbers of colored men and endeavor to secure for them wages commensurate with the present cost of living expenses. This should be done without creating labor strikes or other sensational, socialistic disturbances, which would have a tendency to stir up strife, thus causing discord between Capital and Labor.

How We Propose Dealing With the Question to Insure Confidence.

On June twenty-ninth, nineteen seventeen the National Colored Protective Association, through the personal efforts of its President, R. R. Robinson, engaged Governor Catts to come to Jacksonville to address the colored people on the line of protection by the enforcement of the law indiscriminately. He came and spoke to a large crowd. He wound up with a strong appeal, advising them to remain in the South, at home, stating they would be protected. This was the scientific way to treat the case, for one in power to give this guarantee of protection to them.

Has the Governor's advice and assurance done good?

Yes, decidedly so. Both the Times-Union and The Me-

tropolis of Jacksonville, I [illegible] ad [illegible] sements of Anderson & Co., Bankers, since this meeting, in which they stated that the colored labor was not only now remaining and returning contentedly to Jacksonville, but that so well had their confidence been restored that within one month they had redeposited within their bank over ten thousand dollars. What is the experience of this firm, is but the plain, honest, truthful experience of others. If this is the most effective way to treat the case what will you contribute to assist in the work? Send us a donation and oblige.

Respectfully,

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSO., U. S. A.,

By R. R. Robinson, President.

920½ East Union Street.

SUGGESTED STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF LABOR

(For release as early as possible today)

Secretary of Labor Wilson today made the following statement:

"Through a misunderstanding, an impression has been created that in effort to fill places in northern industries made vacant by the exodus of foreign laborers a drive would be made to recruit negro labor from the South. The impression should be corrected and it should be generally understood that the Department of Labor has not contemplated and does not propose any recruiting activities to bring colored labor from the South. While the Department is desirous of assisting both white and colored workers to suitable employment, it does not seek to supply labor to one section ~~xxxxx~~ of the country at the expense of another."

HERBERT HOOVER

WASHINGTON

June 26 1917

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington.

Subject: Negro Labor, State of Texas.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Under date of June 22d, I received a letter from the General Manager of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, of which I am President, from which I quote as follows:

> "As you have probably noticed by the papers, there is almost, what you might call, an exodus of negro labor out of Texas. The Pennsylvania Railroad has an agent here, and we are informed that they intend to take 500 laborers from the city of Houston alone. I think this is going to be very serious, as I understand Alabama and the Carolinas have already been hit very hard in this way, and I would like to have some suggestion from you as to how you think we should go about stopping it. I have heard that these labor agents are telling the negroes that if they do stay here, the Government will draft them to the farms. You also know that a negro will move most anywhere if you give him free railroad transportation.
>
> I have our negro farm demonstrator in town, studying the situation, finding out the promises that are being made, etc. I am also making up a list of the large employers of negro labor in this section, and expect to have a conference with them sometime next week.
>
> Any suggestions you have on the subject will be gladly received and acted upon."

This would seem to be a very serious situation, and in some manner should be met. If you concur, I wish to discuss it further. I will be very glad indeed to make an appointment at your early convenience.

I may be reached during business hours at the office of Mr. Hoover, new Interior Building, 18th and F Streets, and at other times at the Raleigh Hotel.

Yours very truly,

J. S. Cullinan

JSC/GG

June 27, 1917.

Mr. J. S. Cullinan,
Care Mr. Herbert Hoover,
New Department of the Interior Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Cullinan:

I have been directed by Secretary Wilson to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th -- Subject: Negro Labor, State of Texas -- containing a letter from the General Manager of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Texas, and also copy of telegram forwarded by you to Mr. James Z. George, of Houston, in further reference to the subject matter.

The Secretary desires me to thank you for bringing these matters to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 6-27 BY [illegible]

Private Secretary.

K/H

Form 1207

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

Day Letter	X
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.

Receiver's No.

Check

Time Filed 11:00 A. M.

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JUNE 27 1917 191

RECEIVED JUN 27 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

To JAMES Z. GEORGE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSTON TEXAS

FURTHER REFERRING YOUR LETTER TWENTY SECOND TELEGRAM TWENTY THIRD AFTER SECURING NAME OF PARTY SOLICITING AND COMPANY HE REPRESENTS SUGGEST REQUESTING ALL INDUSTRIES OR OTHERS AFFECTED REPORT NAMES MEN CONTRACTED OR SOLICITED INCLUDING OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION TO YOUR LABOR COMMITTEE MEANTIME YOU TELEGRAPH INFORMATION YOU NOW HAVE TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION FOLLOWING WITH LETTER GIVING FACTS FAR AS KNOWN SENDING COPIES COUNCIL NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH MR. GIFFORD ALSO SECRETARIES WILSON AND REDFIELD AND ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY ALSO TO GOVERNOR FERGUSON AND MYSELF. KEEP ME ADVISED OF RESULTS.

J. S. CULLINAN

COLLECT.

Cy- Hon Wm B. Wilson

SENDER'S ADDRESS FOR ANSWER

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT WYATT BUILDING, COR. 14TH AND F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

CH F52 W 234 COLLECT GOVT

MINNEAPOLIS MINN 134PM JUL 7 1917

TO THE SECY OF LABOR

01153

WASHINGTON DC

Copies of this in "Extra Copy" Drawer

I WISH TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION EARNESTLY AND URGENTLY TO A CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THAT IS DEVELOPING IN THIS STATE AND TO THE WEST OF US IN MONTANA AND DAKOTA STOP THE LABOR SITUATION IN THIS STATE IS EXCELLENT WE HAVE NO STRIKE AND NONE IN PROSPECT STOP WE HAVE HANDLED THE I W W AGITATION WITH TACT AND FIRMNESS ON THE IRON RANGES AND THERE IS NO TROUBLE IN SIGHT FROM THAT SOURCE STOP THERE HAVE BEEN LABOR TROUBLES ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY IN MONTANA AND TO THE WEST OF US LARGELY THE RESULT OF THE TACTLESSNESS OF THE OFFICERS OF THAT COMPANY IN

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT WYATT BUILDING, COR. 14TH AND F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C. ALWAYS OPEN

SHEET 2

113 120
120/113

01153

HANDLING SUCH PROBLEMS STOP THE GREAT NORTHERN IS NOW IMPORTING NEGROS IN LARGE NUMBERS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF WHITE WORKMEN ON THE LINE IN THE YARDS AND TO SOME EXTENT TO THE SHOPS STOP THEY ARE BRINGING THEM FROM KANSASCITY STOP IF THIS IS PERMITTED TO CONTINUE THE WHOLE SITUATION IN THIS STATE WILL BE IN CHAOS STOP IT IS A MENACE THAT CANNOT BE OVER ESTIMATED SPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE UNFORTUNATE ROOSEVELT EPISODE STOP THERE IS PLENTY OF WHITE LABOR AVAILABLE AND THE GOVERNMENT MUST STOP THE MOVEMENT OF NEGROS INTO THIS SECTION AT ONCE I SHUDDER TO THINK OF THE CONSEQUENCES IF THIS IS NOT DONE

JOHN LIND CHAIRMAN LABOR COMMITTEE
MINNESOTA COMMISSION OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

CLASS OF [illegible]	SYMBOL
Day M[illegible]	
Day [illegible]	Blue
Ni[illegible]ge	Nite
N[illegible]	N L

If no[illegible] these three symbols appear[illegible] after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT WYATT BUILDING, COR. 14th AND F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C. 1917 JUL 7 PM 5 50

C125CH 29 BLUE

SU MINNEAPOLIS MINN 130P 7

LOUIS F POST 3772

ASST SECY OF LABOR WASHINGTON DC

I HAVE SENT IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION TO SECRETARY PLEASE NOTE I AM NOT HYSTERICAL THE ACTION I URGE MUST BE TAKEN IF WE ARE TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

JOHN LIND.

Acc'd file
L. J. P.
Aug 27/17

H L K

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the information of the Secretary call his attention to the answered wire from Mr Lind of Minnesota

L. J. P

Aug 9/17

The Secy. replied personally on July 14/17 to telegram to him from Mr. Lind.

Horner.

No. 204
Ed. 2-9-17—300,000

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

JOHN T. WATKINS, LA., CHAIRMAN
MARTIN A. MORRISON, IND.
ROBERT L. HENRY, TEX.
JAMES T. LLOYD, MO.
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MERRILL MOORES, IND.
WALTER W. MAGEE, N. Y.
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WALTER R. STINESS, R. I.

LAMONT SEALS, CLERK.
W. K. WATKINS,
REVISER OF THE STATUTES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
COMMITTEE ON
REVISION OF THE LAWS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 14, 1917.

Hon. W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Secretary:

During this time of War when it is necessary to have laborers on the farm to produce food and feed stuffs, there is an effort being successfully carried out to have the colored labor on the farms transported to the North to come in competition with the white labor there.

Agents are travelling about the South making representations to the negroes which induce them to leave the plantations in large numbers.

The planters are becoming very much exercised over it for fear that the depletion in labor will prevent the crops from being harvested, and considerable feeling is engendered. At Shreveport, Louisiana, in the Fourth Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, the negroes have been leaving in bunches of twenty five to fifty every Saturday night for the last three months. Last Monday night about two hundred of them had congregated at

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

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REVISION OF THE LAWS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

the Union Station to be carried over the Texas and Pacific Railroad on their way to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to work on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

These negroes were congregated under the instructions of E. R. Stier, a special agent of the Pennsylvania System, acting through Maurice Newman, a Labor Agent at Shreveport; but they were prevailed upon by the Sheriff of Caddo Parish and the Chief of Police of the city of Shreveport to return to their homes. It is stated that Mr. Stier said he was going to Galveston on a recruiting expedition. He is supposed to be the same person who had been collecting negro labor at Marshall, Texas, recently. I mention this particular incident to show what is happening in one locality in the South; but the movement is widespread and if there is any chance for it to be stopped through your instrumentality or any governmental regulations, I appeal to you in the strongest possible terms to take the matter in charge at as early a date as you can and put a stop to this traffic.

Of course you understand the demoralizing effect this movement will have in the North when these

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON
REVISION OF THE LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

negroes come in competition with the white labor there, as this was demonstrated at East Saint Louis, Illinois.

I am, with greatest respect,

Yours truly,

J. T. Watkins,
M. C. Fourth La. Dist.

Hon. J. T. Watkins, M. C.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Watkins:

The subject of Negro migration from the South, about which you write in yours of July 14, 1917, is having the earnest attention of this Department.

As you are, of course, aware, the Department has no power to interfere with the going of workers from one state to another. It does withhold its Employment Service facilities in cases of large migrating groups on the principle that such migration is injuriously disturbing to industrial conditions. It would also discourage as far as possible any efforts at stimulation of migrations of a disorganizing kind, doing so not only in the interests of orderly processes of production and distribution but in the interests also of the individuals whom such tendencies might mislead to their injury. The right, however of men to go from state to state of their own volition cannot be taken away by any power the Department of Labor has.

In the hope of finding a satisfactory adjustment of this embarrassing situation, this Department is having investigations made from which I have every reason to expect good results. As you rightly intimate, the question is not one

of the South alone nor of the workers of one race only. It is economic and affects both sections and all workers. And it is unfortunately complicated by a disposition on the part of some employers to avail themselves of the circumstances ~~for~~ in order to enhance their profits at the expense of workers. If all employers at the North were as scrupulous as others about placing the workers of their region at an industrial disadvantage, and all at the South were as solicitious as others for the welfare of the workers of their region, the problem would be much simpler or at any rate much easier of adjustment.

Let me assure you ~~[illegible]~~ that the Department of Labor is using its limited facilities to the utmost with a view to conserving the individual interests of all whom this problem involves, while protecting as far as possible the industrial interests of the country as a whole.

July 17, 1917.

Hon. J. T. Watkins,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Watkins:

The subject of Negro migration from the South, about which you write in yours of July 14, 1917, is having the earnest attention of this Department.

As you are of course aware, the Department has no power to interfere with the going of workers from one state to another. It does withhold its Employment Service facilities in cases of large migrating groups on the principle that such migration is injuriously disturbing to industrial conditions. It would also discourage as far as possible any efforts at stimulation of migrations of a disorganizing kind, doing so not only in the interest of orderly processes of production and distribution but in the interest also of the individuals whom such tendencies might mislead to their injury. The right, however, of men to go from state to state of their own volition cannot be taken away by any power the Department of Labor has.

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Let me assure you that the Department of Labor is using its limited facilities to the utmost with a view to conserving the individual interests of all whom this problem involves, while protecting as far as possible the industrial interests of the country as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED 7-17 BY [illegible]

Secretary.

July 16, 1917.

Hon. John Lind, Chairman,
Labor Committee, Minn. Commission of Public Safety,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Governor:

Your telegram of the 7th instant, relative to the importation of Negro labor to the Northwest, came to hand in due time. I have had the subject matter up with the President and Cabinet, and am also taking it up with the Council of National Defense.

The migration of negroes from the South during the past year in larger numbers than can be assimilated in the North has caused a great deal of anxiety to the Department of Labor, both because of the fear of friction in the North and the shortage of labor in the South. Thus far we have not been able to devise any way by which the migration can be controlled without at the same time interfering with the natural right of workers to move from place to place at their own discretion. I can assure you, however, that we are giving our most earnest attention to the entire subject matter.

Sincerely yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED 7-17

Secretary.

RTH

July 16, 1917.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am inclosing you herewith copy of a report of the Labor Committee of the State Council of Defense of Illinois upon the inquiry into the recent race riots in East St. Louis. I am also inclosing copy of a telegram received from former Governor John Lind of Minnesota, relative to the importation of Negro workers into the Northwest.

You will observe that the report indicates that there has been some anonymous advertising as a means of inducing negroes to migrate to East St. Louis, and some evidence of labor agents gathering carloads of negroes together and allowing them to reach their destination without any provisions being made for work, food or shelter for them when they arrive.

The migration of negroes from the South during the past year in larger numbers than can be assimilated in the North has caused a great deal of anxiety to the Department of Labor, both because of the fear of friction in the North and the shortage of labor in the South. Thus far we have not been able to devise any way by which the migration can be controlled without at the same time interfering with the natural right of workers to move from place to place at their own discretion.

After consultation with the President, I take the liberty of suggesting that possibly some way may be devised by which the State

Councils of Defense can cooperate to secure a reduction in the migration to its normal numbers.

Cordially yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON

Del. ~~[illegible]~~ 7-17 by messenger.

Secretary.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Chairman,
Council of National Defense,
Washington, D.C.

Incl.
K/H

July 16, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

I am inclosing you herewith correspondence from J. H. Walker, including copy of report of the Labor Committee of the State Council of Defense of Illinois upon the inquiry into the recent race riots in East St. Louis, Illinois. You will observe that the report indicates that there has been some anonymous advertising as a means of inducing negroes to migrate to East St. Louis, and some evidence of labor agents gathering carloads of negroes together and allowing them to reach their destination without any provisions being made for work, food or shelter for them when they arrive.

I would like to have a preliminary survey made to determine to what extent this has occurred in East St. Louis and other points throughout the country as a basis for determining whether a thorough nation-wide investigation of the whole subject matter should be undertaken.

I am also inclosing you copy of telegram received from former Governor John Lind of Minnesota on the same subject matter, and some advertisements that have been gathered under the direction of Mr. Dillard, who is looking into the situation in the southern states for the Department of Labor.

Wel. ~~WRITE~~ 7-17 BLANK COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON

K/H

Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

July 19, 1917.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received your letter of July 16th, and have asked Mr. Gifford to bring up at the next meeting of the Council of National Defense the suggestion that the State Councils of Defense may be helpful in the matter of restricting the aimless deportation of negro labor from the South.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,

Secretary of Labor.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1917.

Dear Mr. Lippmann:-

Herewith enclosed please find memorandum of answers received to our letters to the State Councils of Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, bearing on the migration of negroes from the South to the North, which I hope will be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

Walter Gregg

P.S.- I shall be very glad to send you the original documents if they are of sufficient interest to you.

WEM-JJKJr.

Mr. Walter Lippmann,
Office of the Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

July 31, 1917.

On July 12th a letter was addressed to the State Councils of Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, inquiring whether the migration of negroes from the South to the North had been artificially stimulated and accelerated.

Replies were received as follows:

On July 20th Mr. F. B. Mumford, Chairman of the Missouri Council of Defense wrote stating that in his opinion there had been very little migration of negroes into Missouri:

> "So far as I know there are no agencies paying so many dollars per head for negroes brought from the South.
> "In a few small towns in South Missouri the attitude toward negroes is very unfriendly. For information on this write to the Mayor of Festus, Jefferson County, Missouri.
> "For further information as to organized agencies write to Mr. M. L. Wilkinson, Chairman County Council of Defense, St. Louis, Mo."

Mr. William H. Hayes, Chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense wrote under date of July 20th:

> "A very large number of these men have come into the State, but we have not been able to find that this has been artificially stimulated or accelerated at all.
> "Some months ago I was familiar with an investigation quite carefully made to ascertain this very thing and we could learn of nothing of that nature going on."

Under date of July 23d Mr. Fred C. Croxton, Chairman Labor and Industrial Relations Committee of the Ohio Branch of the Council of National Defense wrote stating substantially that they were convinced that the movement of the negroes to the North was being very greatly encouraged by different agencies, including industrial concerns, railroads and private employment agencies:

> "The negroes are coming in such numbers that there is grave danger of very serious consequences.
> "We have very definite information concerning the fees charged many negroes for securing work for them in the North --- not many, but a number".

Under date of July 27th the Illinois State Council of Defense forwarded a copy of Report on "Race Riots in East St. Louis by its Committee on Labor".

The report states that the riots were due to the excessive and abnormal amount of negroes then and for some months past in East St. Louis. It added that the influx of negroes was due to the natural workings of economic laws, but separate, distinct and apart from this, this migration had been greatly accelerated by the activities of labor agents throughout the South, by the insertion of anonymous advertisements

in Southern papers urging migration to East St. Louis, etc. etc.

At Page 4 the report states:

> "The evidence warrants the conclusion that there was an extensive campaign to induce negroes to come to East St. Louis. Such a campaign had required considerable backing and its backers took pains to be unknown".

The report continues:

> "that while the managers of the large industries of the cities denied any knowledge of this campaign, the force of motive (sic) points in their direction".

The report recommends:

> "That the migration of any class from one part of the country to another be allowed to flow along natural lines, that the equilibrium of population may not be disturbed; that the severest condemnation should be visited upon those who undertake to promote any artificial movement of population."

The report further recommends:

> "That the problem of shifting labor, where labor is needed during the war, be handled by the various State Councils of Defense in connection with the Council of National Defense, etc. etc."

(B. L. S.—38.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Aug 1, 1917

MEMORANDUM.

This letter to
the Secretary
asks for some-
thing that only
the Secretary
can do.
Ethelbert Stewart

14—171

(2)

Labor Stat.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
RECEIVED
AUG 1 1917
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

7. East 131 St.
N. Y. July 25 '17.

Hon Wm. B. Wilson.
Sec. of Labor. Wash. D. C.

Dear Sir,

May I ask.
if the riots of E. St Louis Ill.
are under the jurisdiction of
your department?

You doubtless heard of them
on July 2. Many negroes, women
and children were slain. The
crime of these people proves on
investigation to have been
"Immigration with a desire to
better their financial condition"

One of the most eminent le-
gal authorities in the U. S. in
forms me that the "Constitution"

of the U. S. as adopted in 1790. guarantees the right of citizens of one state to immigrate dwell and labor in another state and be protected in their legal rights the same as citizens of the state to which they immigrate.

The labor unions of U. S. through the attempted apologies of their leaders Mr. Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Whalen of the Illinois State branch. have convicted those unions of being prior to these riots or otherwise conspiring to disturb the public peace.

I believe that you as a "Cabinet Officer" in your oath of office have sworn to uphold the Constitution. If the facts as I have stated them are true I have no doubt this is a matter

of grave consideration . . . . . .

There certainly must be some Federal statute covering premeditated riot especially during the time of war.

A public word from you in condemnation of these acts or a press article would do much to allevate the intense feeling among negroes at this time.

As a private citizen I feel that I am within my rights in thus addressing you.

Kindly give this matter your earnest attention and let me hear from you.

Resp. yours.

J. W. Delamar.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

August 6, 1917.

Mr. Hugh L. Kerwin, Private Secretary,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kerwin:

I am forwarding a letter to you which comes from the State Cooperative Section, Council of National Defense. At my suggestion they made some inquiries into the negro migration which has been causing so much trouble in the middle west. I don't know whether your Department is looking into this question now or not but I am sending the information to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Lippmann

August 10, 1917.

Mr. J. W. Delamar,
7 East 131 Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by Secretary Wilson to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, relative to the recent race riots in East St. Louis, Illinois, and to state that the matter is receiving the attention of the Department of Labor.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 8-10 BY RMM

Private Secretary.

H

August 13, 1917.

Mr. Walter Lippmann,
Office of the Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lippmann:

I desire to thank you for your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing communication, with accompanying memorandum, addressed to you by the State Cooperative Section, Council of National Defense, relative to negro migration from the South. We are very glad to receive this information at this time, as the matter is now under consideration by the Department of Labor.

Sincerely yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 8-13 B

Private Secretary.

K/H

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 2, 1918.

File 22-16

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: Chief, Division of Publications and Supplies
Subject: "Negro Migration in 1916-17"

1. Returned herewith is page-proof copy of "Negro Migration in 1916-17", attention being respectfully called to corrections indicated on pages 9, 22, 35, 71, 75, 86, 92, 94, 115, 116, 120, 136, 138 and 143.

2. It is noted that there are no pages numbered 2, 12, 48, 90 and 112. Inasmuch as it is observed that the pages following those omitted are ones upon which a new section of matter is begun, inquiry is made if the pages omitted are to be numbered and inserted in "caption" style.

3. On pages 3 and 4, "Contents" it is noted that the indexing under "Page" has not been completed. Will you please advise this office if you expect us to complete the indexing.

4. This office appreciates your past handling of this report and advances thanks for expediting the delivery of final copies.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS

Karl Y. Phillips

Assistant.

1 enclosure accompanying

YORK TIMES, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 191

A LIGHT IN THE SOUTH

The recent enormous and still unchecked exodus of the negroes from the South appears to be reacting on the attitude of the Southern white people toward the negro in a thoroughly wholesome and natural way; a way which, if properly and publicly manifested, may serve effectually to halt the flight of the black man before it has gone so far as to cripple seriously the South's growing economic strength. The South needs the negro. He is and has been since early Colonial times the physical staff on which almost its entire industrial life leans. He constitutes practically all of the unskilled labor of a fourth part of the United States. The South knows no other. At heart it wants no other, for, truth to tell, there is a warm, long-standing affection existing between the white man and the colored as long as the colored man "knows his place and keeps it."

There has been no inflow of foreign white labor to the South. The whites haven't encouraged it, the presence of the blacks has prevented it. At the same time the relations between white employer and colored worker, in a broad, impersonal way, have not been happy. A few colored men and women, because primarily of individual rather than racial traits, have here and there made themselves offensive to the white people. Resentfully the whites have in many States passed laws, curbing to the upstarts doubtless, but galling and humiliating to the entire colored population, which they had no desire to offend. The result has naturally been not improved conditions, but bad blood on both sides, relations more strained than before. Neither side was happy.

Then came the great war, with enormous demands in the North and West for labor of every kind, the lowest degrees of skilled white labor being made to do the work denied to it in other times. To take the vacant places in the unskilled ranks labor agents scoured the South for colored men and women and, for the increased wages, found them eager to pull up stakes and leave. The larger pay was, indeed, an inducement, but it would perhaps have been far less attractive if the colored man had not felt, and felt for a long time and bitterly, that in the North and West he would not, as in his Southern home, be reminded of his black skin every time he met a policeman, entered a street car, railway station or tra[illegible] and in a hundred other less conspicuous ways in the course of a day.

It was such a condition which opened the way for GILES B. JACKSON, a Richmond negro lawyer, to become the mouthpiece of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce at the recent convention in New York of the Southern Commercial Congress, then addressed by a negro for the first time in its history, and to plead with that body to do everything in its power to stop this migration of the negro, which he said had reached the staggering total of 800,000 since the world war began—a total which represents the most intelligent and desirable product of the negro's civilization in the South since his emancipation.

What has been the effect of all this on the Southern white man, contemplating his idle wheels? Information comes from beyond the Potomac that the idea is creeping into his mind and taking root that perhaps he has not always given the negro a square deal in the past. In no head, straight-haired or kinky, is there a thought of racial equality or habitual social intercourse. One group does not want it, and the other would not have it. But the whites are beginning to see that if the negro is to remain with them the conditions under which he lives must be kindlier, the collective attitude of the white people toward him friendlier, and that equal opportunities with the whites for his prosperity, enjoyment of life, and the education of his children be assured to him, not grudgingly, but gladly and abundantly. If this change does come, and comes quickly, it will do much to keep the negro where by nature and endowment he is most at home, where he is best understood, and in reality best liked, and where his best service and highest happiness lie.

No. 8-102. January 31, 1918.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of the 24th instant, in indorsement of Mr. N. C. Bruce, Principal of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School of Dalton, Missouri, as one qualified to assist in mobilizing farm workers for the purpose of stimulating farm activities, and in reply thereto permit me to thank you for your indorsement of Mr. Bruce.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON

MAILED 1/31/18 BY

Secretary.

The Hon. Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

THOMAS S. MARTIN
CHAIRMAN.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 14, 1918.

Hon. William G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McAdoo:

I understand that Mr. Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, Virginia, has an appointment with you today at 2 o'clock. He is deeply interested in the labor situation and has gone extensively into the matter both in the South and in the North. He is thoroughly familiar with conditions and is a man of excellent practical ability. He enjoys the confidence of the people of my State and is one of the most prominent and useful colored men in the South. He is worthy of such consideration as you may show him and you may rely on any statements he may make to you. I have always found him thoroughly reliable.

Very truly yours,

Thomas S. Martin

Atlanta, Georgia,
March 5, 1918.

RECEIVED
MAR 18
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Hon. Wm. B. Baker,
Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

During the past three decades nearly three thousand American colored men, women and children have suffered butchery and death in almost every conceivable form at the hands of the lynchers of America. Last year alone the number thus murdered was two hundred twenty-two. The reported causes for such appalling brutality run the gamut from alleged violation of the honor of white women to disputing the word of white men. The fact however that only about five per cent of these murders are reputed to have been inflicted upon accused violators of womanhood argues almost conclusively that the desire to protect womanhood is almost negligible among the so-called causes of lynchings.

We accordingly regard lynching as worse than Prussianism, which we are at war to destroy. Lynching is not a cure for crime, either imaginary or real. It decreases faith in the boasted justice of our so-called democratic institutions. It widens the frightful chasm of unfriendly and suspicious feeling between the races and positively foments the spirit of antipathy and resentment. We are accused of concealing criminals. Who has concealed the many criminals that have mercilessly murdered these three thousand defenseless men, women and children of our race? That these murderers frequently ply their trade in broad daylight and in plain view of the entire citizenry even does not facilitate their punishment or detection. Within less than one year one state alone has tortured and burned at the stake three colored men without even the semblance of a trial or an effort to apprehend and punish the murderers. In the last instance an entire helpless colored population was marched around the fire amid fumes of a burning human being and put on notice that as that black man was suffering they too should fear to suffer. Thus the defiant lynching giant strides on apace. While we are sacrificing the best blood of our sons upon our Nation's altar to help destroy Prussianism beyond the seas, we call upon you to use your high offices to destroy the lynching institution at our doors.

We are the one group of American people, than whom there is none more loyal, which is marked out for discrimination, humiliation and abuse. In great patriotic and humanitarian movements, in public carriers, in federal service, the treatment accorded us is humiliating, dehumanizing and reprehensible in the extreme. This persistent and unreasonable practice is but a thrust at the colored man's self-respect-- the object being not merely to separate the races but to impress us with the idea of supposed natural inferiority. Such demoralizing discrimination is not only a violation of the fundamental rights of citizens of the United States, but the persistent segregation of any element of our country's population into a separate and distinct group on the sole basis of color is creating a condition under which this nation cannot long endure.

When we reflect upon these brutalities and indignities we remember they are due to the fact that in almost every southern state we have systematically, by law or chicanery, been deprived of the right of that very manhood suffrage which genuine democracy would guarantee to every citizen in the republic. This propaganda of filching from colored Americans the ballot is but a supreme

effort to re-enslave us and to force our assent to, and our impotence against, any legislation of our opponents. To this policy the black man does not, cannot and will not agree. Of it, our intolerance is cumulative. Against it, we shall exert our righteous efforts until not only every eligible black man but every eligible black woman shall be wielding the ballot proudly in defense of our liberties and our homes.

We are appealing to you neither as vassals nor as inferiors. Bull Run and Appomattox fixed our status in this nation. We are free men. We are sovereign American citizens-- freemen who have purchased with our own blood on every battle field from Bunker Hill to Carrizal full rights and immunities such as are freely granted others but systematically refused us.

We are writing to you, gentlemen, that you may give us the assurance and guarantee which every American citizen ought to have without reference to color. We are loyal and will remain so, but we are not blind. We cannot help seeing that white soldiers who massacred our black brothers and sisters in East St. Louis have gone scot free. We cannot help seeing that our black brothers who massacred white citizens in Houston have paid the most ignominous penalty that can come in this country to a man in uniform. Do not these undemocratic conditions, these inhumanities, these brutalities and savageries provoke the Rulers of the nation to speak out of their long sphinxlike silence and utter a voice of hope, a word of promise for the black man? Do the rulers of the nation also hate us, and will they, Pilate-like, forever give their assent to the crucifixion of the bodies, minds and souls of those in whom there has been found nothing worthy of the death we are dying save that we are black. May not your silence be construed as tacit approval or active tolerance of these things. The effect on the morale of black men in the trenches, when they reflect that they are fighting on foreign fields in behalf of their nation for those very rights and privileges which they themselves are denied at home, might be discouraging.

We appeal to you in the name of democracy!

We appeal to you in the name of our American citizenship!

We appeal to you in the name of God, and

<u>We would be heard</u>!

P. J. Bryant, Chairman
L. H. King, Secretary
G. W. Andrews
John Harmon
W. H. Ballard
R. H. Singleton
C. A. Wingfield
C. G. Gray
R. T. O'Neal
W. J. Jones
W. A. Austin
E. P. Johnson
J. A. Williams
L. J. Wilder
H. D. Gorman
G. W. Young
W. F. Paschal
W. F. James
C. H. Robinson
J. T. Dorsey
J. R. Gardner

F. M. Hutchinson
J. C. Adams
D. L. Lowe
A. D. Williams
H. R. Rucker
D. W. Cannon
John Hope
J. W. E. Bowen
D. Weaver
Thos. I. Brown
H. H. Pace
W. H. Crogman
A. P. Melton
Henry M. White
J. C. Flipper
M. W. Reddick
Joseph Griffith
B. G. Brawley
J. C. Lindsay
J. A. Hopkins
Wm. F. Penn
W. M. Smith
E. Mitchell
J. W. Jones
J. D. Watson
W. A. Aderhold
Jesse L. Relford
Chas. H. Sharp
J. A. Robinson
Wm. Driskell
A. C. Simmons
J. C. Sherrill
J. A. Wimberly
H. W. B. Wilson
W. J. Trent
Jas. R. Porter
F. J. Wimberly
J. W. Wynn
J. W. E. Linder
L. G. Harris
Chas. H. Stokes
Ed. Jones
J. S. Speer
J. C. Chapman
J. H. Goss, Jr.
J. S. Bell
Geo. L. Pace
J. L. Holloway
E. W. Hatchett
James Stokes
Arthur Raindrop
J. A. Moore
W. H. Whitaker
Lewis Foster
Peter Gibbs
Jas. A. Mitchell
Thos. W. Alexander
W. A. Fountain
E. H. Oliver
Geo. H. Mahone
J. F. Demery
L. M. Hill
I. H. McDuffie
Willis Murphy
W. J. Williams
D. D. Crawford
H. R. Butler
R. M. Reddick
R. L. Goodrum
David T. Howard

L. H. Ingraham
Robt. R. Smith
Kemper Harreld
C. P. Bishop
J. R. Hamilton
J. L. Wheeler
L. J. Price
R. P. Johnson
T. J. Jarrett
L. A. Townsley
Peter Harris
Lawyer Taylor
R. L. Edmondson
O. T. Sutton
R. L. Craddock
H. D. Canady
W. H. Nelson
M. Thompson
M. L. Glenn
A. J. Lewis
F. E. Eberhardt
Alex D. Hamilton
Richard Woodward
G. W. Towns

March 20, 1918.

Mr. P. J. Bryant, Chairman,

Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of the communication under date of the 5th instant, signed by yourself and several other members of your committee, relative to the subject of lynching of colored citizens of this country, and to advise you that the same will be brought to the attention of Secretary Wilson.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 3-20 BY [illegible]

Assistant to the Secretary.

w

April 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL:

Farm Service Reserve (Colored)

Plan of organization:

To enlist the organized support of all leaders among the colored people, and to organize, register and direct colored labor to the farms in the sections of the country where the farmers are dependent upon colored laborers.

To be a branch of the Farm Service Division, with the following staff and field officers:

One Assistant Chief of the Farm Service Division, at $1,800 P.A.
One Second Assistant Chief of the Farm Service Division at $1,500 P.A.
Two stenographers, at $1,200 P.A.
One Asst. State Director of Employment in the following States, at $1,740 P.A.

Maryland,	Alabama
Virginia	Mississippi
W. Virginia	Louisiana
N. Carolina	Texas
S. Carolina	Arkansas
Georgia	Tennessee
Florida	Kentucky

Two Examiners (or more if necessary) to be attached to each Employment Office in the States named, at $1,380 and $1,500 each.

The entire force to work under the direction of the Farm Service Division of the U. S. Employment Service.

Suitable badges to be provided (of rather ornate design -- something that will appeal to the negroes love of display), one to be given to each person when they register. Also a certificate of membership, similar to the one used by the Boys Working Reserve.

So far as practicable the entire force should be selected from among the recognized and popular leaders of the colored people, preference being given to officers of the colored secret societies such as the

Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, etc., as practically all of the negroes belong to some secret society and their leaders in those organizations would have more influence with them than any one else.

In addition to the secret societies, prominent ministers, teacher, and other leaders should be called upon to lend their assistance to this movement. All of the newspapers devoted to the interests of the colored race can be depended upon to make the plan a success.

Government recognition of the ability of the Negro leaders to influence and control their race, by placing them in practical charge of this movement, should have a wide spread and favorable effect and result in making the plan a complete success.

Need for Organization.

Because of the low wages paid to farm laborers in those States, and because of the extraordinary high wages paid by various contractors; because of the long hours of labor on the farms, and of the short hours on the other jobs, the negroes have left the farms in such large numbers that there is an alarming shortage of farm labor in those regions, and unless prompt measures are taken the resulting loss of farm products will be serious. (FLC reports.)

Contractors are carrying thousands of men on their pay rolls that could be released to other occupations if all of their employees would work six days in the week. But they do not. Many of them (and particularly the colored men) work three or four days a week and loaf the balance of the time. An active and organized effort should be made to influence these men to work every day, and white men can not successfully

perform that feat. But I am assured that colored men, representing the Government, would meet with a large degree of success.

Information has recently come to hand which indicates that the Germans, working through Gypsy fortune tellers, are carrying on a propaganda among the negroes having for its purpose the incitement of race prejudice. By placing leading negroes in charge of the farm service reserve work, two purposes will be effected, i. e., the Government will have loyal negroes throughout the negro districts who will be in a position to detect and report any disloyalty growing out of this propaganda, and possibly secure evidence to convict the German agents; and also to counteract the work being carried on by such agents. (See report by Lucile Yerdon.)

In the cities and towns in the States mentioned, there are thousands of negroes who work only occasionally, spending the balance of their time loafing around pool halls and other places, gambling and planning crimes. In some of these States these negroes cannot be arrested and convicted on a charge of "vagrancy" if they have any money in their possession when arrested, or if they can prove that they have a job part of the time. An organized and continuous campaign carried on among these negroes by their own leaders under the support of the Government should result in sending many of them into profitable employment, and ultimately in breaking up the resorts frequented by them, resorts where many petty crimes are planned. (See reports of Arnold and Jennifer).

While this campaign of education and direction is being carried on by the colored leaders among the colored people, a similar campaign of education should be carried on among the white people, especially the farmers, for the purpose of informing them fully of what the Government is trying to do, and for the further purpose of securing their active support

and cooperation in carrying on the work to successful completion. Publicity in the Press would be the first and best method, supported by the approval of the Governors and other prominent men in the States affected. One of the first and most important things to receive attention being the matter of wages, housing and hours of labor.

To obtain the best results, and meet an emergency, this plan should be put into force at the earliest possible moment, if it meets with the approval of the Secretary.

EXPENSE - - BALANCE OF THIS FISCAL YEAR.

Force

Department.

One Asst. Chief, Farm Service Division, at $1800 P.A.- - - - -	375.00
One 2nd Asst. Chief, Farm Service Division at $1500 P.A. - - -	312.50
Two stenographers at $1200 P.A. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300.00

Force

Field.

One Asst. State Director in each of 14 states, at $1740 P.A.	4060.00
50 Examiners in each of the 50 Employment Offices now located in those states, at $1500 P.A. each - - - - - - - -	12500.00
50 Junior Examiners in each of the 50 Employment Offices now located in those states, at $1380 P.A. each - - - - - -	11500.00
Salaries at above rates, for 2 months of present fiscal year (about) -	29047.50

Furniture

Department.

Furniture for office in Department (about) - - - - - - - - - -	500.00	
250,000 celluloid buttons @ $6.50 per M (about) - - - - - - -	1625.00	
250,000 certificates of membership @ $312.46 per 100,000 (about) - -	781.15	
Total (about) -		31,953.65

States:	No. offices.	States:	No. offices.
Alabama	3	West Virginia	
Arkansas	5	Mississippi	2
Florida	3	N. Carolina	5
Georgia	4	S. Carolina	2
Kentucky		Tennessee,	7
Louisiana	2	Texas	11
Maryland	1	Virginia	5

May 7, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

I. In considering the accompanying memorandum of the Farm Service Division, four practical questions arise:

1. The emergency need of supplying labor for cultivating and harvesting crops in the Southern States. The greater part of the planting season is over except for late corn and transplanting tobacco.

2. The need of adjusting labor over the longer period to meet the growing labor shortage in the South. This is industrial as well as agricultural.

3. This is a national need and while the South is most important because of large numbers, the employment program for Negro labor in the South should be connected with a similar program for the North, East and Middle West.

4. The Department's employment program for Negro labor will necessarily involve other plans and purposes of the Department for improving conditions of wage-earners over the Country.

II. The aforesaid memorandum has the following fine, practical features:

1. The staff of workers so far as practicable is to be composed of specially qualified colored men (and women-?).

2. It takes into account the usefulness of existing secret societies and other organizations of Negroes.

3. The plan for certificate and badge of membership in a working reserve similar to the Boys' Working Reserve is very good.

4. The use of Ministers, teachers, and other leaders and the Negro newspapers as publicity channels is good.

5. The selection of the force of workers on the basis of secret society connection may be taken with caution for the volunteer force. For the paid staff it should be avoided and selections made solely upon the probable qualifications for the work to be done.

6. In addition to the states named in the Farm Service Division Memorandum, there will be needed of either Assistant State Directors or local examiners at points in the following, to which Negroes have migrated:

Oklahoma,	Pennsylvania,
Michigan,	Ohio,
Massachusetts,	Indiana,
Connecticut,	Illinois,
New York,	Missouri.
New Jersey,	

This will add to the expenses probably one Assistant State Director in the States of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois,

$1740 per annum. . . . . $10,440.

The number of offices in these additional states that will need Negro examiners will be determined by the number of Negroes who have migrated to the places where these offices are located. At present there are approximately 28 such places which may require one examiner, and probably 20 that will need additional junior examiners:

28 examiners at $1500 per annum . . . . . $42,000.
20 junior examiners at $1200 per annum. . $24,000.

7. The plan points clearly to the need of organization of the Negro labor forces.

III. The following facts bear upon the problem:

1. Negroes are discontented in the South and have been leaving because of
   (a) Low wages and the credit and advancing system with its interest charges before the Negro draws the advances, and its poor system of settlement on farms and plantations,
   (b) Attractive wages in industrial centers, especially in the North,
   (c) Discontent because of treatment at the hands of landlords, overseers, bosses, and others in their localities,
   (d) The isolation and monotony due to the lack of schools, churches, and other community attractions,
   (d) Miscellaneous causes.

   Other conditions call for necessary adjustments to remove their dissatisfaction. (See Dillard Reports: Leavel on Mississippi as well as the reports on Alabama and Georgia).

2. Legislative and coercive measures have been attempted in some Southern localities to prevent Negroes leaving. These efforts have not been successful but have left many Negroes with the impression that the white people may attempt forcibly to prevent their moving.

3. Negroes will probably regard with strong suspicion a special

effort which has only a back-to-the-farm purpose. This may create an opposition to other efforts of the Department to adjust their problems in industry in the South and in the North, to which so many have migrated. It would then be difficult to help them see the purpose of the Department to "foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States". As an example of the effects of this suspicion, it may be noted that for years the American Federation of Labor held the most liberal policy of knowing no race or color, but the National officers could make little headway among Negroes because of their suspicions having been kept aroused by the action of a white local here and there in the handling of Negroes.

IV. Therefore, I advise the following alterations or amendments, (Details on any points will be furnished if desired).

1. The plan of organization of this Farm Service Division should be started only as a part of a wider program to attack the difficult problem of Negro employment in industries as well as agriculture, North, East, and Middle West, in addition to the South. Please note that the letter of appeal from Charlotte, N. Car., is made upon the broader basis. (Letter attached to the Farm Service Division Memoranda). The reports of your five investigators of migration point in the same direction, (Dillard Reports).

2. The plan might provide for the necessary organization to bring the representatives of the local white and colored people (industrial and farm employers and representatives of Negro wage earners and farm laborers and tenants) together for mutual understanding and adjustments. It seems to me this is fundamental. An example of rural cooperation is the Community Congress of Bolivar Co., Miss., developed by the County farm demonstration agent and local citizens. It is made up of five leading white planters and business men from each of the five supervisors' districts within the County and five leading Negro citizens of the County. The work of the organization is through Committees to take up any and all County problems. There is a Committee on labor supply. In case Community sentiment will not permit Negroes on the general Committee, there can be a parallel Negro Committee either as advisory or with representatives who meet representatives of the white Committee. The Federal Employment Service will get greater power for results in each locality by working with such civilian cooperation.

3. There are six probable channels through which this might be done:
   (a) State and County Councils of defense. I am sure of cooperation in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina.
   (b) Chambers of Commerce or similar commercial bodies. The farm extension bureau of Memphis, Tenn., under the

Chamber of Commerce, is conducting educational campaigns to improve farming and rural conditions of Negroes in adjoining Counties of Miss., Ark., Tenn. This service is a part of the work promoted by a joint Committee of white and colored citizens, working on a plan your Director has helped to spread in the South. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Macon, Ga., received readily such a plan. Other forms of cooperation on the plan can undoubtedly be secured from similar commercial bodies. The Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta., Ga., has been considering such a plan. Similar bodies in Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Chicago, and St. Louis, have shown active interest.

(c) The County agents of the Department of Agriculture. About 200 of these agents are Negroes in counties of the South, and many of the white agents are very sympathetic.

(d) The rural school superintendents of Negro schools and the rural school supervisors. There are 11 states that have these superintendents on their Boards of Education, all sympathetic white men; 218 county rural school supervisors are all colored. They are all in the closest touch with county superintendents of education and with rural life in the South, white and colored.

(e) The organizations of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. We can get the active cooperation of the national and local officers of the colored men's department of the United States.

(f) The local branches of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. This organization has developed in 25 cities, the most effective machinery, and has drawn together the most capable persons for dealing with such problems. In Memphis, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, and a number of other cities, North and South, the cooperation of these organizations will be indispensable.

V. The steps in starting this work might be according to the following order:

1. A careful publicity campaign to inform the white and colored people of the purpose and scope of the service. For the Negroes, we can secure immediately,
   (a) Local Negro speakers or messengers to present the matter to Churches, lodges, etc.,
   (b) Names and addresses of all Negro newspapers, and help to secure ample space in their columns,
   (c) Moving picture theaters,
   (d) Cooperation of leaders of fraternal societies and all church denominations,
   (e) Leaders in colored men's department, Y. M. C. A.

   The information we want carried to the people may be prepared by the Department and sent to Negroes everywhere through the above channels.

2. The publicity program to be followed by organizers to call together representatives, white and colored citizens in each locality to form such committees as those in Bolivar County, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill. This work may be done under the auspices either of the Councils of Defense, the Chambers of Commerce, or other agencies named above under the six probable channels (IV, 3, above). Many of the organizers may be secured as $1.00 a year men for the short period necessary.

3. The selection and appointment of Negro Assistant directors and examiners in the Federal offices already set up in states and localities where local white and colored citizens are ready to cooperate. In some localities the right type of men for these positions may be the means of securing the white and colored organization necessary. In other localities, they may best be introduced after the first steps of organization have been made.

Supervisors of Negro Economics for much of sell (per 1200/30) hence 10/ [illegible]

4. To meet the immediate emergency while our publicity and organization programs are under way,
   (a) In some localities near larger towns and cities, the plan being tried in Connecticut through the commercial and industrial employers, might be tried in larger towns and cities where there are Federal offices. This is largely an individual matter worked through individual employers with their own employes.
   (b) If proper working hours, living conditions, and attractive wages are offered, a number of Negro students might be secured on a plan which has been used by the Connecticut tobacco growers in cooperation with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Briefly, this plan took hundreds of young men with their teachers to work on tobacco farms under supervision of their teachers.
   (c) In some cities, selection and appointment of examiners to work with organizations of reliable white and colored citizens which have already been formed. Probably 25 cities, North and South, are now ready for this.

V. The most delicate and difficult problems will be

1. To have the colored people understand the large purpose and liberal spirit of the Department.

2. The finding and securing of the right type of Negro workers,

3. The approach to the local white people, especially in the South.

The first two are the keys to the third.

GEH/LC

Respectfully submitted,

Approved May 17, 18.
W.B.W.

GEORGE E. HAYNES.

Director of Negro Economics.

Copy

S.

ask price

May 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

The hereunder memorandum of April 10, 1918 from the Farm Labor Service Division having been referred by the Secretary to the Director of Negro Economics when appointed, is now returned to the Secretary along with the report thereon of said Director of date May 7, 1918, also hereunder. On the basis of the aforesaid memorandum and report, and also of the Dillard reports, and of the unsigned recommendations of the Chief of the Negro Division in the Employment Service, I respectfully recommend a conference with a view to outlining Departmental policies as to the subject matter of the memorandum of the Director of Negro Economics of May 7, 1918 hereunder, and with special reference -

(1) To labor on farms in the sections of the country where farmers are dependent upon Negro labor; and

(2) To the bearing of the labor problem upon wider problems in which the interests of Negro wage earners are involved.

LOUIS F. POST.

LFP/LC

Assistant Secretary.

May 22, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HAYNES:

The hereunder outline of conference between the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Director of Negro Economics held May 17, 1918, with reference to the said Director's memorandum regarding the Farm Service Division, appears to me to be a statement correct in substance.

It should be placed in the permanent files of the Director of Negro Economics, and for the present be retained in his office for reference from time to time when questions of policy arise. When any part of said file is needed for reference in any other Bureau or Division of the Department, a copy should be furnished for that purpose. Ultimately, the original file should be deposited in the office of the Chief Clerk.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
BIGELOW BOULEVARD

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

May 3, 1918.

Dr. James H.Dillard,
Box 418,
Charlottesville, Va.

My dear Dr. Dillard:

I have been wondering whether your report on the negro migration is going to be printed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics soon, and whether I would have an opportunity to go over manuscript or proof, of my section.

R.R.Wright, of Philadelphia, has been commissioned by the State Industrial Board here to make a little survey of the negro in Pennsylvania. He seems to have a very small appropriation for the purpose, however.

Very sincerely yours,

Francis D. Tyson,

FDT-E. Professor of Social Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY:

The accompanying five reports with introduction by Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, give in an excellent manner the facts about the extent, causes, and effects of the Negro migration from the South to the North. A number of practical suggestions to help the situation are made in the reports. Therefore, I advise the publication of these reports with the omission of the pages which Dr. Dillard suggests should be omitted. These are put together at the end of the reports.

Neither the investigators nor Dr. Dillard had time to prepare an index. If possible, this should be done to make the reports more serviceable. At least 9000 copies should be published, if funds are available.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH/LC

Approved May 18-18

WBW

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

Herewith I am transmitting for your information manuscript of the Dillard report on the Negro labor exodus from the southern states which caused much excitement last year and remains one of the problems with which this Department has to deal.

Before transmission, I have submitted the report to the Director of Negro Economics, whose memorandum thereon of date May 8, 1918, is hereunder.

I advise publication of the Dillard report as soon as possible by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or as a Congressional document, or otherwise, as may be preferable and feasible; and that in process of publication the investigators respectively, as well as Dr. Dillard, be afforded an opportunity to read the proofs.

I also recommend a modest honorarium to Dr. Dillard by way of recognition of his disinterested services. Although he did not exact and does not expect any compensation, he has not only directed the investigation with exceptional judgment and skill, but has been subjected to incidental expense for which he declines to present a bill.

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary.

LFP/LC

Approved May 18-18
WBW

COPY

U. S. Department of Labor
U.S. Employment Service
Washington

June 7, 1918.

Giles B. Jackson,
Chief of Negro Division,
Gordon Hotel, Room 502,
916-16th St., N.W.

Rev. W. F. Graham,
1621 Christian St.,
Phila., Pa.

My dear Rev. Graham:-

Will you kindly inform me when and where the National Baptist Convention meets and if they meet jointly or not and where the New England Convention meets and when? I know you will furnish me this information upon receipt of this letter.

Tell me how did the Dye act operate and whether it did as I said it would do or not?

I am enclosing a self addressed envelope which needs no stamp as I am writing official business.

With best wishes, I am

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Giles B. Jackson,
Chief of Negro Division.

June 10, 1918. New England Convention meets 13th at Asbury Park, N. J. The National Baptist I am pretty sure will meet second Wednesday in Sept. in St. Louis, Mo. I hardly have time to write this, but must for my old time Friend. Have not tried yet, but will soon.

W. F. Graham

COPY

U. S. Department of Labor
U.S. Employment Service
Washington

June 12, 1918.

Giles B. Jackson,
Chief of Negro Division,
U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

You are hereby instructed to proceed to Asbury Park, N. J. on June 13th for the purpose of attending the New England Negro Baptist Convention with regard to securing Negro labor, the expenses thus incurred being payable from the appropriation "National Security and Defense, (Productive Labor)".

A copy of this letter should be attached to your expense voucher, in order to expedite settlement thereof.

(Signed) J. B. Densmore
Director General,
U. S. Employment Service.

Approved:

Assistant Secretary.

COPY

W. S. Department of Labor
U.S. Employment Service
Washington, D. C.

June 12, 1918.

Hon. John B. Densmore,
Director General,
U. S. Employment Service.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of a letter from Rev. W. F. Graham of Phila., Pa., bearing date of June 10th, in reply to my inquiry as to when and where the New England Negro Baptist Convention meets, stating that said convention will meet at Asbury Park, N. J. on Thursday, June 13, 1918. It being a part of the plan of operation of the Negro Division of the U. S. Employment Service to have representatives to attend all Negro National and State Conventions, for the purpose of aiding and securing Negro labor and as this convention convenes before another could be appointed to cover the same, I would respectfully ask that I may be instructed to proceed to Asbury Park, N. J. on June 13th to attend this convention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Giles B. Jackson

Chief of Negro Division.

GBJ/H

Personnel and Accounts
Advise Jackson informally he may go. JBD. 6/12

So advised. 6/12/18

COPY

U. S. Department of Labor
U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

June 13, 1918.

Giles B. Jackson,
Chief of Negro Division,
U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

As requested in your letter of the 12th inst., and confirming oral instructions given to you by telephone on the same date, you are hereby authorized to proceed to Asbury Park, N. J., for the purpose of aiding and securing negro labor in connection with a conference to be held at that place on June 13th, the expenses incident thereto being payable from the appropriation "National Security and Defense, (Productive Labor)".

(Signed) J. B. Densmore,
Director General,
U. S. Employment Service.

DEM B

It would be imprudent at this juncture to make publicity campaigns as a means of procuring Negro labor.

6/14/18 Louis F. Post

June 19, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS:

Hereunder in lead pencil are editorial suggestions for changes in the manuscript of the Dillard Report. Please consider them in connection with the manuscript and make recommendations as soon as possible, in order that the manuscript may be placed in hand for printing.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

October 7, 1918.

My dear Dr. Tyson:

Mr. Post has directed me to tell you that the manuscript of the report on Negro migration will be issued from the press very shortly. The proofs only await Dr. Haynes' final approval.

Cordially yours,

HR.LC

Private Secretary.

Dr. Francis D. Tyson,
Professor of Social Economics,
University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Copy

March 21, 1919.
File 92.

Hon. Westmoreland Davis, Govenor,
State of Virginia,
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:-

The colored labor situation in the South is very serious and, in my judgement, needs united effor to prevent the permanent loss of the majority of those who have gone North. While the tendency might be that the colored labor wish to return to their old homes, they will not do so unless the right effort is made to get them back, and the right method pursued to keep them, after they have returned.

The Manufacturers and Farmers, who are dependent on colored labor, must join hands and heads and devise plans for the economic welfare of this labor, with a view of not only educating it to work consistently and persistently but to live better in every way, but also devise methods of education for the benefit of the employer who needs to learn his own failings,

With this general idea in view, I am venturing to appeal to all Govenors of the Southern States to appoint such delegates as they may in their good judgement see fit, to meet at a central point to organize an Association for the purpose of improving the economic status of our colored labor. I would suggest for the preliminary meeting three delegates from each state, who could remain as a permanent board over all the States and after orginization each state could have its own board of such number of directors as might be considered best.

The longer the labor that has migrated remains away, the more difficult it will be to get back and it is essential that the employers realize the necessity of new methods being used to keep labor when it does come back.

I sincerely hope that something may be done along the above lines, or such other, as your greater experience could lead you to take. The necessity for some comprehensive and immediate steps being taken is apparent.

Yours very truly,

Vice-President.

ATG-A

March 22, 1919

MEMORANDUM

For: Dr. Haynes

From: Hugh Reid

Captain T. J. Wooster, American School Det., 76 Rue Faubourg, St. Honore, Paris wishes some copies of our report on Negro Migration. Will you not have four or five copies sent to him.

Hugh Reid.

HR:LM

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1919

RECEIVED
MAR 25
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Memorandum to the Secretary :

It is a pleasure to transmit to you herewith two copies of the Report on Negro Migration in 1916-17, which has now been issued from the press. Additional copies are available at your pleasure.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics

h-1

March 28, 1919

MEMORANDUM

For: Dr. Haynes
From: Hugh Reid

The attached letter comes to me I think because I spoke at Camp Meade to a colored Labor Batallion about two weeks ago. I therefore have an idea that the writer is a Negro. I wonder if you could not put it in the proper channel.

Hugh Reid.

HR:LM

April 4, 1919

STATEMENT BY MR. POST, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR

given to Mr. Boyle

The first contact that the Department of Labor had with the race question in the South in any pronounced way was some months prior to our entering the war. We had got the Employment Service under way in the Immigration Bureau, and in the operation of that Service Negroes in considerable numbers had been brought from Southern to Northern places. Great complaint arose through Congressmen and Senators who were expressing the feeling in their localities against the Department of Labor using its machinery to take Negro labor away from the South. Of course, the Department could not refuse to any American citizen, whatever his color, the right to get him a job if there was one and he wanted it. But the Department did not feel that it should encourage wholesale transportations. Accordingly, it gave orders to local offices in the South not to cooperate in making large shipments of workers to the North.

At that time it was also charged in circles at the North that these men were being brought to the North under the influence of railroad companies to act as strike breakers in expected strikes. Nothing of importance occurred after this episode except that the Department detailed two Negro officials of the Government to investigate and make reports to it both from the North and the South, so that it might act intelligently. As soon as we entered the war a great outcry came up to the Department from Southern States to the effect that their labor was leaving them and that our cause in the war would suffer from lack of Southern production.

The Department sent for James F. Dillard, a Virginian by birth, of long Virginian lineage, who had been for many years a professor in Tulane University at New Orleans, and had been for a considerable time Dean of the Faculty in that University. He had left the University at the urgent request

of both Northernsafidufsuthern friends interested in Negro education in the South to take charge of the Jeannes and Slater Funds, which had been created by some sort of endowment for the purpose of advancing the education of Negroes by common school methods. Dr. Dillard had been engaged on this work for a considerable time, making frequent tours of the South, having the confidence of both races in the South, and had been advancing his work with entire satisfaction on all hands, as this Department understood. Sending for Dr. Dillard, it requested him to undertake a quick survey of labor conditions in the South in order to advise the Department with reference to the exodus which had been the source of so many and such important complaints, very soon after the ~~Eax~~ ~~exxxme~~ war began. Dr. Dillard accepted this task as a patriotic matter, and organized a force of five investigators, all of them college men, and all of them Southern men. Four of the five were white men, nd one was a Negro professor at Hampton University. The oral reports from Dr. Dillard and his associates were received very promptly, but their written reports did not secure publication until within the last month or two. We have now got them printed and issued in one volume.

As a result of the oral reports of Dr. Dillard and his associates the Department considered the advisability of relating itself in some more permanent way to the race question so far as the Negro labor is affected by it and so far as white employers are affected by it anywhere in the United States.

When the Governor Lind Advisory Committee, which the Secretary of Labor appointed to advise him with reference to putting the Department upon a war basis under the instructions of the President, who had turned over to it the administration of all labor problems in connection with the war, had

begun its work, its attention was called to the matter of having in the Department a competent Negro advisor, something which the War Department had undertaken to do somewhat before by the appointment as an advisor in that Department, of a representative Negro. The Governor Lind Committee advised the Secretary of Labor to create in the Department such an advisor, and in accordance with the recommendation of that Committee, the Secretary decided to request Dr. George E. Haynes to become his advisory and for want perhaps of a better title, named him Director of Negro Economics. Dr.Haynes was at the time Professor of Economics and Sociology in Fisk University. He was born in the South, has always lived in the South, is well known and highly respected in educational circles in the South, was a teacher in the common schools of the South before becoming a college student, is a graduate of Yale University, is a postgraduate of Columbia University of New York, and is a man of ability as well as education. In consequence, of his work in the Department, he has commanded the respect of everyone in the Department by his efficiency, his good judgment, his self-suppression, and his fairness. In general terms, the plan he proposed and which the Secretary adopted contemplated his cooperating with the Employment Service with a view to keeping the Secretary advised of questions with reference to the industrial relations of the two races. He organized Negro supervisors to act under the local Employment examiners both in the North and in the South. The whole purpose has been to bring the two races industrially into friendly relationship, and the particular method has been the creation of white and Negro local boards or committees advising one another. That has been very successful. The first successful move that he made was in North Carolina, where he laid before the Governor the whole proposition, and the Governor of North Carolina approved it and took it up and put it through, and in order to avoid any question of

prejudice, he himself became the chairman of the Negro branch of the joint committee. That worked along, and in North Carolina they have done a very good work. So in other States. In Tennessee-I may say that is where Dr. Haynes himself worked out his views before he came here. He had been working on it with the League for the Improvement of Urban Conditions among Negroes,-- in Tennessee it had proved a success.

With regard to Negro organization, he has been very careful to avoid it except in connection with white organization, and for the purpose of bringing the two races into friendly industrial relationships. He has instructed all his men, and the indications all are that his instructions have been followed, not to try to promote labor organization, not to try to get Negroes to join labor organizations, but on the other hand not to discourage men from joining them. In other words, he has followed the long settled policy of the Department, to be neutral in that respect. The Department is for the benefit of the wage earners of the United States, and the Secretary has always been careful to make no discrimination between organized and unorganized wage workers.

Bolton Smith. J. G. J. Perkins.

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REFER TO LOAN NO.

April 7, 1919

P

Mr. Louis F. Post, Ass't Sec'y,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Will you please have a dozen copies of of "Negro Migration in 1916-17" sent me. I have already distributed those you have sent in a way that they will be used efficiently. We are planning Leavell's work which I wrote you about the other day, so that it will be handled sympatheticly with the Farm Demonstration Bureau, of which Mr. Haase is the Chairman, but under a separate guarantee fund. He will also help the work in the city, though I suppose that country labor is as much under the protection of your Department as City labor. He has already been of value to us in advising in reference to the enterprise of which the enclosed pamphlet tells.

I am leaving here Tuesday night on the Memphis Special for New York to attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, which occurs Thursday. My address will be the McAlpine. I will be East for several days and could stop at Washington on my way back for a day - thus not making any demand on the terribly over-crowded Washington hotels - to confer with you about his work, if you thought it desirable. I would want him to go with as good credentials as possible. He would have those of the Chamber of Commerce and probably of Peabody College for Teachers,

then if he could also be considered as on special work for your Department, that would help. We are arranging a fund to cover the expenses for four months, which would represent his vacation as teacher. He would travel over the country in an automobile and probably in the time contemplated could cover salient features in Mississippi, Eastern Arkansas and Western Tennessee, as well as aid in the industrial problems of this City.

Yours truly,

Bolton Smith

Encl. 47

Bolton Smith.

J. G. J. Perkins.

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REFER TO LOAN NO.
P

June 5, 1919

JUN 9 - 1919

Mr. Louis F. Post,

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:

I would be glad if you will send me another half dozen copies of the report of your Department on "Negro Migration 1916-1917" by Messrs. Leavell et al. I have distributed all the copies you have sent me except one and I assure you they have been put where they are promoting an understanding of the question. To that end the paper of Mr. Leavell is particularly well suited.

Yours very truly,

Bolton Smith

June 9, 1919

My dear Mr. Smith:

Mr. Post has directed me to acknowledge your letter of June 5th. At his request Dr. Haynes' office is sending you today the copies of the Report on Negro Migration as requested. If there is need for further copies the Department will be very glad to furnish them.

Cordially,

Hugh Reid,

Private Secretary

HR:LM

Mr. Bolton Smith,

60 Madison Avenue,

Memphis, Tenn.

For Immediate Release

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, U. S. Department of Labor, gives interesting facts of Negroes in industry.

Detroit, Mich., October 16, 1919.

Speaking here tonight at the Conference of the National Urban League on "Some experience with Negroes in industry in 1918 and 1919," during the period of the war and since, Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the U. S. Department of Labor, gave some interesting figures showing the large part the Negro had taken in the shipbuilding and seven other typical industries, including the meat-packing and iron and steel industries in which Negroes were largely engaged. His data showed that the Negro has gained a substantial foothold in these industries and that he is making good.

Dr. Haynes said, in part, as follows:

"In 1910, about one-half of the total Negro population was gainfully employed. More than one-half of those gainfully employed were engaged in agriculture. Those who were gainfully employed in manufacturing, trade and transportation occupations were restricted largely to the opportunities to work as laborers; that is to say, in those occupations where the comparative wages were smaller than in other occupations. With the war-labor demands, Negroes have obtained a widening scope of occupations.

"Here are reports from the shipbuilding industry on the Atlantic Coast, as a whole, for the period of the war and during the reconstruction period up to September 15, 1919. I have, also, data from 30 other industrial establishments covering 7 of the principal industries in 244 comparable occupations. These other establishments were as follows: 4 in slaughtering and meat-packing plants, 12 iron and steel plants and plants manufacturing iron and steel products, 7 foundries, 4 automobile and automobile accessory plants, and 1 plant, each, in the manufacture of coke, carbons, and glass. The number of Negro men involved in shipbuilding on the Atlantic Coast during the war was 24,647, and in the period since the war, 14,075. In the 30 other industrial establishments, there were 36,486 men altogether, made up of 32,394 white workmen and 4,092 Negro workmen. We have here, then, a body of facts and figures which give some indications as to the part the Negro is playing and the record he is making in industry.

"During the period of the war, of the 24,647 Negroes in the shipyards, nearly 4,962 (or 20 per cent) or five out of every hundred were in skilled occupations.

"Negroes in skilled occupations in shipbuilding as a whole have held their numbers and shown less decrease since the war than those in unskilled occupations as a whole. This is clearly shown in that Negro workers in all skilled occupations decreased only 20.7 per cent or five out of the hundred workmen, while the unskilled Negro workers decreased about 48 per cent since the war, or nearly one-half their previous number.

"These figures as a whole, however, are firm ground for decided encouragement. For they show that not only did Negro workmen furnish a large share of the labor in the shipbuilding industry during the war, but that they entered into the skilled occupations in very large numbers.

"In 30 industrial establishments other than shipbuilding, constituting the principal, typical industries in which Negroes are employed, they not only were admitted, but, when the circumstances are considered, they compared with the white workmen in the same occupations on the score of turnover, absenteeism, quality of work done, average rates of pay and average time put on the job during a payroll period. They have made a good showing. They have fallen somewhat behind their white fellow workmen on a few points. On most points they have kept along side of them and in some cases have gone ~~xxxx~~ ahead of them.

"Negro workmen have made this record during the past two years in the face of the fact that in nearly one-half of the establishments they did not have unrestricted opportunity to enter any and all occupations, and they could not learn the work of advanced positions and enter and retain them on the basis of their ability to compete. Although handicapped in this way, they have made a showing which says in no uncertain terms that the Negro can make good in industry. Yes, he not only can make good, but, in the face of many handicaps, he has made good. Finally, we have seen this handicapped Negro workman pushing forward to his tasks on very friendly terms with his white fellow workmen and gaining day by day the confidence of his white employer."

Mr Phillips
Negro Economics

Dear Mr. Post,

You will remember me as the wife of Congressman Aldredge of Colorado - so I am asking the favor that you forward me as soon as possible the bulletin mentioned. Remember me please to Mrs. Post.

Irene D. Aldredge.

Please send bulletin Negro Migration in 1916-17 published by your department in 1919 - to,

Mrs. Keith Aldredge
1015 N. Nevada Ave
Colorado Springs
Colorado.

June twenty-fifth,
Nineteen hundred twenty.

Dear Mrs. Seldonridge:

I am pleased to acknowledge your letter, received yesterday, and to have sent to you, in this mail, a copy of "Negro Migration in 1916-1917".

Mrs. Post thanks you for your kind remembrances and extends her cordial wishes to you, in return.

Yours very truly,

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. H. H. Seldonridge,
1015 N. Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

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JUN 21 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

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THE CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

8/102

Laurel, Miss.
628 S. 7th Avenue
June 19th '22

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CORRESPONDENTS

ATLANTA MOBILE NEW YORK MONTREAL NEW ORLEANS KANSAS CITY LOS ANGELES

The Hon. Secretary
The United States Dept. of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Department of Labor

Gentlemen:

We are going on the press in a few days with a 4:00 edition in pamphlet from 6x9 with about 50 pages illustrated and we are asking the favor of allowing us the use of some cut that will illustrate any feature of the industrial spirit so that we can better impress our reader on that page about industry and thrift.

We are certain that you will be interested when we inform you that this work has been accomplished after more than 3 years on the road, making a survey of the Negro life. We find it quite neccessary to encourage her to become more settled minded and have some money in the bank and a nice home for his family. This exodous spirit has worn our race to a frazzle and we can make good one in place just as well in another, when we are prepared. That is , this will hold water in most cases.

Therefore help us all you can with several of your books, and other statistical reports that you have on the Negro and the condition of the labor market from 1917 to 1922.

Kindly haste this matter by mail, as we are ready to make the copy for the press. Please furnish us a cut of some kind.

You can refer to Mr. Wallace C. Journey, Gen. Sec'y of The Y. M. - C. A. here if you want to be satisfied as to our reliability. But I think that Dr. Roscoe C. Brown in Health Dept, Treas. Div. can satisfy you.

We are certain that out some 4000 printed forms connecting up every department as to the Negro and reaching out for a circulation of over 200,000 by our lecture system, that we can be benefit to your service and our Country too. Give us permission to state in this publication that we are cooperating with your Department in this above described manner.

This is costing us some $4500. including the investigation service.

We are, Very truly yours

The Co-operative Service Bureau
By Dr. Chas. H. Dyess PhD., Pres.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

ADVOCATING AND DISTRIBUTING CLEAN LITERATURE IN NEGRO SCHOOLS AND HOMES

No. 8-102

June 22, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Complying with yours of the 19th instant, I am inclosing herewith copies of two publications issued by the Department, viz.:"Negro Migration in 1916-17", and "The Negro at Work during the world war and during reconstruction." These are the only publications the Department has issued relative to the Negro. The Department has no illustrations that could be furnished, but you are privileged to use any part of these books in your paper, it being understood, of course, that proper credit will be given.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY E. J. HENNING

6/23/22

Assistant Secretary.

Dr. Charles H. Dyess,
628 South 7th Avenue,
Laurel, Miss.

G P
2 inclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

For immediate release July 9, 1923.

INCLUSION OF NEGRO WORKERS INTO NORTHERN INDUSTRIES

An unexpected phase in the placement of Negro labor passing from the South to northern industries is the inclusion of skilled workers of this class. The Department of Labor made this announcement today from a survey conducted by Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, who has been detailed as an observer of the migration now in progress. The results accrue from a careful analysis of payroll statistics of 273 employers of Negro labor in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. Returns from these firms indicate a heavy intake of Negro labor, but difficulties were encountered in discriminating as to whether those employed were recent migrants or from the class that were already located in the North. However, sufficient specific classification is given to suggest that the South is not only yielding up a great mass of unskilled workers, but a remarkable number of skilled hands are finding employment.

Distribution is difficult as to the source of the present Negro labor utility, whether it is directly from the South or is a left-over from the 1916-1919 shift; but the conclusion is safely drawn that the mass of this labor emerges from southern sources and its entire movement is covered in less than five years. Many employers replying to requests indicated that they were placing Negro labor, but were without definite information as to the number that were purely of Southern origin. Allowances are made for drifters, who are already North, seeking change of locative employment, a disposition strongly characteristic of this labor.

Along the New England coast many cases were disclosed wherein Portuguese black men are employed. These, of course, are rare under present immigration restrictions and are represented only by a few hundred units.

INCLUSION

Comparisons were made between 42,371 Negro workers, distributable into groups of 10,794 skilled and 31,577 unskilled workers, as of April 30, 1922, and 60,421 Negro workers, distributable into groups of 14,951 skilled and 45,470 unskilled employees as of April 30, 1923, as reported by 273 firms engaged in such typical pursuits as are necessary to produce iron and steel, foodstuffs, leather, machinery, tobacco, automobiles, paper bags, copper goods, boilers, billiard tables, brass articles, chain, bricks, oil, saws, wire, railroad equipment, rubber, glass, textiles, chinaware, cement, paper, and varied other articles of necessity and comfort, together with numerous occupations in construction work, railroad work, and transportation.

During the year for which observations were made among the 273 firms listed with the Department, Negro workers were increased on payrolls by 18,050 men, of whom 4,157 and 13,893 were skilled and unskilled workers, respectively. The total per cent of increase was 42.60 and the per cent of increase of skilled and unskilled workers, respectively, was 38.51 and 44.

Based upon a descending scale, the total increases in percentage of Negro workers taken on in the various states were: Connecticut, 88.74; New Jersey, 74.82; Indiana, 70.17; Ohio, 69.93; California, 66.67; Pennsylvania, 64.91; Michigan, 63.77; Wisconsin, 58.24; Maryland, 55.48; Illinois, 45.14; Kansas, 40.42; New York, 37.19; Massachusetts, 25.00; Kentucky, 24.00; Missouri, 18.30; Oklahoma, 14.10; Delaware, 2.63. West Virginia showed a slight decrease in the per cent of Negro workers.

High marks were reached in the increase of Negro skilled workers, who advanced by 186.86 per cent in Maryland; 90.48 per cent in Connecticut; 70.73 per cent in Michigan; 68.97 per cent in Kansas; 68.04 per cent in Ohio; 60.00 per cent in California; 43.68 per cent in Pennsylvania; 39.94 per cent in Illinois; 33.33 per cent in Wisconsin; 30.00 per cent in New York; 18.18 per cent in Indiana; and 13.93 per cent in Kentucky. New Jersey and Oklahoma showed respective increases of 12.96 per cent and 3.85 per cent in the number of Negro workers taken on in the skilled occupations during the year, while West Virginia showed a loss of 1.82 per cent.

Negro unskilled workers are slightly ahead of their skilled associates in a remarkable increase during the year. Returns indicated an increase of this type of Negro labor of 102.86 per cent in Indiana; 88.58 per cent in Connecticut; 85.15 per cent in New Jersey; 77.52 per cent in Pennsylvania; 71.21 per cent in Ohio; 68.00 per cent in California; 62.48 per cent in Michigan; 60.48 per cent in Wisconsin; 46.69 per cent in Illinois; 39.79 per cent in New York; 37.13 per cent in Kansas; 27.67 per cent in Maryland; 27.15 per cent in Kentucky; 16.17 per cent in Missouri; and 15.69 per cent in Oklahoma.

MIGRATION

Accurate figures describing the migratory phases of Negro labor coming direct from the South during the year ending April 30, 1923, were nearly as difficult to acquire as they were during the intensive migration during the war-time shortage. Nevertheless, the Department was able to observe 19,747 Negro employees among the whole number of 60,421 on hand April 30, 1923, and to make estimations as to the number included therein whom employers could positively identify as having moved northward into employment during the past year. Of the 19,747 thus observed it was found that 4,702 or 23.81 per cent had come direct from the South during the year. From another viewpoint, taking the whole number as a base and discounting .06 per cent thereof as being impracticable of distribution, the Department estimates that the

#2

istribution of migrants among the states listed can be approximately indicated by the following percentages:

Ohio	37.26 per cent
Pennsylvania	21.63 " "
Michigan	10.53 " "
New Jersey	6.4 " "
New York	4.76 " "
Missouri	4.74 " "
Illinois	4.49 " "
Kentucky	4.36 " "
Connecticut	3.04 " "
Maryland	1.30 " "
Wisconsin	.85 " "
California	.32 " "
Oklahoma	.26 " "
Nondistributable	.06 " "
Total	100.00 " "

As a final step in the migratory feature of Negro labor, the Department endeavored to ascertain what proportion of payroll employees, as of April 30, 1923, could be regarded as migrants, and the following results are deemed as reliable approximations:

New Jersey	62.19 per cent
Oklahoma	54.54 " "
Michigan	52.27 " "
Ohio	36.01 " "
California	30.00 " "
Pennsylvania	29.82 " "
Connecticut	20.82 " "
Missouri	19.08 " "
Wisconsin	19.14 " "
Kentucky	14.91 " "
Maryland	12.03 " "
New York	11.88 " "
Illinois	5.17 " "

Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts and West Virginia were omitted from the last conclusion on account of lack of authentic reports from employers.

This last conclusion points strongly to two conditions which evidently have a tremendous influence upon migrants, namely, (1) wages and types of employment availabl

in northern states, and (2) geographical location of the points considered by oncoming migrants. No doubt, direct touch of trunk lines from southern points and the amount of railroad fare required have their effect upon these workers who desire to move northward; and, on the other hand, distinctive types of work with attractive wages form another inducement.

It may be of worth to state that the reports indicated that migrants frequently come to border states and after working a while use a portion of their earnings to remove to points of vantage further north. This particular feature is, perhaps, largely productive of causes of turnover, which was not strongly noticeable in the states farthest north.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

For immediate release

October 24, 1923.

NEGRO MIGRATION NEARS HALF-MILLION MARK DURING YEAR.

It is announced by the Secretary of Labor, through Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, specially detailed to observe the present movement of migratory Negro labor, that 478,700, or nearly half a million Negro migrants forsook their abodes and occupations in thirteen southern States during the year September 1, 1922, to August 31, 1923, according to conclusions made from a series of total figures submitted by State, municipal and civic statisticians and authorities of those States. The round-number estimation is believed to be a fairly accurate summary of similar estimations carefully compiled for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

An analysis of the 478,700 total reveals the fact that of Negro migrants for the year noted, Alabama yielded 90,000; Arkansas, 5,000; Florida, 90,000; Georgia, 120,600; Kentucky, 2,500; Louisiana, 15,000; Mississippi, 82,600; North Carolina, 25,000; Oklahoma, 1,000; South Carolina, 25,000; Tennessee, 10,000; Texas, 2,000; and Virginia, 100,000. From the above, it will be noted that Georgia yielded the largest, and Oklahoma the smallest, quota of Negro migrants.

For purposes of further comparisons and inferences, the table below, showing the normal population of each State, and the number and per cent of Negro migration therefrom, is added:

State	Population	Number of Migrants	Per cent of Total Migrants.
Total	8,441,106	478,700	100.0
Alabama	900,652	90,000	18.8
Arkansas	472,220	5,000	1.1
Florida	329,487	90,000	18.8
Georgia	1,206,365	120,600	25.2
Kentucky	235,938	2,500	.5
Louisiana	700,257	15,000	3.1
Mississippi	935,184	82,600	17.3
North Carolina	763,407	25,000	5.2
Oklahoma	149,408	1,000	.2
South Carolina	864,719	25,000	5.2
Tennessee	451,758	10,000	2.1
Texas	741,694	2,000	.4
Virginia	690,017	10,000	2.1

In commenting upon the migratory movement depicted above, a number of chambers of commerce of the South

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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Virginia	690,017	10,000	2.1

In commenting upon the migratory movement depicted above, a number of chambers of commerce of the South expressed the opinion that the oncoming winter would cause the return of large numbers of the departees. Other prominent officials were reasonably sure that the yield of their States could be traced to specific areas, and that, hence, it was not a movement of general proportions. Another feature of the exodus seemed to indicate that the movement was semi-perpetual, inasmuch as departing Negroes were replaced by incomers, who, in turn, were continually succeeded, until many of those who first left had returned to their original domicile.

February 23, 1924.

My dear Mr. President:

Following is a brief summary of the investigation of this Department into the migration of Negro workers:

The survey indicates that 478,700 Negroes comprised this migration. The following table shows the normal Negro population of each State and the number and per cent of the migrants therefrom:

State.	Population.	Number of Migrants.	Per cent of Total Migrants.
Alabama	900,652	90,000	18.8
Arkansas	472,220	5,000	1.1
Florida	329,487	90,000	18.8
Georgia	1,206,365	120,600	25.2
Kentucky	235,938	2,500	.5
Louisiana	700,257	15,000	3.1
Mississippi	935,184	82,600	17.3
North Carolina	763,407	25,000	5.2
Oklahoma	149,408	1,000	.2
South Carolina	864,719	25,000	5.2
Tennessee	451,758	10,000	2.1
Texas	741,694	2,000	.4
Virginia	690,017	10,000	2.1
Total	8,441,106	478,700	100.0

The Department estimates that the distribution of migrants among the States is approximately indicated by the following percentages

Ohio	37.26 per cent	Kentucky	4.36 per cent
Pennsylvania	21.63	Connecticut	3.04
Michigan	10.53	Maryland	1.30
New Jersey	6.4	Wisconsin	.85
New York	4.76	California	.32
Missouri	4.74	Oklahoma	.25
Illinois	4.49	Non-distributable	.06

You may also be interested in what we deem reliable approximations of the proportion of migrant payrolls of Negro labor in the several States. They are as follows:

New Jersey	62.19 per cent	Missouri	19.08 per cent
Oklahoma	54.54	Wisconsin	19.14
Michigan	52.27	Kentucky	14.91
Ohio	36.01	Maryland	12.03
California	30.00	New York	11.88
Pennsylvania	29.82	Illinois	5.17
Connecticut	20.82		

Cordially yours,

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1924.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been interested in the summary of the investigation of your Department into the migration of negro workers which you embody in your letter of February 23d and am much obliged to you for letting me know of this survey and what it indicates.

Very truly yours,

Calvin Coolidge

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

CHIEF CLERK
FEB 3 1926
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

February 3, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: The Chief Clerk

One hundred (100) mimeographed copies of the attached form letter, February 6, 1926, regarding the migratory movement of Negro labor, are respectfully requested.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Form 12

8/102

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATION WORK

Bureau
No.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Washington

Date February 3, 1926.

Bureau Secretary

Chief, Division of Publications and Supplies:

Please have work described below duplicated as per copy herewith.

Name _____

HLK

Title Chief Clerk.

==========

Description of work: Form letter re migratory movement of Negro labor.

Copies: 100

Paper (kind and size): ~~Mimeograph paper~~
~~Duplicator paper~~:
Printed letterhead:

Additional instructions:

Will a reprint be required? _____

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Copy received _____ Stencil by _____

Operator _____ Copyholder _____

Stencils used _____ Reader _____

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INSTRUCTIONS

This form to be transmitted to the Division of Publications and Supplies, accompanied by copy and stock upon which work is to be printed.

COPY SHOULD ALWAYS BE CAREFULLY PREPARED as to form, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc.

Sufficient paper should be supplied to allow for about 50 additional sheets for each thousand copies. This is necessary for proofs and spoilage.

Each requisition should be NUMBERED by the Bureau in the space provided.

==========

Received the above, _____, 192__.

Name _____

758

Title _____

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 6, 1926

Dear Sir:

In its observation of the migratory movement of Negro labor, this office earnestly requests your advice and cooperation, in order that information of value to employers, workers, and the general public may be carefully gathered from the different interested sections of the country. Will you therefore grant this office the courtesy of giving answers and estimates in the blank spaces below in connection with the four general questions asked, and return this letter, with your signature and permanent address, to this office, in order that a summary may be prepared, a copy of which will be mailed to you upon completion. A franked addressed envelope, which requires no postage, is enclosed for your reply.

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

- -

1. Will you kindly estimate, in figures or fractions, the number of Negroes who have come to your City _____, County _____, and State _____ from the North during the past three months.

2. Will you kindly estimate, in figures or fractions, the number of Negroes who have LEFT your City _____, County _____, and State _____ for Northern points during the past three months.

3. What was the estimated normal Negro population of your City, County, and State --

	On Sept. 30, 1925	On Dec. 31, 1925
City.....	_____	_____
County....	_____	_____
State.....	_____	_____

4. Would you answer "Yes" or "No", that the above estimates are proportionately applicable to the other principal cities and counties of your State? _____

Name _____

Address _____

8/102-A Organization and Functions of the Division of Negro Economics
1917-1919

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C.

C-382

Gentlemen:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that The National Civic Improvement Association, a Negro organization, was chartered under the laws of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond, for the purpose of fostering, promoting and developing the general welfare of the Negro race of the United States, to aid agencies, local and national, in such manner as may be helpful in carrying out the government's plan of preparedness and food production in the present crises and any other crises as may arise.

Whereas, there is much concern as to the resources of the country, especially food products, that has brought about the high cost of living, and with the exodus of the Negro labor from the agricultural districts of the south to the manufacturing centers and large municipalities in the north and west, that there exists a situation which we feel demands very careful and systematic attention. The high cost of living must continue to increase unless some plan is instituted by which the exodus of this class of labor can be checked and the food resources conserved;

Therefore, The National Civic Improvement Association, in its desire to serve the nation, has determined to establish a Bureau of Industrial Aid and Economics, at the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

It is the purpose of the said bureau to make a thorough survey and canvass of every county or district in the agricultural

section of the south to ascertain the amount of cultivated and uncultivated land; to ascertain the commodity that can be produced upon said land - kind and quantity; to tabulate the output of food products by Negroes; to stimulate and encourage farming among Negroes; to ascertain the deficiency in Negro labor upon the lands owned by them; to ascertain the amount of capital necessary to produce the commodity upon the said lands and to supply the deficiency in labor by employing such means that will induce those who have left their farms in the south to return to them and cultivate the same, and induce those who remain to cultivate the land as the best means of helping the nation; to make an equitable distribution of said labor among the farmers in the agricultural sections of the south; to ascertain from the large land owner upon what terms they will allow colored farmers to cultivate their land to the best advantage of both the owner and the farmer for the production of food; to inquire into the cause of the large exodus of Negro labor from the south and adopt such remedies as may be necessary to remove such cause; to co-operate with local communities of the agricultural sections in bringing about better living conditions, school facilities, etc, among the colored people, which has been assigned as one of the causes of the large exodus of the Negro from certain sections.

For the purpose of carrying out the foregoing plans, we petition your Honorable Body for the appropriation of Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars ($700,000), to be expended by the National Civic Improvement Association under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Labor of the United States.

We feel that we are justified in seeking Governmental aid of the United States in our effort to promote food production,

to stimulate and encourage Negro labor, because of the great progress that has been made by the colored people residing in the agricultural sections of the country.

As an evidence of this progress, a statement compiled from the Census Report of 1910, is here submitted showing the number of farms owned and operated by Negroes.

These figures are, indeed, startling to those who are not well informed on the industrial problems of the Negro. They are enumerated by states but go no further than 1910, but if we had the census for the last seven years, we are certain it would show a great increase in the number of farms and value. The report is as follows:

Maryland . . .	6,570	. . . Valued	$12,249,019.
Deleware . . .	922	. . . "	"2,350,845.
Virginia . . .	48,039	. . . "	54,651,043.
North Carolina .	64,456	. . . "	78,675,830.
South Carolina .	96,722	. . . "	118,314,985.
Georgia . . .	.122,554	. . . "	157,870,357.
Florida . . .	14,698	. . . "	15,365,896.
Kentucky . . .	11,709	. . . "	18,252,352.
Tennessee. . .	38,300	. . . "	54,073,706.
Alabama . . .	.110,387	. . . "	97,261,114.
Mississippi . .	.164,488	. . . "	187,401,976.
Arkansas . . .	63,578	. . . "	87,119,083.
Louisana . . .	54,819	. . . "	56,472,403.
Oklahoma . . .	13,209	. . . "	30,347,738.
Texas . . .	69,816	. . . "	111,853,611.
West Virginia	707	. . . "	1,304,721.
District of Columbia		. . . "	93,671.
Total	880, 836	. .	$1,083,658,351.

The operation of this bureau under the supervision of the government will give the negro an opportunity to co-operate with the government in a very helpful way in solving the food and labor problems, and will serve as a bases from which to solve the many problems that may confront the government with respect to the Negro.

It is a fact that the Negro is looked upon and dealt with as a separate and distinct race within the nation, and as such, he is asking this opportunity to enable him to show his value to the nation in its hour of peril. The work that will be done by this association will fully justify the expenditure of the money thus appropriated.

The matter of establishing this bureau was taken up at the White House and was referred to the Council of National Defense by Mr. J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, as will be shown by his letter to Mr. W. S. Gifford, dated May 2d, which is herewith attached. It was also taken up by The Virginia Agricultural and Industrial Institute as will be shown by letter from the Honorable Thomas S. Martin, Senator from Virginia, to the Council of National Defense, which letter bears date of April 28, and is herewith submitted.

After an interview with the proper officer of the Council of National Defense, it was found that the fund could not be made available for this purpose without legislation.

The National Negro Patriotic League petitioned the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Richmond for its endorsement of the establishment of this bureau, which endorsement was given by resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Richmond, as will be shown by a letter from Mr. S. D. Dunlop, Secretary of the said Chamber of Commerce, herewith submitted.

and an extract of the resolutions by the said Chamber of Commerce hereto attached.

All of these letters and the extract of the resolutions are asked to be read as a part of this petition.

Since the adoption of the said resolutions by the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, the National Patriotic League has been merged with this association and the Virginia Agrucultural and Industrial Institute has also been merged into this Association.

Respectfully submitted.

The NATIONAL CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

By Geo. S. Jackson President.

H. H. Price Secretary.

Joint Resolution.

To aid the National Civic Improvement Association of the United States and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, The National Civic Improvement Association, an organization duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia, for the purpose of aiding in the General Defense, has organized for effective service among the one million Negro farmers of the country; and

WHEREAS, the said Association is now operating for greater food production in the Southern States, as well as aiding in conserving Negro labor to the best advantage of the agricultural sections and industrial work among this class of laborers; therefore:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That for the purpose of defraying the expense incurred in the work of said Association in its operations that the sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the National Civic Improvement Association of the United States, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Department of Labor of the United States.

EXTRACT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

WHEREAS, The Congress has enacted the selective draft bill, by which all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one must register for war service; and

WHEREAS, The mobilization of these men by any plan will further contribute to the scarcity of labor for industrial and agricultural purposes, now sorely pressed for competent laborers; and

WHEREAS, The cost of living has greatly increased owing to abnormal conditions growing out of the necessities of war, and other causes which have caused an exodus of large numbers of laborers from the agricultural sections of the South to industrial centers of the north and west, induced hither by misleading promises of higher pay and better living conditions, as a result of which colored families are left dependent upon the localities where they are left to face the grave uncertainty of food conditions and horrors of approaching a war winter; and

WHEREAS, We desire to remedy the evil of labor shortage and unwarranted exodus; and

WHEREAS, The loyalty and patriotism of the negro race are unquestioned and under proper directions will respond with its might to the needs of the nation, where his services can be most effective, doing whole-heartedly his part to bring to a successful conclusion the World's War in which this country has entered, a conclusion which will vitally affect the economic and political status of the nations therein engaged; and

WHEREAS, We know that the Negro can best serve his country just now by remaining where the bulk of them are - here in the South - and give his best efforts to food production and like service equally vital to the nation's needs as shell-making or trench service at the front;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, First - That we, the President and Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Richmond, Virginia, in conference assembled with prominent white and colored citizens, having under advisement the economic welfare of the city, state and nation, endorse the actions of the National Negro Patriotic League, in its laudable efforts to check the exodus of the colored laborers from the south, and its aim to influence the return of those who have been misled away;

SECOND - That we recommend to the authorities of other communities - state, municipal and commercial - the plans, purposes and officers of this league as being worthy of their hearty co-operation;

THIRD - That we especially recommend to our state authorities to use its best efforts and call upon other state authorities to assist this league to have established and maintained by the National Government a Bureau of Industrial Economics, to be in charge of colored people under the direction of the Department of Labor;

Fourth - That the following Advisory Committee is hereby appointed to co-operate with the promoters of the plans hereinbefore mentioned.

Augustine Royall
E. V. Williams
W. J. Parrish
John Stewart Bryan
E. C. Mayo

NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CHICAGO

THE FREEDMAN
PUBLISHED BY THE FREEDMAN FOUNDATION
THOMAS WALLACE SWANN
MANAGING EDITOR

8/102

(Copy)

March 30, 1917

Hon. William G. McAdoo,
Chairman Ex-officio,
Farm Loan Bank,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As a matter of justice and expediency, I most earnestly request that a Division for Special Work among Negroes and Negro Farmers be created, under the jurisdiction of the Fedearal Farm Loan Board. The enabling act gives the power to the Board to supply such assistants as is herein proposed. These may be appointed without regard to the civil service law.

I respectfully suggest that a Supervisor be appointed and that he be allowed a secretary, the salaries to be fixed in advance by the Board in accordance with the act in question. Such other assistants as may be required could be detailed from among the Negro employees already in the service.

There are already on file with the Board endorsements of persons of such fitness and efficiency as to justify them for this special work.

The total valuation of farm property operated by Negroes in the United States, in 1910, was $1,141,792,526; in 1900 it was $499,941,234; an increase of 128.4 per cent. During the same period, the value of farm implements and machinery increased 81.2; live stock, 117.7; buildings, 131.6%; land, 133.2 %

Careful investigation reveals that Negro farm owners are subjected to the same abuses that obtain among white farmers, and that they would hail some such plan as herein suggested. as a guarantee that they would receive the benefits of the Act.

I respectfully submit the above for your favorable approval.

Respectfully,

Thomas Wallace Swann
1911 Thirteenth St. N.W.

Confer with Secretary McAdoo

Thomas S. Martin,
Chairman.

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE

Committee on Appropriations,

Washington, D. C.

April 28, 1917.

The Council for National Defense,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I beg to transmit herewith a petition addressed to the President by the Virginia Agricultural and Industrial Institute, relative to questions which will doubtless come before your Council. I shall be glad if the matter may have the consideration to which it is entitled. Mr. Giles B. Jackson is a prominent colored citizen of Richmond, Virginia, and is an able and efficient man.

Very truly yours,

Thomas S. Martin.

C O P Y

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

May 2, 1917.

My dear Mr. Gifford:

I shall appreciate it if you will give the bearer of this letter, Mr. Giles B. Jackson, a prominent colored citizen of Richmond, Virginia, who I have known for some time and for whom Senator Martin vouches, a few minutes to lay before you a matter which I think is worthy the consideration of the Council of National Defense. Please put him in touch with the officer of your organization who is handling the question in which Mr. Jackson is interested. I shall appreciate your courteous attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Tumulty,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. W. S. Gifford,
Council of National Defense.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce

OFFICES MAIN & 6TH STREETS
POST-OFFICE BOX 747

COLEMAN WORTHAM, PRESIDENT
JOHN C. EASLEY, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
HUGH ANTRIM, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
F. D. DUNLOP, SECRETARY AND TREASURER
W. T. DABNEY, BUSINESS MANAGER
E. S. GOODMAN, TRAFFIC MANAGER

Richmond, Va., May 22, 1917.

Mr. Giles B. Jackson,
511 North 2nd Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by our Executive Committee to advise you that after you and the other members of your committee left the meeting to-day the resolutions which were prepared by you were unanimously adopted by the Committee and Mr. Wortham appointed the following five members of the Chamber to act in co-operation with your committee:

Augustine Royall
E. V. Williams
W. J. Parrish
John Stewart Bryan
E. C. Mayo

Our Committee will have a meeting Thursday for organization and will subsequently get in touch with you.

Mr. Reed stated that owing to a multiplicity of engagements he had it would be impossible for him to serve on the committee as requested by you, but as he stated at the meeting, he is in hearty sympathy with the movement and will aid it in any way he possibly can. As you are aware, he has undertaken to raise $1,000.00 towards the expenses of the committee.

Yours truly,

F D Dunlop

Secretary.

If not delivered in five days return to

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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Mr. Giles B. Jackson,
511 North 2nd Street,
Richmond,
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BELL PHONES
GRAND 1413
WEST 939

6-962

Kansas City, Mo., July 16, 1917.

Sec. Wilson,

Department of Commerce & Labor,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

The establishment of a bureau looking into the industrial and economic conditions of the Negro I regard as almost imperative. Such a bureau in my judgment would be the means of preventing those disgraceful race riots that too frequently happen in this country and which have a tendency to lower both races in the establishment of the civilized world. I believe that the creation of such a bureau, at this time would have a most wholesome effect upon the present temperament of our people and I wish to go on record as being unreservedly in favor of this measure and shall regard any activity on your part looking to its consummation as being friendly to the Negro race.

Respectfully,

L. Amasa Knox

July 25, 1917.

L. Amasa Knox, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
1419 East 18th Street,
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Knox:

I am directed by Secretary Wilson to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 16th, relative to the industrial and economic conditions of the Negro, and to express to you his thanks for giving him the benefit of your viewpoint in connection with the subject matter.

Sincerely yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED [illegible] ERWIN
AILED 7-25 BY [illegible]

Private Secretary.

K/H

NOTARY PUBLIC WITH SAAL RESIDENCE PHONE RANDOLPH 847 OFFICE PHONE MADISON 3671

GILES B. JACKSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Practice in all Courts of Virginia and U. S. Courts
511 NORTH SECOND STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

July 27,
1917.

Hon. W. D. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Labor Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with my promise at a recent conference with you by representatives of the city government of Richmond, the Chamber of Commerce of the said City, and your Humble Servant, I prepared a full statement of the purpose and plans of the National Civic Improvement Association and submitted it to your Secretary on last Friday the 20th. I was hopeful that you would favorably consider and approve the said plans.

In view of the anxiety of those I represent and the importance attached to the proposition, I cannot restrain from writing you to ascertain whether you had had the time to give the matter the consideration it deserves; if so, whether the proposition is worthy of your commendation.

Our friends are very anxious to have the bill introduced in Congress, but since we asked that the work be carried on under the supervision of your department, we are unwilling to present it to Congress without your approval.

For fear that we might be misunderstood by organized labor, we appointed a committee of colored men to present a copy of the plans to the President of the American Federation of Labor and explained to him that our movements would not in any manner conflict with organized labor. On the contrary, we would be willing to co-operate with him in such way as to prevent any conflict between our organization and organized labor, and to handle all such questions as may be referred to us by him bearing on Negro labor, and to do such other things as may be necessary to prevent a conflict between organized labor and the Negro.

On last Friday the 20th, the committee above referred to had a very satisfactory conference with the Honorable Samuel Gompers; they left with the assurance that he was pleased with the conference. The committee was delighted to have the honor of conferring with the representative of organized labor of this country.

May I inquire of you whether you have been able to examine our petition to Congress; if so whether you approve the same that we may have the bill introduced for immediate action?

Thanking you in advance for your favor, I am
Respectfully yours,

Giles B. Jackson

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

August 20. 1917.

Giles B. Jackson, Esq.,
511 North Second Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 27th, ultimo, relative to the creation of a Bureau of Negro Labor within the Department of Labor, has been received, and the subject matter has been carefully considered. I shall be very much pleased if Congress shall create such a Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

W B Wilson
Secretary

Chf. Clerk.

Sparta, Ga.,
Nov. 5, 1917.

Hon. Mr. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

8/102

Dear Sir:

As labor will play a most important part in this world war for democracy I want to call your attention to the value of colored labor in this great struggle. The colored man has come forth at the call of the Government offering his life in the defense of the colors without hesitation and will give the last full measure of devotion to his country in the trenches and the various fields of labor. All he asks is a chance to do his bit. He is proud of the chance the government has

this far given him. According to newspaper reports the government and great industrial plants need laborers, in the mines and other places, skilled and unskilled. In various sections of the south there is a surplus of laborers. They do not read the papers and don't know where work can be found. The colored laborer is the most loyal and dependable in America at this critical time. If he was equally distributed over the country where needed, it would wonderfully help the labor question. He is no striker - but a worker. In this struggle the government does not need strikers but loyal workers.

I want to humbly suggest to you the idea being followed by other departments in giving the

colored labor representation among your advisers, through whom the colored laborer could appeal to the Labor Department for protection and before whom present his grievances. A government labor agent among our people who do not read newspapers would be of great value to them and the government in the way of information. A colored man on your staff of advisers would greatly stimulate colored labor.

I am a college graduate and have done post-graduate work at Columbia university, New York city, and have taught in three states for twenty years and am widely known. I shall be glad to render you my service in whatever capacity needed in the Labor Department.

We as a race loyal to a fault shall appreciate your giving us recognition and a chance. The world does not know the value of colored labor. Ignorance and oppressive laws have kept him down. Let him rise. He is needed. We shall be glad to have representation in your department similar to Mr. Scott in the War Department.

Pardon me for the liberty thus taken. I am only interested in the world-war and my race.

Yours truly,
Chas B. Johnson.

NOTARY PUBLIC WITH SEAL RESIDENCE PHONE, RANDOLPH 847 OFFICE PHONE, MADISON 3671

GILES B. JACKSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Practice in all Courts of Virginia and U. S. Courts
511 NORTH SECOND STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

Jan. 12,
1918.

Mr. Brahany,
Assistant Sec'y to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear sir:

I am sending you under separate cover a petition to the President asking for the creation of a Bureau of Negro Economics through which the Negro desires to do his part to aid the government in its hour of peril.

I would respectfully ask you to submit the petition to the President and secure for me an audience with him that I may go over the matter in detail.

I am sending the petition to you at the request of Mrs. James H. Boggs, who talked to you over 'phone yesterday concerning the work we are doing in the solution of the food and labor problems.

After you shall have taken the matter up with the President, I would indeed be thankful if you would call Mrs. Boggs over 'phone (Franklin 3949) and tell her what time the President will see me.

I will leave for Washington Tuesday and will bring with me letters from Governor Stuart of Virginia; Governor Dorsey of Georgia; the Honorable Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and a number of letters from mayors of some of the largest cities in the agricultural section of the country.

Thanking you for doing me this kindness,
I am

Respectfully yours,

Giles B. Jackson

TO THE HONORABLE WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Your petitioner, The National Civic Improvement Association, Incorporated, respectfully represents that for the last five months it has been perfecting plans looking forward to the mobilization of negro labor for the farms and industries of the country as a means of helping the nation in the production of food.

As result of our activities, we have a full and mature plan for the mobilization of the various classes of labor at our command.

Our work has the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Atlanta; the Governor of the State of Virginia and the Governor of the State of Georgia; the support of a large number of the largest firms in the industrial sections of the country; the Southern Commercial Congress, which convened in New York from 15 - 17 of October last; also the honorable Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and the Honorable W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, as evidenced by their letters which we would be glad to submit in person.

We have made a superficial canvass of the sections of the country most densely populated by negroes for the purpose of making a directory so as to be in touch with the negro labor of the country, that it may be distributed and utilized to the best advantage for the production of food and for the operation of such industrial plants that could be of best advantage to the Government.

As result of our activies during the short time of the existence of this corporation, we find that the colored people are anxious to do what they can through their own organization to aid in the production of food in the agricultural sections

of the country, and unite for the purpose of serving the country in every way possible.

For this and other reasons, your petitioner respectfully ask that a Bureau of Negro Economics may be established by the government, with a Negro secretary and other officers for the operation of said Bureau, and that the government will appropriate or set apart a sum of money for the establishment and maintenance of the same. It shall be the work of this Bureau to operate among Negroes, but not duplicate any of the work now contemplated or being conducted by any other departments of the government.

Your petitioner would be glad to submit a statement of the plans of operation and show you the necessity of establishing such a Bureau.

Should this petition favorably impress you, we would respectfully ask that you give us a hearing that we may go fully into the details of the work contemplated.

Respectfully submitted.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

Giles B. Jackson

President.

GILES B. JACKSON, President

H. H. PRICE, Secretary

NATIONAL CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED)

DEPARTMENT OF NEGRO ECONOMICS.

511 NORTH SECOND STREET

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14, 1918.

Hon. H. L. Kerwin,
Assistant to the Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear sir:

No doubt you remember when I appeared before the Secretary in July in company with a delegation of white gentlemen representing the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Richmond, and the Honorable W. Schley Howard, Congressman from Atlanta, Georgia. The object of this visit was to ask the Secretary's endorsement of a plan contemplated to establish a Bureau of Negro Economics, to be operated by Negroes, under supervision of the Department of Labor.

Having seen through the public press that the Department of Labor contemplates organizing a gigantic plan through which to mobolize the labor of the country, we feel that this is an opportune time to again call the Secretary's attention to the desire of the Economic Department of the National Civic Improvement Ass'n (a Negro corporation) to do its part to aid in this great work.

I am therefore writing this letter to ask if you will kindly call the Secretary's attention to the petition filed with him by our committee on or about the 27th of July last, that our organization might be included in the plans now being worked out by him for the mobolization of labor, and that a Negro Economic Department may be created by the government, under such plans as may meet the approval of the Secretary.

There can be no doubt in the minds of those who are familiar with the Negro problem that the Economic Department of our Association will be in a better position to handle the Negro labor than others not so familiar with the Negro. This organization has been doing considerable work among the race within the last eight months and is prepared to launch a successful campaign at once or as soon as authorized by the government to do so.

Mr. Jackson called in person

GILES B. JACKSON, President H. H. PRICE, Secretary

NATIONAL CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED)
DEPARTMENT OF NEGRO ECONOMICS.

511 NORTH SECOND STREET

RICHMOND, VA.,

I would be glad to call to see the Secretary and go over the proposition with him, as, perhaps, I may be of some service in working out the labor question wherein it affects the Negro.

Another committee representing our Association called upon the Honorable Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on July 20, and had a very satisfactory conference with him, which resulted in his endorsement of the establishment of a Bureau of Negro Economics by the government, as will be seen by a copy of his letter here enclosed.

In order to refresh the memory of the Secretary, I am enclosing a copy of his letter dated Aug. 20, 1917. Thanking you in advance for bringing this matter to the attention of the Secretary, I am

Respectfully yours,

Giles B. Jackson

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council.
President, SAMUEL GOMPERS.
Secretary, FRANK MORRISON.
Treasurer, DANIEL J. TOBIN.
122 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, JAMES DUNCAN, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.
Second Vice-President, JAMES O'CONNELL, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington D. C.
Third Vice-President, JOS. F. VALENTINE, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fourth Vice-President, JOHN R. ALPINE, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Vice-President, H. B. PERHAM, Star Bldg., St. Louis Mo.
Sixth Vice-President, FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Seventh Vice-President, WILLIAM GREEN, 1102-8 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Eighth Vice-President, W. D. MAHON, 104 East High Street, Detroit Mich.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, MAIN 3871-2-3-4-5-6
CABLE ADDRESS, 'AFEL.'

RECEIVED JAN 30 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

BW

Washington, D. C. January 23, 1918.

Sir:

Last summer I had an interview with Mr. Giles B. Jackson and three other negro men in regard to a proposal to establish a Bureau of Negro Economics. I was very much impressed with the sound basic sense of the proposition these men submitted, and with the seeming integrity and intelligence of the men themselves.

Mr. Jackson submitted to me his plan which was to secure government aid for their proposed bureau, although retain the bureau under private control. I suggested to him that in order to secure the advantage of federal funds, it would be necessary to establish some official connection with the government. If you could find opportunity to consider Mr. Jackson's plan, and perhaps to have a personal conference with him, I think it would be of value.

Respectfully,

Sam'l Gompers.

President,
American Federation of Labor.

Honorable W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

NOW FOR THE THREE MILLION MARK!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council.
President, SAMUEL GOMPERS.
Secretary, FRANK MORRISON.
Treasurer, JOHN B. LENNON,
Bloomington, Ill.

First Vice-President, JAMES DUNCAN,
Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.
Second Vice-President, JAMES O'CONNELL,
A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Third Vice-President, JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fourth Vice-President, JOHN R. ALPINE,
401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Vice-President, H. B. PERHAM,
Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Sixth Vice-President, FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Seventh Vice-President, WILLIAM GREEN,
1102-8 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Eighth Vice-President, W. D. MAHON,
104 East High Street, Detroit Mich.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, MAIN 3871-2-3-4-5-6
CABLE ADDRESS, 'AFEL.'

VLY *Washington, D.C.* January 25, 1918.

My dear Mr. Director;

The enclosed letters I beg to submit for your information and perusal, and to add that the suggestion to have Mr. Giles B. Jackson of Richmond, Virginia, assigned to the work in helping to relieve the congested situation on our railroads seems highly commendable.

Mr. Jackson has done some splendid work and is prompted by highly patriotic motives.

If it be possible for you to permit Mr. Jackson to have a conference with you so that his plan may be submitted to you for consideration, I am persuaded to believe it will commend itself to your good judgment.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Samuel Gompers.

President,
American Federation of Labor.

Honorable William Gibbs McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads,
Interstate Commerce Building,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.

COPY F.

NATIONAL CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
DEPARTMENT OF NEGRO ECONOMICS,
511 North Second Street
Richmond, Va., March 2, 1918.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, President
American Federation of Labor,
A.F.of L. Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to thank you for your interest manifested in the cause I represent; I refer to the Bureau of Negro Economics. I received your letter of February 12 enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Oscar A. Price, containing information that the Director General would see me at any time when I came to Washington.

Upon receipt of this letter I proceeded to Washington. Being unacquainted with the Director-General, I secured a letter of introduction from Senator Martin, which letter is here enclosed. I accordingly met the Director-General on February 14th and went into the discussion of my plans for establishing a Bureau of Negro Economics. At the close of my conference, the Director-General gave me a letter to the Honorable W.B. Wilson, endorsing my proposition, which letter I am also enclosing.

I called at the office of Secretary W.B. Wilson but was unable to see him, therefore, I have never delivered to him the letters referred to. I am sending them to you and would respectfully ask if you would transmit them to the Secretary of Labor with such comment that you may feel justified in making in behalf of creating this Bureau. I would respectfully submit that ninety-nine percent of the people of the South are of the opinion that this Bureau should be created. The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Richmond has sent two or three delegations to Washington, urging upon Senator Martin the importance of having this Bureau created, and having Your Humble Servant put in charge. The City Council of this city sent a delegation to Washington urging upon Secretary Wilson the importance of creating this Bureau. This, however, was sometime last fall. A delegation from Atlanta, Georgia, headed by the Honorable W. Schley Howard also called upon the Secretary last fall and urged that this Bureau be established, with your Humble Servant in charge.

The industrial centers of the South are suffering on account of the shortage of labor, and I am satisfied that the plans contemplated by the promoters of this Bureau would mean an immediate relief of this situation. I believe our plans would relieve both the agricultural and industrial centers.

Should the Secretary create this Bureau, and should I be in charge of the same, I would, of course, submit my plans to you for your consideration. I feel that this Bureau would, in a great measure, be a relief to you in handling the Negro labor question.

I shall be in Washington on the 6th and would like very much to have a conference with you with respect to the propositions herein

referred to.

Now I would be indeed grateful to you if you would take this matter up with the Secretary in person, asking him to create this Bureau and make the appointment that we may get to work at once, in order that our work may be a relief to the situation confronting the early planters of crop in the South.

As to my fitness and qualification for handling this Bureau, I would respectfully refer you to the Honorable Thomas S. Martin of Virginia; the Honorable W. Schley Howard, of Atlanta, Georgia. I will not refer you to the thousands of Virginians who would not only give testimony in my behalf, but would come to Washington, if necessary, to give evidence concerning me. I am touching on this point because I feel it is important that I should do so.

Thanking you for past favors and for an early reply, I am

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Giles B. Jackson.

COPY F.

NATIONAL CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.
Department of Negro Economics.
511 North Second Street,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1918.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, President
American Federation of Labor,
American Federation of Labor Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I see from the public press that the Secretary of Labor is about to organize a plan to mobolize the labor of the country.

Feeling that this is an opportune time to create the Bureau of Negro Economics as outlined in your letter to me dated July 31, copy of which is here enclosed, I am writing to solicit the influence of your good office to the end that this Bureau may be established in connection with the great work of mobolizing labor for its proper distribution.

I am sure you will agree with me that our organization, being a Negro Institution, would be in position to render valuable service in handling the labor problem among Negroes. As I stated to you on occasion of our visit, our organization would not only be an assistance to the government, but would in a great measure relieve you, and we would be glad to confer with you from time to time on different questions bearing on Negro labor. No doubt had such an organization as this been in operation, some of the labor problems involving the colored man might have been averted.

I have this day written the Hon. H.L. Kerwin, Ass't Sec'y Department of Labor, asking him to take this matter up with the Secretary and solicit his aid in establishing this Bureau by the government, as indicated in your letter herein referred to.

I should indeed be glad if you would give us another audience that we might again go over this matter.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Giles B. Jackson.

COPY F.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS.

Interstate Commerce Building

Washington

February 7, 1918.

Dear Mr. Gompers:

The Director General has received your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing letters with reference to the suggestion of Mr. Giles B. Jackson of Richmond, Va., that he be assigned to work in helping to relieve the congested situation. The Director General will be very glad to see Mr. Jackson regarding his plan whenever he can come to Washington.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Oscar A. Price.

Private Secretary.

Hon. Samuel Gompers,
President, American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Washington, D. C.,
February 12, 1918.

RECEIVED FEB 13 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

The nation is now confronted with the most critical labor problem in its history. If the forces at the front are to be munitioned and kept supplied with a continuing stream of labor and food products and the needs of the home population are adequately to be met, every resource of labor and skill must be utilized in the most effective manner. Too much is at stake to leave undone anything that will help win the war, however much it trenches on accustomed practice.

Admirable structural steps have already been taken by the Department of Labor, with the approval of the President, to organize constructive machinery for securing an adequate and stable labor supply, for dealing with labor disputes, for conserving the health and efficiency of workers in war industries and for insuring proper living and housing standards among such workers.

The organizations most intimately acquainted with the colored people desire respectfully, but earnestly, to urge upon the attention of the Government the great advantages to the public welfare which will accrue by including in the proposed labor and welfare program some sufficient means of assuring to the nation, the best possible use and distribution of the tremendous potential labor supply to be found among 12,000,000 Negroes of the country.

During the past year extensive migrations of colored workers to northern cities have served to emphasize the industrial and social changes which are taking place among the race. This movement of population, due to a combination of causes, upon which we shall not now enlarge, is certain, unless wisely directed, to effect disturbing maladjustments which will in turn react unfavorably upon maximum productive efficiency.

Complicated in its causes by a mixture of economic and other motives, this migration can be understood and

effectively dealt with only from the point of view of sympathetic understanding.

We are profoundly of the opinion, for the reasons set forth, that the best interests of the nation will be served by the appointment to the Advisory Council to the Secretary of Labor which has only begun its work, of a Negro expert on Labor problems, and we so recommend.

Ample precedent for the action we suggest is to be found in the appointment by the Secretary of War of a colored man, Mr. Emmet J. Scott, as a special assistant to the Secretary, to counsel in matters affecting colored people and their relation to the war. The Secretary of War has testified on several occasions, to the invaluable service which Mr. Scott has been able to render to the War Department by reason of his knowledge of his race and their confidence in him.

Further, we would urge that upon the recommendations of such an expert, colored men be appointed to handle the problems of colored labor in the several divisions or bureaus into which the War Emergency Labor Service may be divided.

The signers of this communication hold themselves in readiness to afford to the Department and the Secretary any assistance which their familiarity with the leaders of the colored race enables them to offer and will be prepared, if the proposals made be approved, to submit suggestions as to personnel, if desired.

(SIGNED)

R. R. Wilson
James H. Dillard (with his permission and approval)
L. Hollingsworth Wood
John R. Shillady
Eugene Kinckle Jones
Thomas Jesse Jones

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 781—782
SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS: NASHVILLE TENN.

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MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
WILLIAM G. WILLCOX

February 13th,1918.

Mr. Louis Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Post,

I write to inform you that yesterday in Washington I mailed to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, in your care, the letter which we were to address to him relative to the appointment of colored labor experts in the Department of Labor.

We are hopeful that this communication will receive Mr. Wilson's most favorable attention and your earnest support.

We shall be glad to hear,at your convenience,of the results.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ:COC

R.R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute.

James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Board and Executive Secretary of the Slater Board.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, President National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes.

John R. Shillady, Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Please address all correspondence to

E. K. Jones,
2303 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS
INTERSTATE COMMERCE BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1918.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose a letter from Senator Martin introducing to me Mr. Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, Virginia, who is interested in the development of a Bureau of Negro Economics, which strikes me as being an excellent idea. But it seems to me that it is a subject with which your Department properly ought to deal and which I hope will fit into the scheme of development you have already undertaken in connection with your United States Employment Service.

I shall be very glad if you will give Mr. Jackson every opportunity to present his case to you.

Faithfully yours,

W G McAdoo

Hon. W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor.

Enc.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
FEB 14 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8PO Y 9 paid

Charlottesville, Va. Feb. 14, 1918

Hon. Louis F. Post,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Will be glad to sign paper presented to Secretary.

James F. Dillard.

10:36am-

7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

8/102 February 15, 1918.

MEMORANDUM to the SECRETARY:

The letter hereunder of date February 12, 1918, from R. R. Moton, James H. Dillard, L. Hollingsworth Wood, John R. Shillady, Eugene Kinckle Jones, and Thos. Jesse Jones, is the outcome of a consultation of its signers with me held at their request.

The letter refers to the desirability of associating one or more Negro advisors with the Department of Labor in connection with its comprehensive activities regarding the relations of labor to the industrial prosecution of the war.

You will recognize the first signer, Mr. Moton, as the successor of the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee. Jas. H. Dillard, at one time Dean of Tulane University is now managing the Jeanes and the Slater funds for Negro education in the South. L. Hollingsworth Wood is President of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Eugene Kinckle Jones is executive secretary of the same League. John R. Shillady is secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, is connected with the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. In addition to the signers of the letter the gentlemen who consulted with me included Mr. Emmet J. Scott who is a special assistant to the Secretary of War charged with matters affecting colored people and their relation to the war.

The request that you add a Negro to the present Advisory Council does not seem to me advisable. It would involve what in effect would be a reorganization of that body after its work has been fairly advanced and would hardly serve any other object than mere race recognition.

But the request does suggest the advisability of Departmental action of a kind which would seem to be extremely desirable. Although race recognition, simply as such, be of minor importance, there is an absolute necessity that the Department of Labor come into comprehensive and comprehending relations with so

large a body of American wage workingmen as the Negro race of this country constitutes; and in order to do this efficiently the Department must have agents who sympathetically understand the Negro wage worker.

I, therefore, recommend an authoritative conference to the end that the Department may be well advised as to the best course to pursue in order to assure the most effective voluntary cooperation of Negro wage workers in meeting the industrial needs of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary

Approved Feby 16-18

WBW

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

8/102 February 16, 1918.

MEMORANDUM for the CHAIRMAN of the ADVISORY COUNCIL:

The Department file herewith submitted for the information and consideration of the Advisory Council is self explanatory. It relates, as you will note, to the advisability of officially attaching competent and sympathetic representatives of the Negro race to the Department of Labor in connection with its administration of the Labor Program for the war.

The Secretary having adopted recommendation for "an authoritative conference to the end that the Department may be well advised as to the best course to pursue in order to assure the most effective voluntary cooperation of Negro wage workers in meeting the industrial needs of the nation," I am submitting the file to the Council through you with a request that the Council fix a time for such conference and advise me of the date sufficiently in advance to enable me to arrange for the attendance thereat of the signers of the communication hereunder of date February 12, 1918.

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary

Dear Dr. Marshall: After your phone message of Thursday evening this mem. thereunder file reached me, but too late for action; and even if I had got it in time, time is nothing on the file to show arrangement by the Advisory Council for a hearing. Will you not hand of

over

make notation of such action and return by bearer so that I may be authorized to proceed without further delay

Yours
Louis F. Post
Asst Sec'y

Feb 23/18

Dear Mr. Post.

Please call the conference for Tuesday next, as per Mr. Marshall's request, for 9.30. The request was made pursuant to a resolution of the Council to that effect.

Yours truly
John Lind

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 781—782
SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS: NASHVILLE TENN.

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OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

February 20th, 1918.

Mr. Louis Post, Assistant Secretary,
Labor Department, U.S.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Post,

On Tuesday of last week, I mailed to Mr. Wilson the letter from our committee which waited upon you. On the letter I noted "Attention of Mr. Post."

I send enclosed a copy of this communication in order that you may have it before you. As I received no word from the communication, I thought it well to write to you to assure myself, as well as other members of the committee, that it has been duly received.

Thanking you for your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ:COC

February 23, 1918.

Mr. Thos. Jesse Jones,
Bureau of Education,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Jones:

After the interview with yourself and other representatives of Negro industrial interests which was held in my office prior to February 12th, a communication under date of February 12th and signed by R. R. Moton, James H. Dillard, L. Hollingsworth Wood, John R. Shillady, Eugene Kinckle Jones and Thomas Jesse Jones was received by the Secretary of Labor. In consequence thereof the Advisory Council of the Department of Labor has set Tuesday, February 25th at 9:30 A. M. for an authoritative conference on the subject matter of such communication to the end that the Department may be well advised as to the best course to pursue in order to assure the most effective voluntary cooperation of Negro wage workers in meeting the industrial needs of the nation. I have accordingly sent to the signers of the communication referred to the following telegram:

> "Responsive to your letter of twelfth instant to the Secretary of Labor you and your associates signing the same are invited to a conference on the subject thereof to be held

> at the Department of Labor in Washington Tuesday February twentysixth at nine thirty A.M. for the purpose of enabling the Department to be well advised as to the best course to pursue in order to assure the most effective voluntary cooperation of Negro wage workers in meeting the industrial needs of the nation."

Will you do me the favor of being present at this conference if not inconsistent with your Bureau of Education obligations, and the further favor of assuring yourself that the gentlemen to whom I have telegraphed are with certainty advised of the time and purpose of such conference?

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary

LFP:AVS

1

Assistant Secretary

February 23, 1918.

R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Miss.
James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.
L. Hollingsworth Wood, 2303 Seventh Ave., New York City
Eugene Kinckle Jones, 2303 Seventh Ave., New York City
John R. Shillady, 2303 Seventh Ave., New York City

Responsive to your letter of twelfth instant to the Secretary of Labor you and your associates signing the same are invited to a conference on the subject thereof to be held at the Department of Labor in Washington Tuesday February twenty-sixth at nine thirty AM for the purpose of enabling the Department to be well advised as to the best course to pursue in order to assure the most effective voluntary cooperation of negro wage workers in meeting the industrial needs of the nation

LOUIS F. POST

ATTEST:

Assistant Secretary

Feb. 24. 1918

Dear Mr. Post:

I am anxious to attend the meeting Monday morning, and am coming if I can. But my prospects are not very bright. I have been ailing for six weeks, with colds, but have managed to keep up, except two days in bed last week. I am in bed again to-day with a slight fever, and can not tell how I may be tomorrow. The doctor told me not to go out to-day.

Sincerely,

J. H. Dillard

Noted
Feb 27/18
L. J. P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

29WU Y 10 Paid

New York, N. Y., February 25, 1918.

Louis F. Post,
Washington, D. C.

Unless train is late Committee will meet you on time.

E. K. Jones.

12:25p

Noted Feb 25/18

2

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
FEB 25 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8Wu. Da. 13 Night Letter

Tuskegee, Ala., February 24, 1918

Lewis F. Post,

Care U. S. Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Regret will not be possible for me to be present Tuesday at conference.

R. R. Moton

Feb. 25, 1918...9:00 A. M.

Noted
Feb 25/18
L. F. P.

1

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6.6.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALLY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
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February 27, 1918.

8/102

RECEIVED MAR 1 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This memorandum is intended only as a reminder of our visit yesterday. While I do not in any sense believe it is necessary to send you a memorandum, I thought it might be advisable so that you would have in your mind the organizations which were represented and for which we spoke.

1. Our original letter to you of February 12 was signed by Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the John F. Slater Fund; L. Hollingsworth Wood and Eugene Kinckle Jones, President and Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; Robert R. Moton and Emmett J. Scott, Principal and Secretary of Tuskegee Institute; J. H. Dillard, Director of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund; and John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

2. Yesterday Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, and Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Secretary, of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and the writer, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared as representatives of our group. Briefly, our proposals were two:

First, that a representative colored man, expert on industrial and labor matters, be added to the Advisory Council to the Secretary of Labor, if that Council continues to exist, or should the present Advisory Council be discontinued, our recommendations would hold concerning the appointment to any body which succeeds it whose functions would be that of recommending or advising on matters of labor policy.

Second, that the war labor program of your Department and the government will best be promoted, so far as insuring the best

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use of the labor of colored men is concerned by providing for a special bureau whose function it would be to advise you and administrators under you concerning all matters having to do with the relation of Negroes to the labor problem.

You will recall that we pointed out that the mere appointment of colored men in subordinate positions would not insure an effective handling of this important subject.

Very truly yours,

John R. Shillady
Secretary.

JRS/RR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

February 27, 1918.

Memorandum for the Secretary of Labor:

Subject: Negro Advisers for the Department of Labor.

I

Under date of February 12, 1918, a petition signed by Messrs. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Board and Executive Secretary of the Slater Board; L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes; John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes; Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director Phelps-Stokes Fund, was sent to the Secretary of Labor requesting:

(a) That there be appointed to the Advisory Council of the Secretary of Labor a Negro expert on labor problems; and

(b) That upon the recommendations of such expert, colored men should be appointed to handle the problems of colored labor in the several divisions or bureaus into which the War Emergency Labor Service may be divided.

The signers of this petition conferred with the Assistant Secretary of Labor and they were finally requested to appear before the Advisory Council "for an authoritative conference on the subject matter of said communication to the end that the department may be well advised as to the best course to pursue in order to assure the most effective voluntary cooperation of negro wage workers in meeting the industrial needs of the nation." There appeared at this conference L. Hollingsworth Wood, John R. Shillady, Eugene K. Jones, Thomas J. Jones.

The conference brought out the fact that their real desire was that the Department of Labor should have a Negro adviser on labor problems, the particular board or division in which he was to operate being apparently a minor consideration.

II

The Advisory Council is of the opinion that the issues connected with Negro labor are sufficiently important and sufficiently differentiated from issues connected with many other kinds of labor to justify the appointment of an adviser on Negro labor problems in connection with the work of the Department of Labor. It is our feeling, however, that this should not take the form of an addition to the Advisory Council,

which is presumably a body of relatively short life, nor should there at the present time be established a permanent bureau or division. It would seem to the Advisory Council to meet the needs of the present case if the Secretary of Labor should provide himself with an expert in the matters mentioned. This expert could be called upon either for counsel or for administrative action in connection with Negro labor problems as occasion might demand. He could be located in the Department of Labor or affiliated with that department while located with one of the organizations whose representatives presented the petition. What form the organization might require in the future or whether any organization at all would be needed in the future could be left to the future for determination.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. C. Marshall

For the Advisory Council.

LCM:H

Approved March 1, 1918.

(Signed) W. B. W.

Noted
Mar 1/18
L. F. P.
Release

c RB

Ed C Secretary

file

Office of Secretary

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

HEADQUARTERS: 2303 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 781-782

SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS: NASHVILLE, TENN.

8

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February 28th, 1918.

Mr. Louis Post,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Post,

I send you herewith copies of letters sent to the Department of Labor today, which I trust you will see receive the attention of Hon. William B. Wilson and Professor L. C. Marshall.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones.

Enclosure
EKJ:COC

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 781—782
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WILLIAM G. WILLCOX

February 28th, 1918.

RECEIVED MAR 1 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I write to place before you a memorandum of the requests which the committee interested in the labor problems growing out of the war, such as they affect Negro workmen, presented to you at the conference on Tuesday, February 26th.

First, that a representative colored man, thoroughly acquainted with industrial and labor problems be added to the present Advisory Council, or such policy-forming body as may succeed the Advisory Council in the new plan to be adopted by the Department of Labor;

Second, that a well-informed Negro expert in labor questions be appointed, with the necessary clerical assistance and traveling expenses, to advise the Department of Labor, through you, on the best adjustment of any difficulties or questions that may arise affecting colored labor in each of the several divisions that are to be established for the handling of labor in the war emergency.

The signers of the communication dated February 12th, which sets forth the point of view held by our group were: Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps Stokes Fund; L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes; Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War; John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes.

The persons who appeared before you to present the requests outlined above were as follows: L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes; John R. Shillady, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, in company with Mr. Louis Post, your Assistant Secretary.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones.

EKJ:COC

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON March 8, 1918.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have just read in the Official Bulletin the announcement of your intention to appoint a special advisor on Negro problems. May I express my appreciation of your action on this important matter? As a member of the committee that had the privilege of presenting this matter I am especially gratified.

In this connection, you may be interested to receive a copy of our report on Negro Education prepared by the United States Bureau of Education. May I suggest that the chapters of more immediate value to you are as follows:

Volume I - Chapter I, General Survey.
Chapter VI, Industrial Education.
Chapter VII, Rural Education.

These chapters are sent separately for your convenience.

If I can be of any assistance to you at any time, I am sure that Secretary Lane and Commissioner Claxton will be glad to have me serve you.

Very sincerely,

Thomas Jesse Jones

Honorable W.B.Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

RURAL EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

Reprint from Bulletin, 1916, No. 38, of the Bureau of Education

100131°—17

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1917

Bulletins 38 and 39, 1916, comprising the report on Negro Education, from which this reprint is taken, may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the following prices: Bul. 38 (Survey of General and Special Phases of Negro Education), $1.00; Bul. 39 (Individual Schools), $1.25.

VII. RURAL EDUCATION.

Preparation for rural life is the greatest educational problem of the white and colored people of the South. The rural education of the Negro is absolutely essential, not only to the welfare of the race, but also to the successful development of the Southern States. Though rural opportunities are perhaps least appreciated by the educated group of colored people, they are those in which the Negroes are making their most remarkable gains. Rural life represents both the best progress and the greatest needs of the colored people. All plans for improvement must give large consideration to the problems of the rural Negroes.

Important as this phase of education is, both to the South and to the colored people, the public and private facilities provided are very inadequate. Other than the agricultural and mechanical schools, largely maintained by Federal funds, the States make practically no provision for agricultural education. Of the private schools, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, and a few smaller institutions are making a genuine effort to prepare pupils for rural life. With very few exceptions, however, the colored schools have failed to develop an interest in rural problems. The large majority have not even tried.

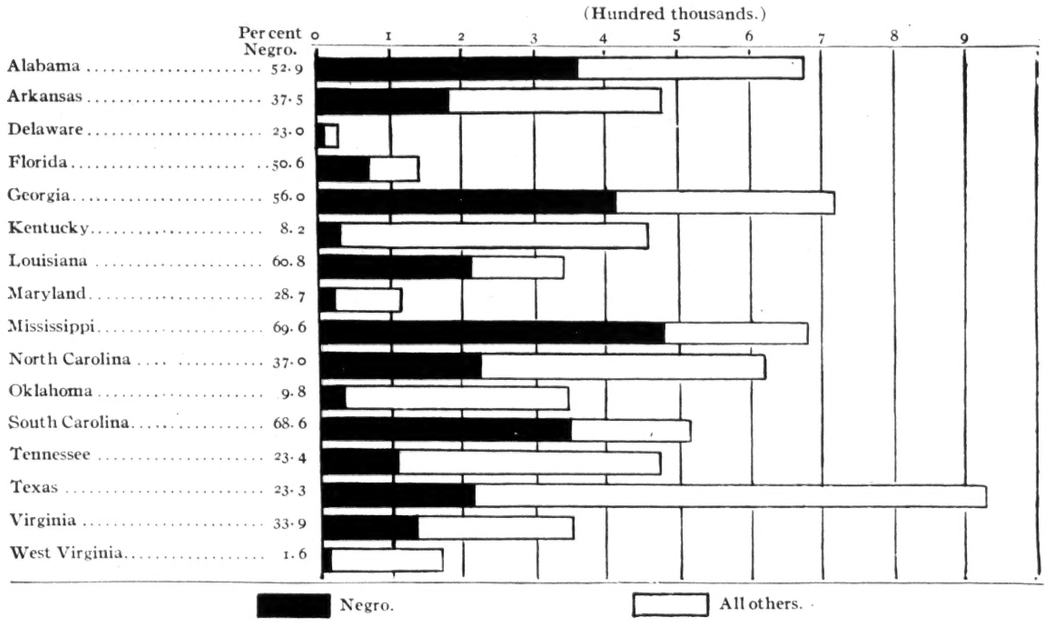
The explanation of the indifference is in the conviction of the colored people that the way to prosperity and happiness is the study of literary subjects and especially the classical languages. In this they are following the example of the white people, who are only now beginning to see the error of their belief. This conviction is emphasized by the life of drudgery which the pupils in colored schools have always seen to be the lot of colored farmers. Their own limited education, also, makes them loath to lose any opportunity to master the wonders of the printed page.

A partial explanation for the failure of the schools lies in poorly prepared agricultural teachers, who have themselves only a weak-hearted belief in rural life. With inadequate training and a lukewarm interest in their subject, these teachers have endeavored to make use of large farms in their educational efforts. Failure was inevitable. The emphatic conclusion of this study is, therefore, that the first step in rural education should be the enthusiastic advocacy of the theory and practice of gardening, for every colored pupil. The advantage of a simple gardening course is that it presents to the pupil the interesting features concerning soil culture, in a period which the pupil feels he can spare and in projects which even the teachers of limited preparation can handle with success. Such a course enables pupils to realize the wonders of the soil, and spurs on to further study those who have an inclination to become farmers.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NEGRO TO SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

The population of the South is 77.5 per cent rural. About two-thirds of the people are white and one-third colored. The relationship of these two groups on the farm is so vital that neither can afford to be indifferent to the welfare of the other. The extent of the mutual dependence is presented in the following chart, based on the United States census for 1910:

PROPORTION NEGROES FORM OF ALL PERSONS IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS: 1910.



The black parts of the bars cover 40 per cent of the total area in the bars of the chart. In other words, 40 per cent of all persons engaged in the agricultural pursuits of the South are Negro laborers or Negro farmers. In Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana the Negroes on farms range from 60 per cent to almost 70 per cent of the total. Alabama and Georgia, each with over a quarter of a million Negro farm workers, reported 53 and 56 per cent of their farm force as Negroes. It has been reliably estimated that the total area cultivated by Negro laborers and farmers is at least 100,000,000 acres. The importance of the Negroes on farms is emphasized by the substantial increases shown in the following table for every Southern State except Kentucky:

State.	Number of Negroes on farms. 1910.	1900.	Increase.	Per cent increase.
Alabama	353,906	279,480	74,426	26.6
Arkansas	177,491	117,571	59,920	51.0
Delaware	5,345	4,024	1,321	32.8
District of Columbia	403	400	3	.8
Florida	70,697	43,245	27,452	63.5
Georgia	411,086	277,970	133,116	47.9
Kentucky	37,537	38,222	[1] 685	[1] 1.8
Louisiana	211,873	189,969	21,868	11.5
Maryland	33,551	27,193	6,358	23.4
Mississippi	472,594	337,940	134,654	39.8
North Carolina	226,525	160,194	66,331	41.4
Oklahoma	34,259	30,402	3,857	12.7
South Carolina	351,927	267,326	84,601	31.6
Tennessee	109,848	90,337	19,511	21.6
Texas	217,930	145,555	72,375	49.7
Virginia	127,730	103,521	24,209	23.4
West Virginia	2,450	2,116	334	15.8

[1] Decrease.

Of the States with a considerable proportion of Negroes, the largest increase was for Florida, with 63.5 per cent. Other large increases were: Arkansas, 51 per cent; Texas, 49.7; Georgia, 47.9; North Carolina, 47.4; and Mississippi, 39.8. Not only did the Negroes increase in number in these States, but they increased more rapidly than the white people on farms in all States except Louisiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Alabama. It is evident that a race playing such an impressive part in the agricultural activities of the South demands the serious thought and interest of those in positions of authority.

STATUS OF NEGROES IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that many of the educational leaders of the colored people do not sufficiently appreciate the significance of the remarkable progress of the Negro race in agriculture. It is not surprising, however, that the unfavorable conditions under which many of the Negroes are working in rural districts should delude the superficial observer into the belief that some urban occupation is to be preferred. The urban movement now strong among white people is partly the result of a similar delusion from which they too are suffering. In the rural sections in which many of the Negroes are living there are poor roads, inadequate school facilities, and, worst of all, lack of police protection. Reliable reports are too frequent that some colored person in a rural district has been beaten or lynched for an offense which later investigation proved to be trivial or the act of another. While the total number of such instances may be few, they are sufficient to create an unfavorable attitude toward life in a rural community.

Unfortunate as the rural conditions of the colored people may be, their educational leaders should realize, first, that the most significant and the most substantial gains made by the race are in the rural communities, and secondly, that whatever their condition may be, the large majority of them are now living in the country, actually working on the soil, and earning thereby the little or the much which is necessary to purchase food and clothes, to send their children to school, and to open the doors of larger opportunities for the future. The statistical basis for these observations is presented in the facts obtained from the United States census of 1910.

Of the 5,192,535 Negro breadwinners[1] in the United States, 2,893,380, or 55 per cent, were either farm laborers or farmers. The number in each of the other occupations is unimportant as compared with the large number in agriculture. But it is not the breadwinners on farms alone who constitute the measure of those who should have a practical knowledge of soil cultivation and an appreciation of the importance of farming in the development of the race. In the South practically 80 per cent of all colored people are living in rural districts. Even those who live in the southern cities have easy access to large plats of ground which may be used for gardens. The dependence of these large numbers on the soil is an impressive indictment of the disregard which the educational leaders of the colored people have manifested toward agricultural education.

The rural progress of the race is fairly well measured by the rapidity with which the agricultural workers have been passing from the rank of farm laborers to that of tenants and later to that of owners. According to the census of 1910 there were 2,893,380 Negroes engaged in agricultural pursuits as against 2,143,154 in 1900, repre-

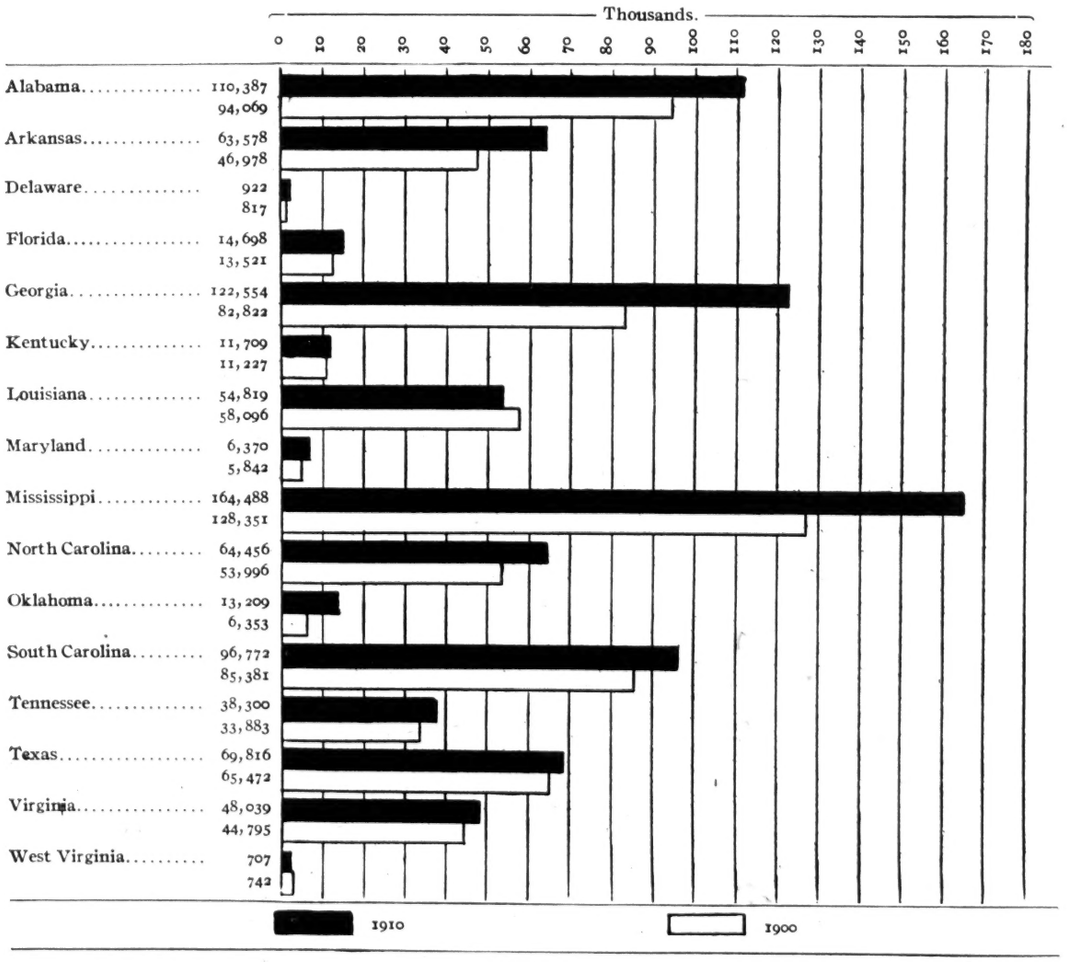
[1] For occupation tables, see p. 84.

senting an increase of 705,226, or 25.9 per cent. The following table gives the number of farms operated by each agricultural group in 1910 and in 1900:

	Number of Negro farmers. 1910.	1900.	Increase, 1900–1910.	Per cent increase.
Total	893,370	746,715	146,655	16.4
Owners	218,972	187,797	31,175	14.2
Tenants	672,964	557,174	115,790	17.2
Managers	1,434	1,744	[1] 310	17.8

In view of the large proportion which the colored workers in agricultural pursuits form of all colored breadwinners, the increases shown in this table are significant of the general progress of the race. The increase in farms operated by Negroes between 1900 and 1910 was 146,655, or 16.4 per cent. The owned farms were 218,972 in 1910, having increased 14.2 in 10 years. The tenant farms were 672,964, showing an increase of 17.2 per cent. The distribution of Negro farmers in the Southern States for 1910 and 1900 is shown in the following chart:

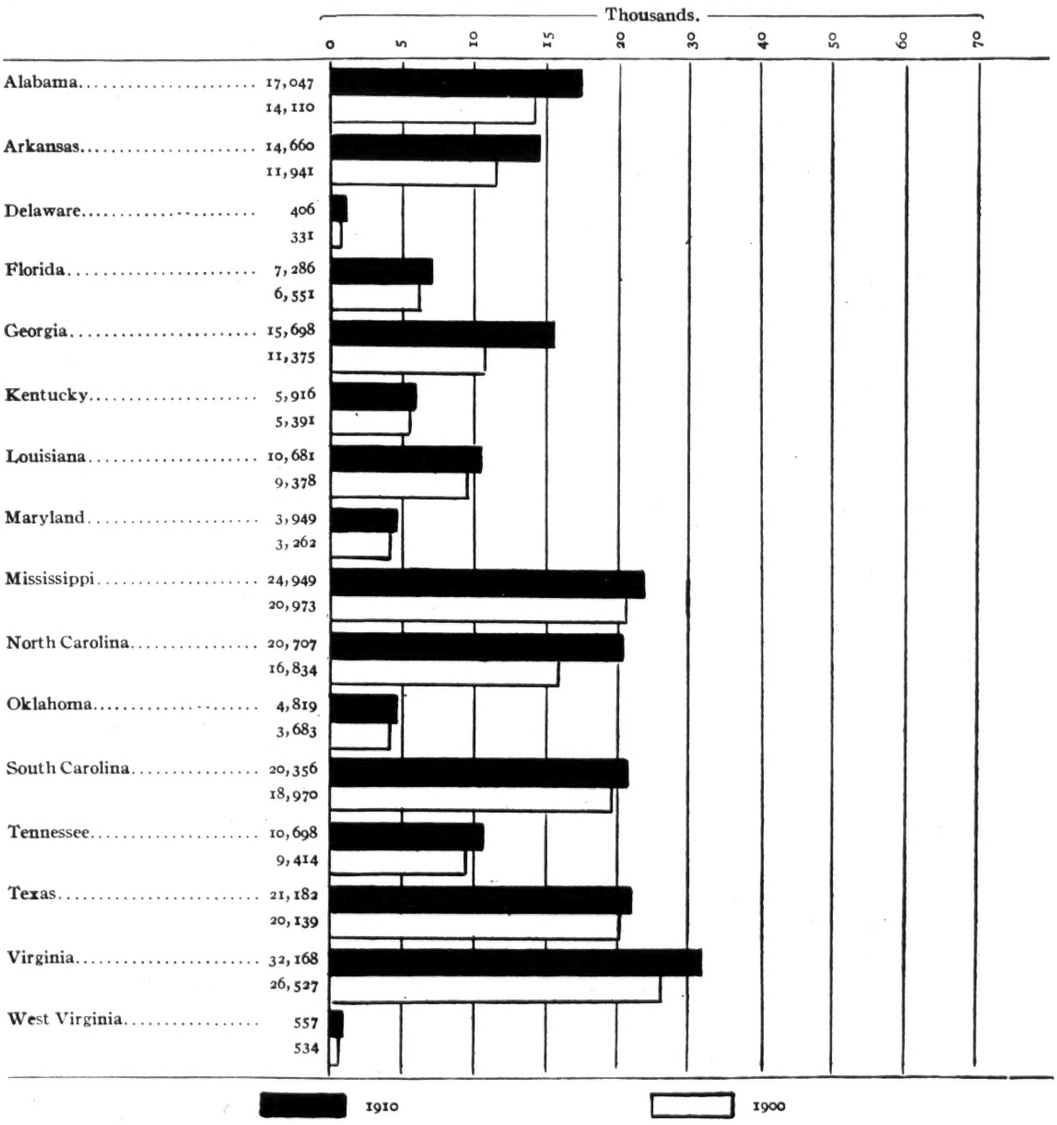
NUMBER OF NEGRO FARMERS, 1900 AND 1910.



[1] Decrease.

Every State except Louisiana shows an increase in the number of Negro farmers. The most striking increase is that for Georgia, where Negro farmers numbered 82,822 in 1900 and 122,554 in 1910. The loss in Louisiana was due to the ravages of the boll-weevil. Mississippi heads the list with 164,488 Negro farmers, Georgia coming next with 122,554. Alabama is the only other State which has over 100,000 Negro farmers. The number of these farmers who own their land is indicated for each Southern State in the charts.

NUMBER OF NEGRO FARM OWNERS, 1900 AND 1910.

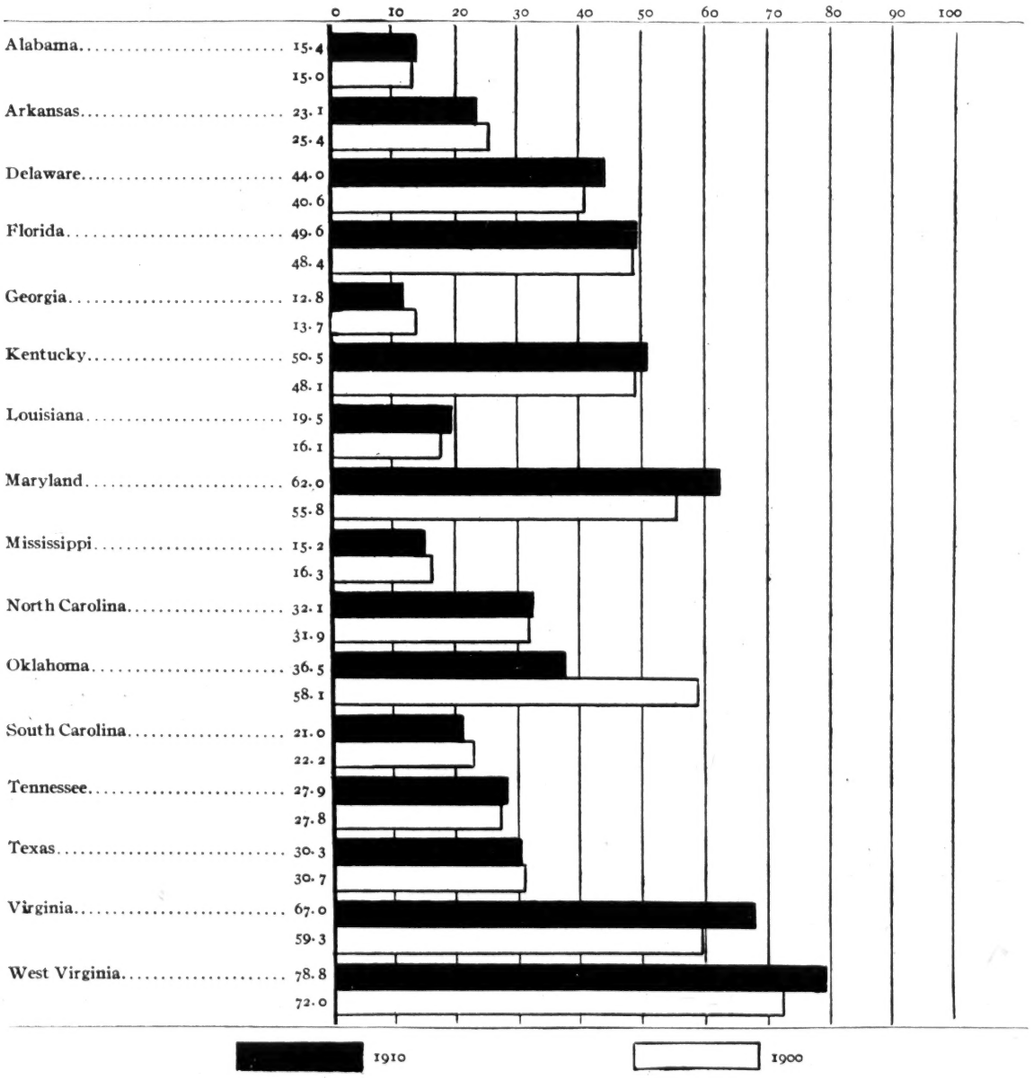


The banner States for farm ownership among Negroes are Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi. Virginia leads in the proportion of farms owned. This was 67 per cent in 1910, a remarkable result to be accomplished in less than half a century. Georgia's

high record is in the 36 per cent increase in land owners, the largest for all the States. Mississippi is noteworthy both for the large number of owners and for the substantial increase. It is to be noted that the proportion of land owners in Georgia is the lowest of all the States. This fact is to be explained not by a lack of progress, but rather by the fact that the large ownership increase was eclipsed by the larger increase of tenants.

PERCENTAGE OF OWNERS AMONG NEGRO FARMERS, 1900 AND 1910.

(Per cent.)



The following tabulation of the acreage and value of the Negro farms is presented as further evidence that in spite of all the difficulties in rural communities, such remarkable progress has been made as to warrant the appeal to educational leaders of the race for a more genuine interest in agricultural education, and to the public authorities for more educational facilities for the rural communities:

ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS OPERATED BY COLORED FARMERS: 1910.

State.	Farm acreage.			Value of farm property.		
	Total.	Owned.	Rented.	Total.	Owned.	Rented.
Total	42,259,247	15,691,478	26,567,769	$1,104,496,687	$346,829,358	$757,667,329
Alabama	5,073,953	1,466,719	3,607,234	96,856,685	22,506,427	74,350,258
Arkansas	2,647,230	1,204,114	1,443,116	86,871,173	27,139,889	59,731,284
Delaware	54,578	13,615	40,963	2,184,474	686,322	1,498,152
Florida	758,731	458,443	300,288	14,622,184	8,779,585	5,842,599
Georgia	7,064,500	1,349,503	5,714,997	156,988,269	25,679,922	131,308,347
Kentucky	436,459	255,363	181,096	17,519,312	8,908,927	8,610,385
Louisiana	2,103,345	834,695	1,268,650	55,834,314	16,494,075	39,340,239
Maryland	345,156	122,039	223,117	10,953,278	4,879,716	6,073,562
Mississippi	6,420,549	2,227,194	4,193,355	186,458,876	44,417,423	142,041,453
North Carolina	3,166,812	1,197,496	1,969,316	80,804,831	27,448,410	53,356,421
Oklahoma	2,270,416	1,599,655	670,761	58,674,493	40,590,030	18,084,463
South Carolina	3,898,022	1,098,044	2,799,978	117,281,487	27,340,950	89,940,537
Tennessee	1,588,396	590,676	997,720	53,181,362	16,411,350	36,770,012
Texas	4,188,979	1,866,742	2,322,237	111,736,262	39,873,225	71,863,037
Virginia	2,208,235	1,381,223	827,012	53,266,983	34,774,150	18,492,833
West Virginia	33,886	25,957	7,929	1,262,704	898,957	363,747

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES.

It is practically impossible to give a satisfactory measure of the facilities available for the agricultural education of colored people. It is safe to say, however, that the present equipment and teaching force provide little more than a beginning in rural education. The following table summarizes the principal facts concerning the different groups of schools which have any facilities for teaching agriculture:

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

School groups.	Number of schools.	Pupils.		Teachers.		Acres of land.	
		Total.	Above elementary grade.	Total.	Of agriculture.	Owned.	Cultivated.
Total	85	21,462	6,232	1,838	115	23,940	10,929
Schools supported largely by public funds	29	7,988	3,614	619	49	5,974	2,675
Land-grant schools	[1] 16	5,175	2,298	400	39	4,812	1,981
State schools	13	2,813	1,316	219	10	1,162	694
Schools supported largely by private funds	56	13,474	2,618	1,219	66	17,966	8,254
Large schools offering 4-year courses in agriculture	2	2,100	716	394	30	3,270	1,636
Smaller schools offering some class theory and farm practice	22	4,380	572	376	25	8,695	2,970
Schools offering class theory but farming on commercial basis	18	4,807	795	298	11	4,111	2,115
Schools giving no instruction, but farming on a commercial basis	14	2,187	535	151	.....	1,890	1,533

[1] Hampton is grouped with the private institutions below.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

School groups.	Value of agricultural plant.			Total income.
	Total.	Land.	Buildings, equipment, and live stock.	
Total	$1,766,557	$1,431,967	$334,590	$2,013,155
Schools supported largely by public funds	542,093	409,950	132,143	828,073
Land-grant schools	395,660	290,350	105,310	543,623
State schools	146,433	119,600	26,833	284,450
Schools supported largely by private funds	1,224,464	1,022,017	202,447	1,185,082
Large schools offering 4-year courses in agriculture	364,979	215,000	149,979	557,444
Smaller schools offering some class theory and farm practice	221,343	168,875	52,468	304,669
Schools offering class theory but farming on commercial basis	260,292	260,292	.....	229,161
Schools giving no instruction, but farming on a commercial basis	377,850	377,850	.....	93,808

According to this table, there are 85 institutions which at least own land capable of use in agricultural instruction. These schools have 23,940 acres of land, valued at $1,431,967, with nearly 11,000 acres under cultivation, and agricultural equipment and stock valued at a third of a million dollars. They have in all 1,838 teachers, but only 115 of these are devoting any time to agriculture. The total attendance is 21,462, of whom 6,232 are above the elementary grades.

Effort has been made to ascertain the number of pupils who receive instruction in agriculture. The quality and quantity of this instruction vary so greatly in different institutions that any statement of number of students is of little value. On a liberal interpretation of special work, this study shows only about 700 students who have selected agriculture. In view of the fact that the majority of these institutions are using their agricultural equipment ineffectively, it is more important to determine possibilities than the character of the work done. As possibilities are largely dependent on ownership, support, and present equipment, the schools have been divided according to these facts.

The private institutions are 56 in number, divided into four groups, according to size of plant and emphasis on agriculture. Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, with their extensive equipment and their well-known activities in rural education, constitute the first group. Gen. Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, urged the importance of agricultural education from the very beginning of his work. The wisdom and force of his words on this subject are illustrated by the following quotations from his annual school reports for the years between 1870 and 1890:

> The temporal salvation of the colored race for sometime to come is to be won out of the ground.
>
> The Negro race will succeed or fail as it shall devote itself with energy to agriculture and mechanic arts or avoid these pursuits, and its teachers must be inspired with the spirit of hard work and acquainted with the ways that lead to material success.
>
> Teaching and farming go well together in the present condition of things (in the South). The teacher farmer is the man for the times; he is essentially an educator throughout the year.

To put into every State an agricultural school and experiment station open to the colored race and adapted to their especial needs, in direct communication with their leading farmers, spreading through circulars and bulletins, practical information and furnishing stimulus to thousands who now never see anything of the sort—this is a work which should be provided for in any broad, national plan for educational improvement in the South.

Through the efforts of Dr. Frissell, the successor of Gen. Armstrong as principal of Hampton Institute, the spirit of these words has been realized in the present organization and work of the institution. As for Tuskegee, the world knows of the remarkable agricultural campaign carried on by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.

The smaller private institutions, which constitute the remaining three groups, are divided according to provision for theory and practice on the farms. In the 22 schools offering theoretical courses a few of the pupils have practice in farm work. The value of both the theory and practice differs widely in each institution. With few exceptions, the farm practice has but little relation to the classroom instruction. In the 18 schools of the third group there is not even the pretense of farm practice on an educational basis. The 14 schools in the fourth group maintain farms on a commercial basis, but do not offer any instruction in agriculture.

The public institutions are 29 in number. They include the 16 land-grant institutions, supported largely by Federal funds, and 13 State schools, 6 of which are in Northern States. Practically all of these public institutions offer some theoretical instruction in agriculture, and all but 4 have farm land. The 16 land-grant schools are next to Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes in agricultural possibilities. A few of these schools are making a serious effort to prepare pupils to be farmers. With reorganization of their work and considerable improvement in their teaching force, these schools could fulfill the purpose of the Federal land-grant appropriations and prepare farmers and agricultural teachers. Most of the 13 State schools are smaller than the land-grant institutions. They are primarily teacher-training schools, with provision for courses in the theory and practice of gardening.

The use of student labor on most of the farms of both the public and private institutions is generally regarded as a means of supplementing the pupils' income, rather than as a contribution to agricultural instruction. Only in a few instances is farm work planned for educational ends. While many of the pupils receive considerable instruction through farm labor, there is a tendency to degrade agriculture and rank it as mere drudgery. It is unfortunate that more of these schools do not plan the management of their farms so that student labor will be educational.

Farmers' conferences form a noteworthy agricultural activity of many of these schools. These conferences bring together large numbers of rural people to exchange views on farming, listen to specialists in agriculture, and renew their interest in rural life. The schools are at their best on these occasions. The colored people are good talkers and delight in the opportunity to exchange experiences. It is probable that these conferences have done much to develop genuine interest not only in farm life but also in agricultural education.

The most significant recent developments in the rural education of Negroes have resulted from the cooperation of the State departments of education with the General Education Board, the Jeanes Fund, the Slater Fund, and the Rosenwald rural school building donations. Through this cooperation State supervisors of rural schools have been

appointed in 10 States, and county supervising teachers in 163 counties; 111 modern rural school buildings and 44 county training schools were erected by 1917, and a large number of "home makers'" clubs have been organized in a number of Southern States. While these activities have multiplied with remarkable rapidity, their extent is limited as compared with the large field to be covered. Their real significance is not in their extent, but in the promise of future developments. Through the propaganda attending these various movements, both the white and colored people of the South are awakening to a realization of the importance of farming and rural life. It is important to note in this connection that practically all of these activities originated with the group of persons who constituted the Conference for Education in the South.[1]

In addition to the Federal funds appropriated to the agricultural and mechanical schools, Federal aid is appropriated for agricultural extension and farm demonstration. This aid is theoretically for both white and colored farmers. The direct benefit which the Negroes derive from such work, however, is largely dependent upon the sentiment of local officials. Part of the appropriations are spent directly for the employment of colored persons as farm demonstration agents and rural workers among colored people. Although the Negroes receive but comparatively little direct benefit from the Federal funds for rural improvement, there is no doubt that some indirect influence extends to them through the white farmers. These funds are supplemented by State and county appropriations. The Federal aid is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Just before his death, in 1915, Dr. Booker T. Washington made a strong appeal for more Negro demonstration agents. This appeal was vigorously indorsed by a large number of the leading southern papers. One Georgia paper commented editorially as follows:

> Diversification is now urged from every quarter. It is to be hoped that it will be accomplished. But how? Booker Washington, the greatest benefactor of his race in the world to-day, is practical, and is working along practical lines. He points out that all this literature about diversification is not reaching his people on the farms. We have 100,000 Negro farmers in Georgia. Some of these take newspapers, but the vast majority of them do not. The vast majority have no way to get information except by word of mouth. The word of mouth is a little less dependable than the written word, and either is bad enough.
>
> Booker Washington very wisely suggests that there should be Negro teachers or demonstrators in every community, to carry to the Negro farmer the information that the generally more fortunate white farmer gets from literature. These Negro demonstrators should understand their race's eccentricities, their peculiarities, their reasoning or lack of it, and from this intimate knowledge be able to reach them with these lessons on diversification.

Where such Negro agents have been at work, they have produced admirable results. There are 850 counties in the South with a Negro population ranging from 10 per cent to 90 per cent of the total population. Until there is a Negro agent in every one of these counties, southern agriculture will not attain to the rank which it deserves.

MEANS AND METHODS IN RURAL EDUCATION.

Next to the need of a genuine appreciation of the importance of rural education in the development of the colored people and of the South is the demand for a clearly defined program of courses adapted to the age and attitude of the pupils and to the income and general plan of the institution and its teachers. Hitherto the prevailing

[1] Later the "Southern Conference for Education and Industry."

conception of agricultural education seems to have required elaborate courses in theory, a large farm, and extensive equipment both in machinery and stock. The majority of the schools, realizing that they had neither the inclination nor the financial means to undertake such a plan, followed their own desires and devoted their energy to literary courses.

The few schools that were sufficiently interested to try to teach agriculture plunged into the elaborate method outlined and almost all of them failed to realize their purposes. It is not to be understood that this failure means that no good resulted from their efforts. On the contrary, very important gains were made in overcoming the deep dislike for the soil which generations of slavery had developed. Through the elaborate equipment and the complexities of agricultural theory, the Negro youth and his parent began to believe that some education might be obtained in agricultural schools.

It would, therefore, be quite unjust to claim that no good resulted from the elaborate method. The real criticism is that a large number of schools were led to believe the teaching of agriculture to be beyond their financial means and equipment, and that the schools attempting agriculture did so at considerably larger cost than was necessary.

The improvement of rural conditions and the proper cultivation of the soil require at least five types of instruction adapted to the varying needs of the five groups whose interest is to be awakened and directed. These are as follows:

1. Science and practice of gardening for all pupils in rural and urban schools.
2. Science and practice of gardening with instruction in civics, economics, and teacher training, for all secondary pupils and persons preparing to be ministers and teachers.
3. Two-years courses in agriculture to prepare farmers for the cultivation of the usual 30 or 40 acre farm.
4. Four-years courses for those desiring to be agricultural teachers, farm demonstrators or managers of large farms.
5. Rural extension activities for the entire community.

The needs of the pupils and the limited school equipment of a majority of the colored schools admit of only one, or at most two, of these courses.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF GARDENING IN RURAL AND URBAN SCHOOLS.

No phase of agricultural instruction has been so much neglected as gardening. The propaganda for country life and agriculture in America seems to have overlooked the garden, and to have left it to the whims of the suburban soil enthusiast. No phase of soil-culture has such a variety of important possibilities as gardening. These possibilities include the economic returns of the home garden, both in town and country, and especially its use to supplement the salary of the rural teacher and minister. They include the educational value of the garden as an elementary school activity, as an illustration of intensive agriculture, as a laboratory for agricultural schools, and as the recruiting field in which pupils may be introduced to the wonders of soil-culture, and thus won for service in rural life. Furthermore, gardening has unique value in the cultivation of character, both in the individual and in the family. This social value is attained by the union of the family in the planting and cultivation, by exchange and cooperation with the neighbors similarly engaged, and by the development of

marketing skill and habits of saving small earnings. As a suggestion of the essentials of a course in vegetable gardening for rural and urban schools, the following statement has been prepared by the United States Bureau of Education:

Children in the primary grade should have projects consisting of the growing of some vegetables in the home garden. The children in the first grade should plant radish in the spring, snap beans in the summer, and onion sets in the late fall and winter. The children in the second grade should plant mustard in the spring, tomatoes in the summer, and spinach in the late fall and winter. The children in the third grade should plant lettuce in the spring, corn in the summer, and cabbage in the late fall and winter. These projects should become a regular part of the grade work and should be measured by the same standards as the other school activities.

Children in the elementary grades should be required to have a vegetable garden at least 20 by 20 feet either at home or in a nearby vacant lot. To insure the best results, it would be necessary for a teacher to visit each garden at least once a week and direct the work. Children fail as gardeners when the problem of plant growth becomes so complex that interest is lost. Through the raising of vegetables, the children should learn from the teacher how to manage soil, how to plant, cultivate, and harvest the vegetables so as to get the best results, as well as how to keep accurate records of garden expenditures and receipts. The success of the garden will depend upon the accuracy and thoroughness with which the following garden rules are practiced:

1. Location: The vegetable garden should be located where the plants will receive sufficient sunlight and air.

2. Soil: The soil should be deep, rich, mellow, and well drained.

3. Seeds: Only the best vegetable seeds, purchased from reliable seedsmen, should be planted.

4. Plants: All vegetable plants, such as cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, pepper, and egg plant, etc., should be grown, not purchased.

5. Fertilizer: Three applications of commercial ferilizer should be made at intervals during the growing season, rather than one application of the entire amount.

6. Cultivation: The soil between the rows should be kept well hoed. The garden should be free of weeds.

7. Intensive gardening: Every square foot of garden space should be used and "companion crops" should be planted whenever possible. As soon as one crop is harvested, another should be planted. All paths and weeds must be eliminated.

8. Harvesting: No vegetable should be allowed to go to waste. What can not be used fresh by the family should be sold or canned.

9. Seasons: All-year gardening should be practiced.

10. Records: Accurate record of expenditures and receipts should be kept, as well as the dates of planting and of harvesting each crop.

Class-room lessons in soil and plant requirements should accompany the home garden operations.

While the elementary pupils will be much helped by the course outlined above, it is only a beginning in real rural education. What is needed is outlined by Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, in his novel, The Brown Mouse. The story is an account of the difficulties of a rural teacher who endeavors to adapt school work to the needs of the pupils. One part of the story describes the public trial of this country teacher by the county superintendent. The trial is in the home district, and in truly home fashion the woman superintendent is called "Jennie" and the teacher is called "Jim." The final scenes of this trial present a vivid picture both of the ideals of a modern rural school and the misunderstandings that attend the effort to realize these ideals:

By the time at which gathering darkness made it necessary for the bailiff to light the lamps the parties had agreed on the facts. Jim admitted most of the allegations. He had practically ignored the textbooks. He had burned the district fuel and worn out the district furniture early and late

and on Saturdays. He had introduced domestic economy and manual training to some extent by sending the boys to the workshops and the girls to the kitchens and sewing rooms of the farmers who allowed those privileges. He had used up a great deal of time in studying farm conditions. He had induced the boys to test the cows of the district for butter-fat yield. He was studying the matter of a cooperative creamery. He hoped to have a blacksmith shop on the schoolhouse grounds sometime, where the boys could learn metal working by repairing the farm machinery and shoeing the farm horses. He hoped to install a cooperative laundry in connection with the creamery. He hoped to see a building sometime with an auditorium where the people would meet often for moving-picture shows, lectures, and the like, and he expected that most of the descriptions of foreign lands, industrial operations, wild animals—in short, everything that people should learn about by seeing, rather than reading—would be taught the children by moving pictures accompanied by lectures. He hoped to open to the boys and girls the wonders of the universe which are touched by the work on the farm. He hoped to make good and contented farmers of them, able to get the most out of the soil, to sell what they produced to the best advantage, and at the same time to keep up the fertility of the soil itself. And he hoped to teach the girls in such a way that they would be good and contented farmers' wives. He even had in mind as a part of the schoolhouse the Woodruff District would one day build an apartment in which the mothers of the neighborhood would leave their babies when they went to town, so that the girls could learn the care of infants.

"An' I say," interposed Con Bonner, "that we can rest our case right here. If that ain't the limit, I don't know what is!"

"Well," said Jennie, "do you desire to rest your case right here?"

Mr. Bonner made no reply to this, and Jennie turned to Jim.

"Now, Mr. Irwin," said she, "while you have been following out these very interesting and original methods, what have you done in the way of teaching the things called for by the course of study?"

"What is the course of study?" queried Jim. "Is it anything more than an outline of the mental march the pupils are ordered to make? Take reading: why does it give the children any greater mastery of the printed page to read about Casabianca on the burning deck, than about the cause of the firing of corn by hot weather? And how can they be given better command of language than by writing about things they have found out in relation to some of the sciences which are laid under contribution by farming? Everything they do runs into numbers, and we do more arithmetic than the course requires. There isn't any branch of study—not even poetry and art and music—that isn't touched by life. If there is we haven't time for it in the common schools. We work out from life to everything in the course of study."

"Do you mean to assert," queried Jennie, "that while you have been doing all this work which was never contemplated by those who have made up the course of study, that you haven't neglected anything?"

"I mean," said Jim, "that I'm willing to stand or fall on an examination of these children in the very textbooks we are accused of neglecting."

GARDENING AND ECONOMICS IN HIGHER SCHOOLS.

In view of the large proportion of colored people in rural districts and on farms, it is evident that every secondary school and every private and higher institution should make it possible for pupils to appreciate the economic and social significance of gardening and soil cultivation, to know the relation of soil to soul, to know that farming is not mere drudgery, but the source of culture as well as prosperity. Such is the importance of rural life that the teachers of other subjects should use every opportunity which their subjects offer to arouse interest in the improvement of rural conditions. This applies especially to the teacher of economics and education. For students who are preparing to be teachers or ministers this course should be required just as far as time will permit. For such students knowledge of soil processes means not merely a needed supplement to their meager salaries, but, what is much more significant, a point of contact with the people. It is probable that the future of rural districts will be largely

determined by the teacher and the preacher with a genuine and an intelligent interest in the soil and its possibilities. Even the prospective medical student would do well to obtain this broad view of agriculture before he enters on his medical course.

The following course has been prepared by the United States Bureau of Education. The course should be required of every pupil and should cover five periods a week for one year and a half. Experience shows that the greatest emphasis should be centered in the actual carrying out of the projects. The class-room instruction should be reduced to the minimum and should only be used to supplement the projects and answer the questions that arise through actual doing of the work. It is especially desirable that pupils living in the neighborhood of the school should work out the projects in their homes. Another important requirement of success in this course is the employment of a teacher who should devote the entire year to the work.

This course should include all the agricultural activities possible on a homestead—vegetable gardening, fruit growing, flower culture both for ornamental and selling purposes, care of chickens, a dairy cow, and swine.

Through vegetable gardening, the students should learn how to plan and manage a twelve months' garden for the intensive production of vegetables. They should be familiar with companion and succession crops and best methods of rotation. They should learn the varieties adapted to season, how to make and manage a hot bed and cold frame, how to manage the soil, how to plant, cultivate, control pests, and harvest both annual and perennial vegetables so as to get the best results.

In the growing of fruit, the students should learn the soil requirements, methods of propagation, cultivation, spraying, harvesting, marketing of such fruits as strawberries, dewberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, quinces, and apples.

Through flower growing, the students should learn how to make and root cuttings such as geraniums, roses and hardy shrubs. They should become familiar with annual, biennial, and perennial flowers suitable for home decorations. They should learn how to make and manage hardy flower borders, how to plan and plant front yard.

Through the care of chickens, the students should learn the principles involved in breeding, incubation, brooding; feeding for rearing, egg production and fattening; housing and sanitation; diseases and parasites; and the marketing of products.

The student should learn how to breed, feed, house, and care for a dairy cow in order to produce sanitary milk and butter economically. They should also learn how to raise a calf. In addition, they should learn how to breed, feed, house, and manage swine for economic production of pork, how to cure and market the products.

TWO-YEAR COURSE FOR FARMERS.

The distinctive purpose of the smaller agricultural school is to prepare pupils to become effective small farmers and to assist the local farmers to improve their methods. As a recruiting field for those who plan to be farmers, these schools should require all their pupils to take the essential parts of the courses here outlined. In a majority of the schools these courses will provide an ample amount of science. The important need of the short-course pupils is practice in the various lines of gardening and farming. This practice should be sufficient to enable the pupil to develop some skill in the essential phases of small farming, including the soil, fertilizers, farm crops, animal husbandry, farm machinery, and marketing. One of the most important phases of the training is a real knowledge of simple business principles and methods. This, too, requires practice as a guarantee that the pupil appreciates the significance of the facts acquired.

The greatest difficulty these schools have to contend with is the very limited education and unsatisfactory home training of the pupils who come to them. Many of the

pupils can scarcely read and write, and practically none of them have completed even seven grades of elementary work. In view of this, it is little wonder that both pupils and teachers are opposed to a plan requiring such a large proportion of the time on field practice as to neglect the rudiments of education.

If the elementary school facilities for colored people were satisfactory, it might be wise to urge the type of school known as the "Irish agricultural station school." This type is successfully used in Ireland to give farm training to youths who are 18 years of age and have finished the elementary schools. The school term is 12 months. A pupil remains only one year and receives his board and from $20 to $50 for his work. The day is divided into 10 hours on the farm and 3 hours in the night school. The pupils are divided into a farm group and a barn group, so that their hours may be suited to the necessities of each department. Every pupil spends a part of his time in both departments. The majority of those finishing the year's work become farmers. Those with qualifications for further study take an additional year at Albert College, so as to prepare for supervisory farm positions. The few students who are prepared to take a complete college course are sent to the Royal College of Arts and Sciences, where they spend four years in general college studies, including considerable laboratory research and some farm practice. While this plan can not at present be adapted for the colored schools, there are a number of valuable suggestions in it for the future development of the agricultural education of both white and colored people.

COURSE TO PREPARE AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS AND FARM DEMONSTRATORS.

Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute are the only institutions for colored people at present equipped with teachers and plant to offer a complete agricultural course. With reorganization and a more effective teaching force in agriculture, the State agricultural and mechanical schools could be developed so that they would offer ample training for the agricultural teachers of a majority of the colored schools. There are also a few other institutions, such as Tougaloo College in Mississippi, Talladega College in Alabama, and Lincoln Institute in Kentucky, which could easily arrange their organization and their equipment to give a four-year course in the theory and practice of farming.

It is most important that even these larger institutions shall maintain the general course in gardening to be required of all pupils at some time during their stay in the institution. This general course is especially valuable as a recruiting field for the teachers' course. A "short course" of two years should also be provided for the pupils who desire to be farmers but are not able to continue through the four years' work. It is probable that considerable combination of subjects can be made in the various courses.

The first essential of an agricultural school is a farm, operated in such a way as to combine the profitable cultivation of the land with the educational use of student labor. The elements required to realize this important purpose have been outlined by Prof. William Hill, of Bethany, W. Va., as follows:

1. A man with sound ideals of education and business ability who likes to work with his hands and believes that well-directed farm labor has educational value.

2. A farm, conveniently located and moderate in size, so that students may pass from work lessons on the farm to classroom lessons without undue loss of time.

3. Practical equipment similar to that required at the student's farm home.

4. A firm conviction in the minds of teachers and students that doing is more important than talking, so that all will regard farm work as a more significant test of educational advancement than written papers or recitations.

5. Payment of students for farm work on the basis of value of products rather than time spent. Work done for permanent improvement, or for the sake of the appearance of the farm, should not be charged against the crops. Students who are working to supplement their expenses should be tested on appearance work, such as cleaning up and filling gullies.

6. So far as possible, only agricultural students should be employed on the farm, and the work should be so planned and supervised that its educational advantages are realized.

7. So far as possible, only those crops should be produced for which there is a sure market either at the dining hall, in nearby markets, or in the general market for staple cash crops.

8. The buildings, like stock and equipment, should be maintained on an efficient basis.

Agricultural schools are requiring more and more practice in the various phases of farming. The following statement from the prospectus of one of the Massachusetts agricultural schools is an excellent account of "Project study and work."

The course of study is made each year to center on and support one particular branch of farming, so that the work of that year may be in some degree complete in itself, although at the same time it is preparation for the study of succeeding years. By this arrangement an excellent four-years' course is provided, and yet it is possible for a pupil to enter for one, two, or three years, and get full value for his time and effort. Furthermore, each pupil is required to undertake, during the year, a "project" in the productive agriculture about which his studies for the year center; for example, the second year, while studying small animals, it may be the management and caring for a few hives of bees, or of a flock of poultry, or hog raising; hence the terms "project study" and "project work." In this project he makes his plans, carries out his work, does his own financing and marketing, and keeps careful records of the business, all of which is usually done at his own home, but under the direction of an instructor.

The advantages of thus coordinating the practical work and management of a farm project with the classroom and laboratory study may be summed up somewhat as follows:

1. It emphasizes the fact that success in farming, as in any other business, depends not alone upon knowing how, but upon the ability to use one's knowledge—that it is quite largely a matter of careful attention to detail; for example, a boy may know all about a hotbed, and yet in half an hour burn up the results of weeks of labor by neglecting to ventilate when needed.

2. In order to make a profit on his project, he will find it necessary to discriminate between practical and impractical methods of work, and to reduce routine work to a minimum.

3. The pupil is brought face to face with the market and the marketing problems, and thus new emphasis is placed on the teaching that his business must be shaped up to meet the demands of the market.

4. Many farming operations, from the simple setting of plants to the more complex operations of caponizing a cockerel or budding a fruit tree, mean little until skill and facility in the work are acquired by doing it.

5. Questions of fertility, of culture, of insect pests and plant diseases, of feed for stock—in fact, nearly everything the pupil is studying—take on a new interest when incidental to a business enterprise for the success of which he is held responsible.

The following distribution of the projects through a four years' course is recommended:

Projects for the first year.—Vegetable gardening, poultry, practical methods of production, practice in farm bookkeeping.

Projects for the second year.—Fruit growing, dairy cattle, dairying, practical methods of production, practice in farm bookkeeping.

Projects for the third year.—Farm crops, swine, sheep, and beef cattle, practical methods of production, practice in farm bookkeeping.

Projects for the fourth year.—Farm crops, horses and mules, practical methods of production, practice in farm bookkeeping.

Through the combination of the projects outlined above and the classroom work the following topics should be covered:

Vegetable gardening.—Soil and fertilizer requirements; varieties adapted to seasons and market conditions; tillage and cultivation; making and managing of hot beds and cold frames; companion dan succession crops; rotation; control of pests; grading and marketing of products.

Fruit growing.—Methods of propagation; soil and fertilizer requirements; varieties for home and market; tillage and cultivation; pruning; control of pests; picking; grading; packing and marketing.

Farm crops.—Corn, grains, forage plants, sugar, fiber crops and root crops; soil and fertilizer requirements; varieties; testing, judging, improvement, planting and care of crop; rotation; curing and harvesting of crop.

Poultry raising.—Breeds, breeding; judging; incubation; brooding; housing; feeding; diseases and parasites; production and marketing of products.

Dairying.—The care of milk and milk utensils; testing of butter fat; creaming milk of the shallow-pan method and by separator; ripening and churning cream; washing, salting, packing, and marketing butter; cheese making; curing and marketing.

Dairy cattle, sheep, swine, and beef cattle.—Breeds; breeding; judging; housing; feeding; care; management; production and marketing of products.

Horses and mules.—Production; judging; housing; feeding; care; management; training.

A four-year course of instruction should offer not only the science and practice of agriculture but also general science, rural economics and sociology, teacher training, applied mathematics, and English. The following outline is based on the curriculum prepared by R. W. Stimson of the Massachusetts State board of education, and is offered as an illustration of the general features of such a course:

(1) Fully 50 per cent of the time should be spent in project study and project work, centering on—

A. Projects of the pupils.
  (*a*) At home, as a rule.
  (*b*) At school, rarely.
  (*c*) Pupil responsible, but supervised by his instructor.

B. Projects of the school.
  (*a*) Illustrative of well-proved methods, crops, etc.
  (*b*) Trial, as to adaptability of promising methods, crops, etc., to local conditions.
  (*c*) School responsible, but uses projects for group instruction of pupils in observation and practice work.

C. Substitutes for projects.
  (*a*) Work on approved farm, with agreed upon educational duties as cost-accounting one or more cows or one or more crops.
  (*b*) Work on the school farm, with educational duties like the above.
  (*c*) Employer chiefly responsible, but supervised by instructor.

(2) Approximately 30 per cent of the time should be given to "related study," consisting of such close correlation with the project study and project work of the following activities or subjects of instruction as to warrant the prefix "farm" or "agricultural"—

Farm arithmetic, farm biology, farm physics, farm chemistry, farm entomology, farm veterinary science, farm drawing, farm shop work, farm typewriting and filing, farm accounts, farm journal reading, agricultural economics.

(3) Approximately 20 per cent of the time should be reserved for cultural and good citizenship training in such subjects, as—

English, history, citizenship, government, economics, drawing (freehand and mechanical), hygiene and physical training, music, recreation.

RURAL EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Schools are recognizing more and more their responsibility to their communities. Numerous forms of activities have been organized to improve rural conditions. Few institutions, even for white people, have equaled Hampton and Tuskegee in extension work. While a number of the colored schools are maintaining neighborhood activities, there is a great need for the increase of all extension efforts in behalf of rural conditions of colored people. The principal forms of these activities that are adapted to the needs of the Negro communities are listed herewith:

1. Farm demonstration work to show the Negro farmer how to use modern methods of cultivating his farm.

2. County supervisors to direct rural teachers in gardening and other phases of soil cultivation.

3. Farmers' institutes to bring together the young people of a community for a few days of instruction in rural methods.

4. Short courses, varying from a few days to three months, for farmers who can not take a regular course.

5. Farmers' conference and fair to assemble neighboring farmers for a day or two of encouragement and guidance in farm work.

6. Boys' and girls' clubs to arouse interest in the simple but vital needs of country life, including the canning of fruits and vegetables, gardening, and crop production.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In considering the means and methods of agricultural instruction, it is important to realize that efforts of schools are seriously hampered if there is no general program for the improvement of rural conditions. The more important elements of the general problem have been well outlined by Albert Leake in the following statements:

1. A system of education suited to local conditions and to the everyday experiences of country children, thus relating them to the opportunities surrounding them and developing their intellects through a reasonable agricultural and natural history outlook.

2. The adaptation of the education of the boy and girl, from 14 to 19 years of age, toward productive efficiency along agricultural and home-making lines.

3. The training of the adult farmer in methods of soil cultivation and farm management according to scientific principles, and the proper dissemination of the available knowledge on these subjects.

4. A serious consideration of the conditions of the farm home and the work that is carried on therein. Agriculture is a home industry, and the work of the woman plays a more important part in it than in any other industry. The drift from the country to the city is greatly influenced by the conditions of the farm home.

5. The development of sound business methods in all farming operations and the establishment of cooperative methods of farming, distribution of products, and buying of supplies. This entails consideration of the means by which the farmer may fairly obtain money for the extension of his operations.

6. An understanding of the social and economic advantages of good roads and other methods of transportation.

7. A revitalization and redirection of country life, in order that the higher aspirations of farmers may find their satisfaction in the richer life that the country may be made to offer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

NEGRO EDUCATION

GENERAL SURVEY, METHODS AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY, SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Reprint from Bulletin, 1916, Nos. 38–39, of the Bureau of Education

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Bulletins 38 and 39, 1916, comprising the report on Negro Education, from which this reprint is taken, may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the following prices: Bul. 38 (Survey of General and Special Phases of Negro Education), $1.00; Bul. 39 (Individual Schools), $1.25.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

I. GENERAL SURVEY.

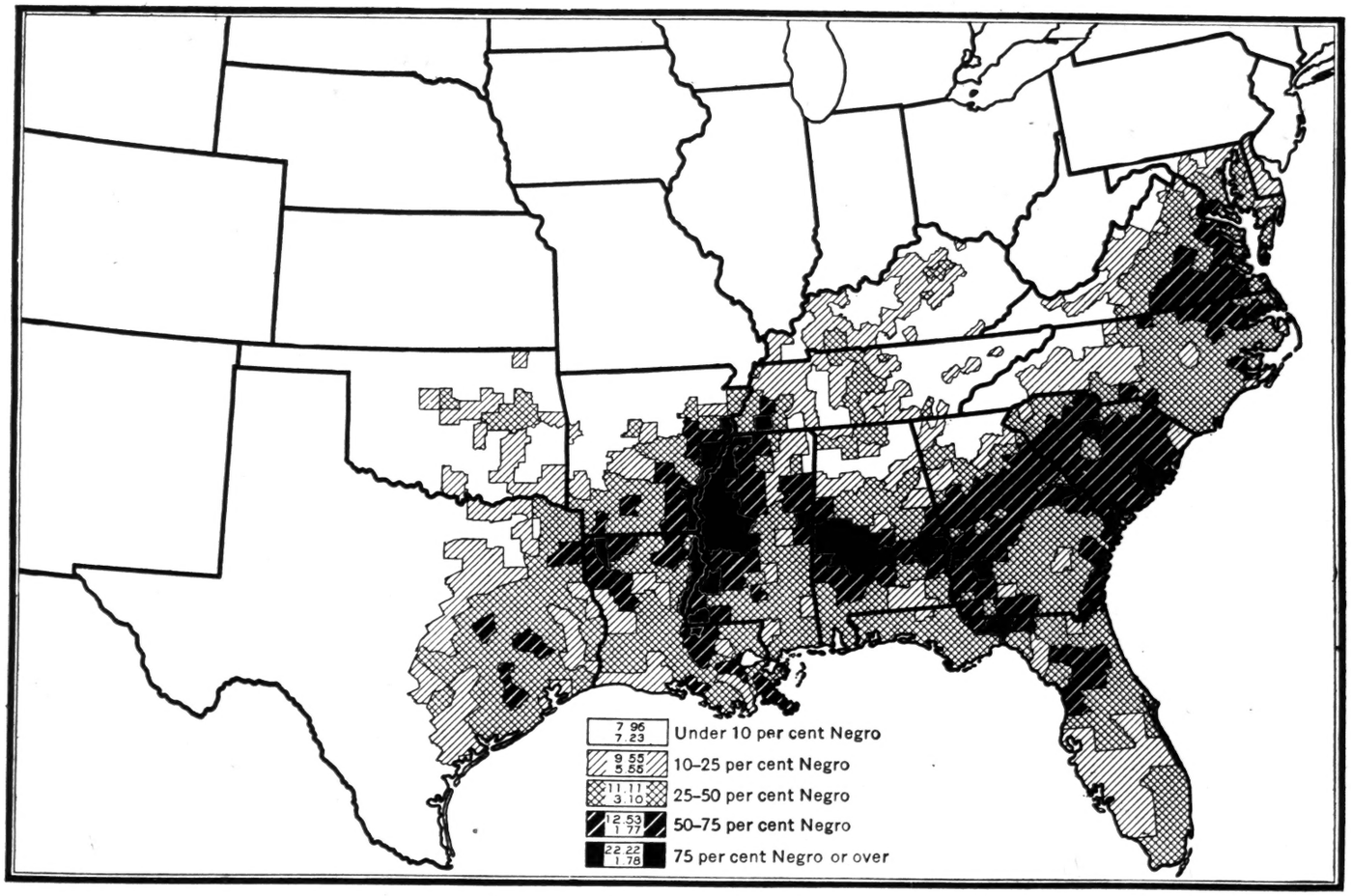
The education of the Negroes in the United States involves much more than the instruction of a people fifty years removed from slavery. It involves the adjustment of that group to the economic, civic, and spiritual possibilities of a democracy. Never was greater opportunity for service offered to any nation than that presented by the need of the American Negro for an education that will fit him to undertake the responsibilities of life in the twentieth century. Never was there a more searching test of democratic ideals than the present necessity of a wise adjustment of the hopes and aspirations of 10,000,000 black people and the standards and principles of the 90,000,000 white people of the United States.

Race questions encircle the globe. Through the acquisition of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico and the peculiar relations to Cuba and Mexico, the American people are entering more and more into problems of races and nations. In none of these relations, however, is the opportunity to serve so clear, the responsibility to assist so certain, and the necessity of solution so absolute as in the case of the black people who in field and shop and home are in daily contact with the white people. How is American democracy to meet this test of its wisdom and idealism? Will the people of the United States work out an educational policy that will inspire the world to a more real sense of interresponsibility? While the complete answer to these vital questions requires the consideration of many phases of human relations, it is probable that the most definite answer is in the study of present policies in the education of the Negroes.

THE THREE ELEMENTS IN RACE ADJUSTMENT.

The three parties to the problem of racial adjustment in the United States are the North, the South, and the Negro. The second volume of this report shows the interaction of these three elements. The outstanding facts in the study of the educational phase of adjustment are first, the large place which the Negroes occupy in the life of the American people and especially of the South; second, the maintenance of a double system of public schools in the South where the per capita wealth is considerably below the general average of the country; and third, the good work of Negro private schools maintained mainly by northern philanthropy. Principal Moton, in his inaugural address as the successor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, based his message on the cooperation of the North, the South, and the Negro in the founding of Tuskegee Institute:

> Here met the three elements that must be taken into account in any genuinely satisfactory adjustment of race relationships. Here met Mr. Campbell, the former slave owner; Gen. Armstrong, the northern soldier and founder of Hampton Institute, and Dr. Washington, the former slave, to begin a form of cooperation, the scope and effectiveness of which were destined to command the respect and admiration, not only of this nation, but also of the entire civilized world.



MAP 1.—PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN THE POPULATION.

The figures in the oblongs indicate the per capita expenditures, based on teachers' salaries, averaged for each population group. The upper figure is for white children; the lower for colored. (See p. 27.)

THE NEGROES.

No racial group in the United States offers so many problems of economic and social adjustment as the 10,000,000 Negroes. Though churches and philanthropic societies seem to have much more interest in immigrants and Indians, the Negroes rival both these groups in total numbers and surpass them in the difficulty of the questions to be solved. A glance at the map opposite reveals the remarkable concentration of the colored people in the so-called "black belts." Negroes form almost a third of the total population of the South. In Mississippi and South Carolina, they constitute over half the population; and in the "black belt" counties, the proportion ranges from 50 to 90 per cent. The significance of such a concentration is difficult to explain to those not familiar with communities composed of people who differ widely not only in economic and educational status but also in ethnic type.

In the 50 years since freedom was decreed, Negro illiteracy has decreased from over 90 per cent to 30 per cent; almost 1,000,000 colored men are now farmers of varying degrees of independence; a quarter of a million own their farms the total amount of land owned by them aggregating 20,000,000 acres of fertile soil. These facts are indisputable evidence not only that the colored people are capable of progress but also that their white neighbors have looked with favor upon their struggles and in many instances have given substantial aid to their endeavors. Admirable as all these evidences of progress of the colored people are as a guaranty that the race will ultimately make its way, they show that the masses of the colored people are just beginning to appreciate the economic possibilities and moral standards of twentieth century civilization. Figures for death rate and prison population are probably the best available statistical measures of the difficulties confronting the colored people both within and without the race. In giving these figures the desire is to emphasize the fact that they reflect not only the ignorance and poverty of the race, but also the unfavorable conditions in which the colored people are compelled to live. Whether the causes are within or without the race, the fact remains that the death rate of the colored people is 24 per 1,000 as against 15 for the whites, and that the prisons of the South Atlantic States have proportionally five times as many colored prisoners as white. Just as the decrease of illiteracy and the increasing ownership of land are sure evidences of the inherent worth of the colored people and of the genuine friendship of their white neighbors, so the high death rate and the large prison population are certain proof that there are either serious problems of education within the race or unfortunate limitations placed upon them from without, or both.

As the Negroes are the primary element that give rise to the problem, so are they becoming more and more an important factor in its solution. Their contribution includes both an increasing financial support and an ever larger proportion of the teaching force. They contribute not only a goodly share of the taxes for their public schools, but also a considerable sum toward the private schools. Furthermore, the colored people give considerable sums to extend the terms of the public schools. It is probable that their total gifts aggregate $500,000 annually over and above their share of the public taxes.

In the years immediately following the Civil War, the proportion of white teachers was necessarily very large in both the public and the private schools for colored people.

Now colored teachers have charge of almost all the public schools of all grades. The notable exceptions are the public schools of Charleston, S. C., some of the New Orleans schools, and a few public high schools. In the schools maintained by colored denominations practically all the teachers are colored. Even in the institutions maintained by northern philanthropy, the elimination of white teachers has been gradually proceeding until now 74 per cent of all the teachers are colored.

This increasing responsibility of the Negroes for their own education is one of the hopeful signs in the progress of the race. It is not only sound democracy but good pedagogy to work with a people rather than for them. So far as this principle is realized in the tendency to turn over the colored schools to colored teachers, the movement is sound. There is, however, considerable ground for the apprehension that the rapidity with which white teachers have been eliminated is too largely explained by the desire to be rid of an unpleasant duty. The southern people, impressed by the irritations sometimes attending the presence of white teachers in colored schools, are seeking the easy solution by substituting colored teachers for white teachers. Many of the colored leaders, debarred from so many positions of influence, are naturally enthusiastic advocates of a policy that enlarges their opportunities. Northern philanthropy, unacquainted with the real situation, is willing that its gifts shall be expended with the least possible responsibility as to method. The result has been the rapid change from white to colored teachers in both public and private schools. The remarkable service of Dr. Booker T. Washington and many other colored men and women in the education of their race is ample evidence of the value of their contribution. With full appreciation of these services and of the principle of democracy involved, an increasing number of thoughtful men and women question the rapidity and universality of the change, because it appears to them to complete the segregation of the Negro from the aid, influence, and standards of white people. The Negroes in America must live and work with white people; surely, therefore, they should have the benefit of instruction from the representatives of the white group at some point in their school life.

THE SOUTH.

Next to the Negroes, the group most concerned in this problem are the 23,700,000 white people of the South. Of the 10,000,000 Negroes in the United States, 9,000,000 are living in the Southern States. The significance of these proportions has been discussed in the preceding section. The white group is large and powerful in number, wealth, education, and experience. It is in control of the Government, the schools, and the social customs. No plan for the improvement of the colored group is well considered that does not contemplate the cooperation of the white group.

Many causes have contributed to the complication of race relations in the South. The historical position of the Negro as a slave has had a direct influence on the mental attitude, not only in the South but, to some extent, in the North. The Civil War and reconstruction days created feelings and misunderstandings that included the whole country. In recent years the extension of economic and social power to the masses of white people in the South has enlarged the group on which the civic and educational interests of the Negro depend. This extension adds to the difficulty of distinguishing the irritations of race prejudice from the clashes of economic interests.

But, however much the white and black millions may differ, however serious may be the problems of sanitation and education developed by the Negroes, the economic future of the South depends upon the adequate training of the black as well as the white workman of that section. The fertile soil, the magnificent forests, the extensive mineral resources, and the unharnessed waterfalls are awaiting the trained mind and the skilled hand of both the white man and the black man. The extent to which the educational leaders of the South realize the economic importance of the Negro is indicated by the facts presented in this report.

As yet only the progressive leaders are giving serious consideration to the subject. The number of these leaders is increasing, however. In vision and strength they form a remarkable group. Up and down the Southern States still resound the echoes of Haygood, Curry, Northen, and Vance pleading for the education of the colored people. Every Southern State has a small group of determined leaders, of representative families, who see the necessity for educating the Negro. Ten Southern States have already appointed State supervisors of colored schools. The men who hold these responsible positions are southern white men of ability and high character who are sincerely devoted to the best interests of the Negro. Such organizations as the Southern University Race Commission, the Southern Sociological Congress, and the Y. M. C. A. race study classes in southern white colleges are all forces indicating the new attitude toward the colored people. The following open letter by the Southern University Race Commission has been called "the most clear-cut statement in favor of the education of the Negroes that has been issued by any body of southern white men:"

The solution of all human problems ultimately rests upon rightly directed education. In its last analysis education simply means bringing forth all the native capacities of the individual for the benefit both of himself and of society. It is axiomatic that a developed plant, animal, or man is far more valuable to society than an undeveloped one. It is likewise obvious that ignorance is the most fruitful source of human ills. Furthermore it is as true in a social as in a physical sense that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The good results thus far obtained, as shown by the Negro's progress within recent years, prompt the commission to urge the extension of his educational opportunities.

The inadequate provision for the education of the Negro is more than an injustice to him; it is an injury to the white man. The South can not realize its destiny if one-third of its population is undeveloped and inefficient. For our common welfare we must strive to cure disease wherever we find it, strengthen whatever is weak, and develop all that is undeveloped. The initial steps for increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the Negro race must necessarily be taken in the schoolroom. There can be no denying that more and better schools with better trained and better paid teachers, more adequate supervision, and longer terms are needed for the blacks as well as the whites. The Negro schools are, of course, parts of the school systems of their respective States, and as such share in the progress and prosperity of their State systems. Our appeal is for a larger share for the Negro on the ground of the common welfare and common justice. He is the weakest link in our civilization, and our welfare is indissolubly bound up with his.

Many means are open to the college men of the South for arousing greater public interest in this matter and for promoting a more vigorous public effort to this end. A right attitude in this, as in all other important public questions, is a condition precedent to success. For this reason the commission addresses to southern college men this special appeal.

THE NORTH.

Though the Northern States are not so immediately concerned in the education of the Negro race as the South or the Negroes themselves, the northern point of view and northern philanthropy are, at least for the present, as essential to the proper solution

of the vexed problem as the other two elements. Geographical separation from the scene of the problem has been both a weakness and a strength. Northern workers were often unable to understand the difficulties of the situation and they naturally made mistakes. In many respects, however, their remoteness gave them freedom from the traditional prejudices and the frequent irritations to which those nearby were subjected. Problems are rarely solved without the aid of those who are not party to the differences. Evidence is now gradually accumulating that the southern people are realizing that the northern teachers have rendered a valuable service not only to the Negroes but also to the South. The following testimony was given as early as 1885 by Bishop Haygood, of the Southern Methodist Church, to President Ware, the founder of Atlanta University:

> Very small encouragement do workers in this field get from us of the white race in the Southern States, although, next to the Negro race, we are of all men on earth most concerned in the success of your work and most concerned because we have most at stake.

A large-minded southern woman has more recently added her appreciation:

> The northerners who came down here to teach Negroes were ignorant of our past, of our conditions, of the underlying causes of our new antagonism to the Negroes. They made blunders, of course; and a good many Negroes acquired some knowledge at the expense of more wisdom. And certainly the South never tried to help the situation. So far as explanations or assistance went we maintained a silence which was more than felt, while these from another world came and wrestled with our problems in all good faith, and according to their darkness and their light.

The total annual income for the current expenses of the private schools maintained largely by northern philanthropy aggregates $2,645,527.[1] Of this $1,546,303 is expended in the schools controlled largely by white denominational boards and $1,099,224 in those controlled by independent boards of trustees. Property valuations in the private institutions founded as a result of Northern gifts now amount to $26,191,892.

Without the institutions thus erected and maintained, the industrial and agricultural education of the colored people would be almost entirely confined to the very limited facilities of the public schools and the inadequate work of the land-grant institutions. Teacher training would be almost negligible, secondary courses would be conspicuously inadequate, and no college work would be offered. While constant effort should be made to induce public authorities to provide for every phase of education, any plan to diminish private support should be adopted only after careful consideration of the local situation. As shown elsewhere, the per capita wealth in the South is below that of other sections of the country. Though the per capita public school expenditures for white children of the Southern States is four and five times that for the Negroes, it is not more than half the per capita for white children in the Northern States. All the available facts indicate that the financial aid of the North will be needed for some decades to come.

Essential as northern philanthropy has been to the education of the Negro, the greatest contribution of the North has been the teachers, sons and daughters of the best families, who have been willing to work in colored schools and to show their colored pupils by precept and example that education is not only head knowledge but the formation of habits that guarantee such fundamental virtues as cleanliness, thoroughness,

[1] This figure does not include the income of schools owned and supervised by colored denominations. The total income of all private schools is $3,026,460.

perseverance, honesty, and the essential elements of family life. In the conduct and management of colored schools, it is to be expected that the South should stress conformity to the community standards of the white people. The concern of the Negro is naturally the preservation of his self-respect and the increase of opportunities for employment and influence. The concern of the North is the maintenance of such school activities as will produce manhood and womanhood of good physique, discerning minds, and sound morals. In accordance with this purpose, northern people have erected schools of all types for the Negroes, including industrial, agricultural, and collegiate institutions. No greater loss could befall the Negro schools than the elimination of northern philanthropy and northern teachers. It is the emphatic conclusion of this study of the actual condition of schools for colored people that sound policy requires white management and white teachers to have some part in the education of the race.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

The striking facts in the study of the financial support of Negro education are, first, the wide divergencies in the per capita of public school expenditures for white and colored children and, second, the extent to which schools for Negroes are dependent upon private aid. These facts are clearly presented in the maps and in the summary chapter of the second volume. Though private aid has been liberally given and a number of the private institutions do very effective work, Negro schools in the aggregate undoubtedly form the most impoverished group of educational institutions in the United States.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

For reasons explained in the chapter on methods and scope, public expenditures have been discussed in this report in terms of teachers' salaries and the per capita sums have been obtained by dividing the amount of total salaries by the number of children 6 to 14 years of age. On this basis the per capita in the Southern States is $10.32 for each white child and $2.89 for each colored child. The per capita figures for the different States vary widely. In the border States, where the proportion of Negroes is relatively small, the per capita for Negroes is higher than in the other States. The most striking differences, however, are in the county expenditures. State school funds are apportioned to each county on the basis of population without regard to race. The county officers then divide these funds according to their interpretation of the needs of the white and black pupils. The result of this appears in the following table for the southern counties arranged according to the proportion of Negroes in each county:

County groups, percentage of Negroes in the population.	White teachers' salaries.	Negro teachers' salaries.	Per capita white.	Per capita Negro.
Counties under 10 per cent	$7,755,817	$325,579	$7.96	$7.23
Counties 10 to 25 per cent	9,633,674	1,196,788	9.55	5.55
Counties 25 to 50 per cent	12,572,666	2,265,945	11.11	3.19
Counties 50 to 75 per cent	4,574,366	1,167,796	12.53	1.77
Counties 75 per cent and over	888,759	359,800	22.22	1.78

According to this table the per capita in the counties 75 per cent Negro was $22.22 for each white child and $1.78 for each colored child. The per capita sums for white children decrease and those for colored children increase with considerable regularity

as the proportion of Negroes becomes smaller. The marked inequalities in the counties 75 per cent Negro are partly explained by the necessity of providing relatively more schools for the scattered white population. The lower wage scale of colored teachers and the lack of high-school provisions also reduce the expenditures for colored schools. It is evident, however, that these explanations by no means account for the wide divergencies of the "black-belt" counties. These divergencies are further emphasized by the fact that the Southern States appropriate annually $6,429,991 for higher schools for white pupils and only a little over a third of a million for higher schools for colored people. The latter include the agricultural and mechanical schools, largely maintained by Federal funds, and six normal schools of elementary and secondary grade.

A proper appreciation of the significance of these figures requires the consideration of at least two facts. The first is that, although the wealth of the South is at present increasing very rapidly, the South has had to maintain a double system of schools on the comparatively limited resources of a section largely rural and only recently recovered from the burdens of the Civil War. The second fact is that, though the per capita for white pupils in the South is four times that for Negroes, the per capita in most of the Northern States is two and three times that for the white pupils in the South. These facts do not justify the present inequalities between the expenditures for white and colored pupils. They should, however, modify criticism of the situation. When all explanations have been made, the inequalities stand as an emphatic appeal to county, State, and Federal Governments for larger and more definite interest in Negro education. Among the indications of the development of such an interest are the recent improvements in taxation systems of some of the States, the increasing effectiveness of the State departments of instruction, and the general realization of the economic and hygienic importance of the colored people to the South.

PRIVATE FINANCIAL AID.

The annual income for current expenses in all private schools for colored people is $3,026,460.[1] The total value of the plant, equipment, and endowment in private schools for colored people is $28,496,946. These institutions provide the large proportion of all educational opportunities above the elementary grades. They offer the bulk of all the instruction in agriculture, industry, teacher training, medicine, and religion. Fully one-half of the money that has gone into these schools from private sources has been contributed by the white religious denominations of the North, a third has been given by independent donors and churches, and one-sixth by colored denominations. Southern white denominations maintain two schools for Negroes.

The multiplication of private schools for Negroes and the wide publicity attending gifts from the North have sometimes created the impression that the private funds given to colored schools make up for the inequalities in the public appropriation for the white and colored youth. In view of this impression, it is important to note that a study of private contributions shows that even the private financial resources available for white schools are greater than those for colored schools.

The total number of private schools for colored people is 625. Of these 266 may be regarded as important parts of the educational system of their respective States.[2]

[1] Includes contributions from both white and colored people.

[2] See map, p. 16.

The remaining 359 are regarded as comparatively unimportant. Some of them are justified only on denominational grounds. The majority are so hampered by small income or poor management that the States receive little good from them.

In view of the frequency of the terms "academy," "college," and "university," in the names of these institutions, it is important to note that over 75 per cent of all their pupils are elementary. The total attendance in 1914–15 was 83,679, of whom 70,564 were elementary, 11,527 secondary, and only 1,588 of college grade. Though private funds have been given with liberality, the number of pupils in private schools is only 4 per cent of the number of Negro children 6 to 14 years of age and 7 per cent of all children attending elementary schools. It is apparent, therefore, that the masses of the colored people can not be educated in private schools, but must be educated mainly in public or tax-supported schools.

TYPE AND GRADE OF EDUCATION.

Inadequacy and poverty are the outstanding characteristics of every type and grade of education for Negroes in the United States. No form of education is satisfactorily equipped or supported. Despite all limitations, however, much excellent instruction has been given. Through the earnestness and devotion of many noble men and women, who have been willing to teach in Negro schools, the colored people have been able to achieve a degree of progress that promises well for their future. All the chapters of this volume and the reports on the individual schools in Volume II indicate the heroic efforts which have been made in behalf of the Negro. Through these efforts a few of the institutions have developed a kind of education that is now being adopted not only in the United States but in other parts of the world.

Though the facilities for all types and grades of education are strikingly inadequate, a large number of the colored leaders have been much more eager for the literary and collegiate type of school than for the teacher-training, agricultural, or industrial institutions. A number of influences have combined to develop this attitude in the minds of these leaders. They have noted that the educational ideals of the past have been largely literary and collegiate. This observation has been emphasized in the minds of the colored people because the large majority of them live in the South, where the literary phases of education have continued to hold a relatively larger place than in other sections. Owing to the separation of the races, the Negroes have not had the opportunity to observe the increasing attention given to science, industry, and agriculture in education. The widespread movement toward segregation has naturally made the colored people suspicious of any departure from the methods and customs which they think are still emphasized by the white people. This suspicion is further strengthened in their minds by the fact that so many of the new phases of education are designed to increase skill in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The various forms of economic bondage to which the Negroes have been subjected by white people seem to them ample evidence for their distrust of any economic feature in their schools. As Dr. Booker T. Washington frequently said:

> The Negro observed that the people who had education for the most part belonged to the aristocracy, to the master class, while the people who had little or no education were usually of the class known as "poor whites." In this way education became associated in his mind with leisure, with luxury, and freedom from the drudgery of work with the hands.

AIMS OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

While the failure to understand the purposes of industrial and agricultural education is thus easily explained, it has been none the less unfortunate. The real purpose of industrial education, as conceived by Gen. Armstrong and advanced by his pupil, Booker T. Washington, was the adaptation of education, whether literary or industrial, to the needs of the pupil and the community. These men regarded industrial and agricultural skill and practical knowledge of household arts as important by-products of the school activities. The ultimate aim, however, has always been the development of manhood and womanhood, through the common tasks of the common day, as well as through the ordinary school activities. The following words, spoken by Gen. Armstrong as early as 1870, indicate a prophetic understanding of the educational principles and methods that are now being adopted by progressive educators throughout the civilized world:

> The education needed is one that touches upon the whole range of life, that aims at the formation of good habits and sound principles, that considers the details of each day, that enjoins in respect to diet, regularity, proper selection, and good cooking; in respect to habits, suitable clothing, exercise, cleanliness of persons and quarters, and ventilation, also industry and thrift; and in respect to all things, intelligent practice and self-restraint.
>
> In all men, education is conditioned not alone on an enlightened head and a changed heart but very largely on a routine of industrious habits, which is to character what the foundation is to the pyramid. The summit should glow with a divine light, interfusing and qualifying the whole mass, but it should never be forgotten that it is only upon a foundation of regular daily activities that there can be any fine and permanent upbuilding. Morality and industry generally go together.

Though the primary aim of industrial education is the development of sound habits of hand and head, the economic advantages are not to be overlooked. No group of people can attain a satisfactory position in life until they are able to make a reasonable contribution to the economic welfare of their community. The moral and civic status is closely related to the economic. The Negroes are at present overwhelmingly in unskilled occupations. A larger percentage of their women and children are working outside the home than is the case with any other group in the United States. While the race has made real progress in the acquisition of property since the Civil War, a much larger proportion of Negro bread winners should be prepared to enter the skilled trades and their economic status should be elevated sufficiently to enable the children to attend school and the women to give more time to the moral and hygienic development of the home. Such a development of the Negroes is not only necessary to the welfare of the race but essential to the progress of every Southern State.

PLACE OF COLLEGE EDUCATION.

The presentation of the educational and economic value of agricultural and industrial training should not be interpreted to be in any sense antagonistic to other phases of education. It is evident that the sound development of 10,000,000 people requires every type of education. The colored people must have well-trained physicians to combat the insanitary conditions, which menace not only the colored people themselves but their white neighbors as well. They need religious teachers who can direct the emotions of the race for the moral uplift of the group and for the improvement of the

community. They require teachers who have a thorough knowledge of the historical progress of races and an appreciation of the sufferings and disappointments through which the nations have struggled to their present position in world affairs. With the increasing separation of the white and colored people in America, the leadership of the Negroes is devolving more and more upon the capable men and women of the race. If college education is necessary to the wise guidance of any group, surely the Negroes should have the benefit of that education.

A number of the schools offering college courses have rendered a most valuable service. This is especially true of the institutions founded and supervised by the cultured men and women who went South to teach in schools for colored people. Though the curricula of these institutions may have frequently seemed to overemphasize the printed page in comparision with the application of knowledge to practical affairs, the daily conduct of teachers trained in the best traditions of American life gave to the colored people a more precious heritage than any type of curriculum could have given.

Unfortunately, most of the schools with college courses are seriously handicapped, not only by inadequate funds but also by the small number of pupils prepared to study college subjects. The facts presented in the chapter on college and professional education show that only three institutions have a student body, a teaching force and equipment, and an income sufficient to warrant the characterization of "college." Nearly half of the college students and practically all the professional students of college grade are in these three institutions. Fifteen other institutions are offering college courses which represent a wide variation of standards. Not more than 10 per cent of the pupils in these schools are in college classes. All of the fifteen institutions mentioned are rendering a valuable educational service and a few of them are really of college grade.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The extravagant and high-sounding[1] names of a large number of colored schools have led to a misconception of the grade and type of work done by them. Frequently they represent only the hopes of the founders. In other cases the names have been selected to satisfy the ambitions of the colored people or to attract the support of the white people. In these instances, the terms "university," "college," and "literary" usually indicate that the financial support is partly from Negroes; the titles "industrial," "agricultural," and "rural" constitute a bid for sympathy and contributions from white people. Some schools in their eagerness to offer college courses not only hamper their general work but also bring ridicule on efforts to maintain college classes. Other institutions, impressed by the great plants of the large industrial institutions, spend so much energy and money in acquiring machinery and elaborate organizations as to seriously impair their educational efforts.

The general poverty of colored schools, the conflicting claims of various types of education, and the public ignorance of the real situation all point to the importance of a statement of the educational needs of colored people. The following outline, based upon the facts assembled in Volume II of this report, is offered as a suggestion to those whose duty it is to determine the educational policies for colored schools:

[1] For example, "The High Educational College of Glory," of Delaware.

Elementary schools.—Elementary education is peculiarly the responsibility of the public-school authorities. Though the enrollment of the philanthropic schools is 75 per cent elementary, the pupils comprise only 4 per cent of the Negro children 6 to 14 years of age. The Southern States, out of their limited resources, are spending almost $6,000,000 annually for the salaries of teachers in the colored public schools. While this is proportionately not more than a fourth of that spent on teachers in white schools, it is a substantial sum. In comparison with the needs of the elementary school system, however, it is most inadequate. So long as the elementary school facilities are insufficient, every kind of education above the elementary grades is seriously handicapped and the wellbeing of the community is endangered. The possibilities of night schools for adults should receive serious consideration as one means of overcoming the large amount of Negro illiteracy.

Secondary schools and teacher training.—The primary importance of secondary schools for colored people lies in their contribution to the much needed supply of trained teachers for the elementary schools. According to the State records over 50 per cent of the colored teachers in public schools have an education less than the equivalent of six elementary grades. This lamentable condition can be corrected only by a system of public secondary schools with provision for teacher training, theory and practice of gardening, and manual training. Much effective help could be obtained through the active cooperation of the public secondary schools already organized. One of the most hopeful movements toward teacher training and secondary education is the plan to multiply county training schools as described in the chapter on the preparation of teachers in this report.

College and professional education.—The education of Negroes in America undoubtedly requires institutions that are genuinely of college grade. The first step in the realization of this need is the agreement that all shall combine in an effort to develop a few well-selected institutions. A program for such a cooperation is suggested in the chapter on college education. The second requirement of success in this direction is the determination that every college activity shall be adapted to the demands of modern society. Medical education is already centralized in two institutions. It is highly desirable that some cooperative effort shall also be made to improve the standards of schools for colored ministers. No phase of Negro education has been more neglected.

Agricultural and mechanical schools.—The importance of the preparation of colored youth for the industries and for life in rural communities is self-evident. In view of the overwhelming proportion of Negroes in rural districts, the claims of rural education precede all others. While opportunities for the highly-technical trades should be open to colored pupils, the primary need is emphatically for a knowledge of gardening, small farming, and the simple industries required in farming communities. Though there are a few very effective institutions devoted to the agricultural and mechanical education of the Negroes, they really constitute only a beginning of the supply needed. The number of their graduates is at present only enough to prove the value of the type. An adequate supply will be possible only through the combined effort of public and private resources. State and Federal Governments, through their

general appropriations for agricultural and other forms of vocational education, can render a most effective service to the country by liberal provisions for the education of the Negroes.

Teaching methods.—Elaborate facilities are useless if the teaching methods are ineffective. In actual practice teaching is still too generally regarded as talking or lecturing. With the increasing recognition of the importance of psychology in teaching and the enlarged appreciation of the social significance of education, there is a demand for more consideration of the pupil and the community. The teacher should make every effort to understand the pupil and his needs, his mind processes, his ambitions, his means of support, and his health. He should also know the pupil's home, his community, and, if possible, his vocational outlook. With such knowledge as the basis of instruction, the teacher will not be content with mere lectures to his class. From talking about the subject, he will guide his pupils to observe actual conditions. Observation will be followed by laboratory experiments. The teacher will exchange views with pupils and all will mingle their ideas and their experiences in the search for truth. From the artifical conditions of the class room, pupils and teacher will finally proceed to the actual conditions of real life and together they will "learn to do by doing."

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL.

It is to be expected that the administration and control of private schools, differing widely in size and type and scattered over seventeen States, will give rise to a number of perplexing problems. Many of the schools are managed with remarkable economy and efficiency. A few of them are models of organization. It is noteworthy that the institutions directed by women are almost universally well managed. They are clean, systematic, and their work is adapted to the needs of the pupils. A striking illustration is afforded by the school homes maintained by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The administration of a large number of schools, however, is seriously hampered by lack of funds and by the ignorance of both officers and trustees. The more common defects in administration are inadequate financial accounts and school records, the careless construction of buildings and failure to repair the plant, elaborate organization of work, and irresponsible or indifferent boards of trustees.

Besides the inefficient schools, there are a few that are clearly fraudulent, maintained solely for the benefit of the so-called president or principal. Reference is made to some of these in the first chapter of the second volume. A philanthropic woman recently sent to the Bureau a list of 11 schools to which she had been contributing for years. Comparison of the list with the facts in this report showed that five of the schools were frauds whose agents spend all their time in soliciting funds from the friends of the colored people. The letter closes with the following significant paragraph:

> Representatives of a number of these schools came to me from time to time, some of them once or twice a year, seeking financial assistance. I have given sums ranging from $5 to $100, but as their number is increasing and their needs are presented as growing more urgent, and almost none of them issue any financial statement, or publish any report, I am very anxious if possible to learn something of the character of the schools, whether or not they are worthy of support and are properly and economically administered. Indeed in some instances I am doubtful if the funds ever are applied to that object.

The attitude of the representatives of the institutions really rendering educational service is strikingly stated by a colored woman who is the founder and principal of a well-managed school:

> By some method, unknown to honest people, these leaders have the confidence of many people who are anxious to help the race, while good, straight, clean, upright men and women are not given a respectful hearing. These promoters of schools and schemes have the one asset that the honest members of the race do not have—they carry their hats under their arms, and grin their way into a corner. Strange as it may seem, thousands of people like this type of Negroes, and will do anything for them.

The principal groups of schools on the basis of ownership and control are (1) the independent schools controlled by separate boards of trustees; (2) schools owned and maintained by colored denominations; (3) schools owned and maintained by white denominations; and (4) the State and Federal schools.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

The most perplexing problems of administration are found in the organization and management of the 114 independent schools, each owned and managed by a separate board of trustees. Their annual income is $1,099,224 and the value of their property is $12,369,441. Of the total number 46 are classed in this report as *large* or *important* and 72 as *small* or *unimportant*. Each institution is a law unto itself. The group undoubtedly includes the extremes of good and bad management. While the majority of the schools are honestly conducted, a number of them are merely existing and a few are brazen frauds imposing upon the philanthropy of Northern donors.

The fundamental weakness of this group of schools is their dependence upon trustee boards too generally composed of persons who often do not know the real condition of the school itself and rarely have any appreciation of its relation to similar institutions in the same community. Some of the boards are merely nominal. A favorite method is to appoint colored men as the legal trustees and ask prominent white men to act in an advisory capacity. The usual result of this arrangement is to leave the management entirely to the principal, who in a number of cases has wrecked the institution. In a few instances the property is held in the name of the principal. The property thus held in one instance was valued at $60,000 and at the death of the principal was transferred to his heirs, who immediately mortgaged the property and involved the school in a hopeless legal entanglement.

Next to an effective board of trustees, independent schools should require an adequate system of cost-accounting and an annual audit by an accountant of unquestioned ability and honesty. At present few of these institutions have any real systems of records and accounts. It is clear to all thoughtful people that donations to institutions without a satisfactory system of accounting are of very doubtful wisdom. A system of student records is almost as essential as a financial statement. These records should show such facts as daily attendance, class standing, and punctuality of the pupils.

Many of the independent schools have been extravagant in the erection of buildings and the purchase of equipment. They have appealed for plants without adequate regard for the work of neighboring institutions or the needs of their communities. It is the emphatic conclusion of this study that the organizing of additional independent

schools is to be seriously questioned. On this point the late Dr. Booker T. Washington declared:

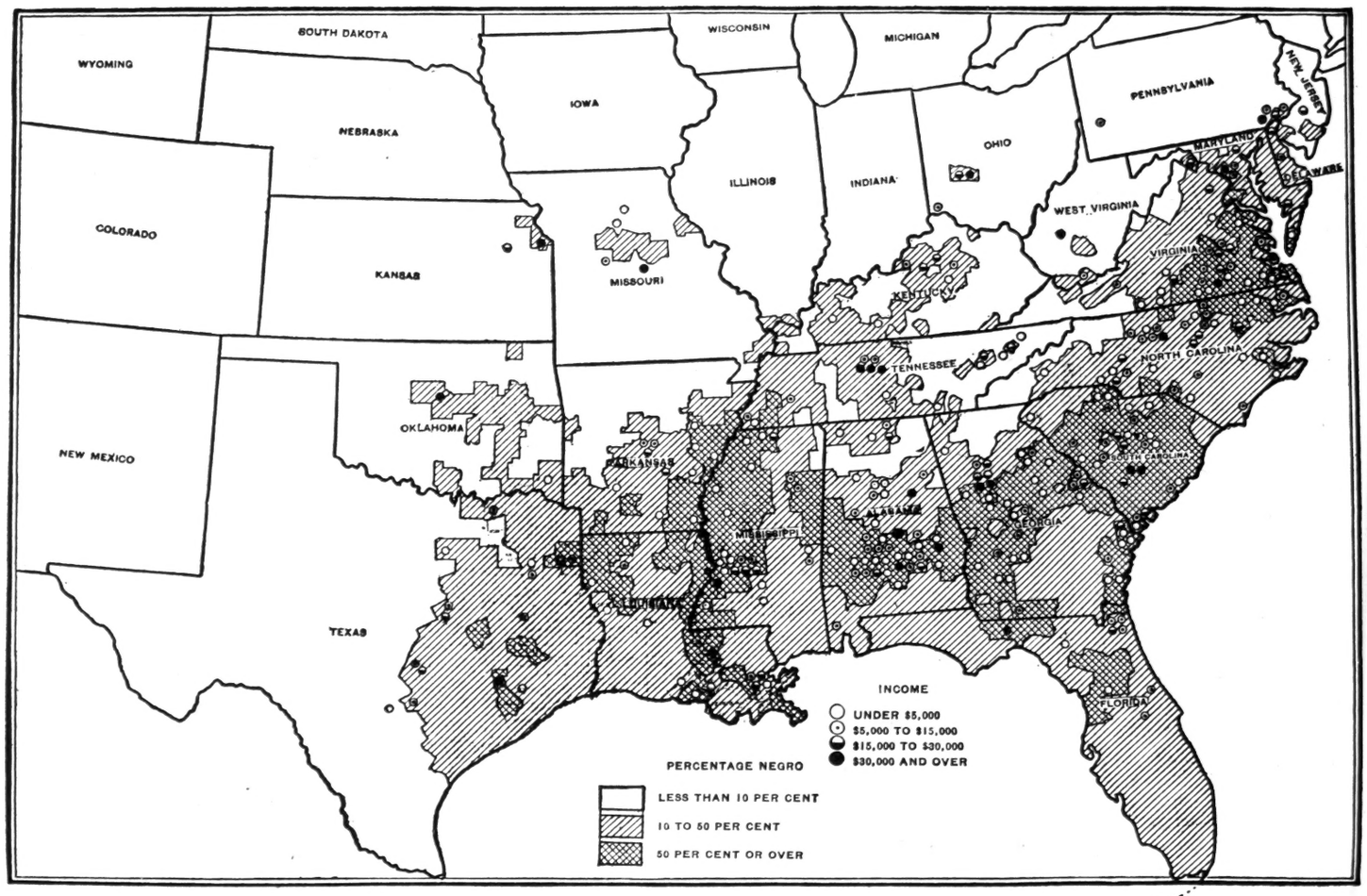
> It is the consensus of opinion of all who have studied the subject that the time has come when money ought to be concentrated upon the strengthening of existing institutions rather than the starting of new ones. In many cases much harm has been done by establishing additional schools in the same locality.

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY COLORED RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

While the schools maintained by colored denominations are remarkable evidences of the determination of the Negro people not only to help themselves but also to have a voice in the education of their children, the organization and administration of a large number of these institutions are seriously deficient in a number of respects. These defects are in the main the result of poverty and ignorance. In a few instances there are indications that shrewd leaders are taking advantage of the ignorance and trustfulness of the illiterate. The total number of schools owned and maintained by colored denominations is 153, of which 60 are classed as "large or important" and 93 are regarded as "small or unimportant" schools. Their annual income is $380,933 and the total value of property is $2,305,054.

The most common defect of administration in these schools is the failure to keep satisfactory financial records. The money is collected from hundreds of churches and passed on to the school officers in ways that are difficult to record. At the school there is often divided authority between the principal and the treasurer, who is primarily an officer of the denomination. The books kept are frequently crude and almost entirely lacking in adequate checks on either income or expenditures. The audit is almost always made by a committee of ministers and laymen who have practically no qualifications for the work. Another weakness that is very general is the erection of buildings without adequate planning and the failure to care for plant and equipment. The lack of supervision is apparent in many phases of the work. Teachers and pupils are allowed too much freedom. Frequently there is no provision for a record of work and attendance. Some schools provided with systems of records keep them so irregularly that they are of little value.

With all these defects, however, these institutions are very much worth while. As efforts of a race to struggle upward, they deserve to be encouraged. First of all the denominations themselves need to provide for more centralization of authority. They must select as school officers not church politicians but men known for their integrity and their power to supervise. These men must then be protected by modern methods of accounting and school records. Once a year, at least, an accountant who is entirely independent of the denomination should be employed to examine every financial transaction. Educational authorities of undoubted ability and especially the State school officers should be invited to inspect every phase of the work. The second step in the improvement of these institutions is the friendly cooperation of public and philanthropic boards interested in education. The experience of those engaged in this study indicates that the bishops and officers of denominations will heartily welcome such cooperation. The majority of the colored bishops are men of considerable ability, who are working with patience and wisdom to advance their people.



MAP 2.—LOCATION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PRIVATE AND HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY WHITE DENOMINATIONS.

The schools of white denominations are more economically and intelligently managed than those of either of the groups hitherto described. The total number of these schools is 354, of which 160 are classed as large and 194 as small or unimportant. Their annual income is $1,546,303 and the total value of property $13,822,451.

The larger denominations maintain central offices and one or more traveling secretaries whose duties include both the supervision of the schools and the appeal for funds to the supporting churches. The traveling secretaries are men and women of educational experience and some business ability The institutions are required to make regular reports of both finances and school activities. This supervision has, as a rule, developed economy and honesty in the use of current income and equipment and insisted on some degree of thoroughness in the school work undertaken. It must be said, however, that the denominations differ widely in the effectiveness of their supervision, and also that some of them are maintaining a number of schools of doubtful value.

The prevailing limitation of this group is the conservatism of their educational and financial policies. Very few of them have introduced modern systems of accounting and the majority of them have been content with the traditional means and methods of education. They have been slow to adapt their educational efforts to the needs of pupils and communities. Though the denominations have given large sums of money, the schools have been cramped for equipment and the teachers have received less than a living wage. Even with these limitations, however, the white denominations have rendered a most valuable service to the Negro race and to the South—one of the noblest ever rendered by the Christian Church in any land. It is to be hoped that it may be continued with the increasing cooperation of philanthropy and government until the State shall make it an integral part of the public school system.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the private or philanthropic schools already described, there are 28 State and Federal institutions of secondary and higher grade. The total annual income of these institutions is $963,611, and the value of their property is $5,727,609. One of these institutions is Howard University, receiving over half its annual income from the Federal Government. It is carefully supervised by a board of trustees with the cooperation of the Department of the Interior. There are 11 schools almost entirely supported by their respective States. The other 16 institutions are maintained jointly by the Federal and State Governments. They are sometimes known as the land-grant or agricultural and mechanical schools. Their annual income is $544,520, of which $259,851 is received from Federal appropriations[1] and $263,074 from the States. The value of their property is $2,576,142.

The administration of these 16 agricultural and mechanical schools has not been satisfactory. Only two or three of them have an adequate system of financial records. Building operations have been fairly well conducted. The educational work has been left almost entirely to the school principals, the majority of whom have organized their courses to satisfy the wishes of the colored people rather than in conformity with the purposes for which the Federal appropriations were made.

[1] Hampton Institute also receives $26,996 from these appropriations.

PRESENT NEEDS AND RECENT MOVEMENTS IN EDUCATION.

The consensus of opinion of thoughtful people, South and North, and the facts presented in this report clearly indicate the soundness of the following conclusions:

(1) That there is a pressing need for increased public school facilities for Negroes. With increased public facilities, it is exceedingly desirable that the State departments of education invite the cooperation of all private institutions in the work of educating the Negro. Initiative in this cooperation naturally rests with the State.

(2) That the aid of philanthropy be continued with the present liberality until the South has attained to a better economic condition. The effectiveness of this aid will be increased in proportion to the cooperation developed with public school authorities.

(3) That all education shall stress, first, the development of character, including the simple but fundamental virtues of cleanliness, order, perseverance, and the qualities essential to the home, and second, adaptation to the needs of the pupil and the community. This adaptation requires a leadership that has some grasp of the great historic movements of civilization. Only such a leadership for both the white and the black people can interpret the groups to each other.

(4) That supervision of both public and private educational efforts shall be increased, so that all agencies may be correlated with each other, sound business methods established, organization of work suited to income and plant, and building operations conducted with economy and good taste.

EARLY EFFORTS IN NEGRO EDUCATION.

In view of the intensity of the feeling developed by the Civil War and reconstruction days, it is not surprising that the needs outlined above still exist. Heroic characters, men and women, from the North and from the South, have long struggled to meet these needs. Among those from the North are the names of Howard, Ware, Cravath, and Armstrong; from the South, Bishop Haygood, Supt. Ruffner of Virginia, and Dr. Curry. These are some of those who, together with many cultured, refined women, came and applied themselves with a large vision of humanity to the task of educating the Negroes recently freed from slavery.

RECENT MOVEMENTS.

With full appreciation of all that was done in the decades immediately following the Civil War, it now remains to outline the constructive movements of recent years. The church boards still continue their work for humanity. The secretaries of the boards are men of character and wisdom. Their school officers are sincere men and women who are doing their best with funds entrusted to them.

Many agencies have contributed directly or indirectly to the new tendencies in Negro education now to be observed. Of these the more important are the General Education Board, the Conference for Education in the South, the Southern Education Board, the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund, the Rosenwald rural school building donations, the Phelps Stokes Fund, the Conference of Church Boards' Secretaries, the Southern University Race Commission, the Negro Branches of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the training classes of the Sunday School Associations, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and the Association

of Negro Colleges. The purposes and methods of these organizations are described in the chapter on "Educational Funds and Associations."

Conference for Education in the South.—The historic development of the recent movements to increase cooperation between the South and the North, and between whites and Negroes, is one of the most significent chapters in American history. Here only a brief outline can be given of this development. Its origin is distinctly traceable to the conference at Capon Springs, Va., in 1898, the first of a series of meetings of Southern and Northern men and women prominent in educational and religious affairs having for their aim the discussion of the economic, social, and educational problems of the South.

The spirit and general purpose of the first Capon Springs conference are indicated by the fact that it was the direct result of the inspiration received by Dr. Hollis B. Frissell and the Rev. Edward Abbot while they were attending the famous Mohonk Conference. It was their wish that somewhere in the South there should be an annual assembly of large-minded, far-visioned men and women who could help create sound public opinion on the relations of races and on education in general. How well they succeeded, thoughtful people are beginning to realize.

The next step was the entrance of Robert C. Ogden, who had been a life-long friend of Gen. Armstrong and Dr. Frissell, and a trustee of Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute. His statesmanship and executive ability developed the Conference for Education in the South into a power for cooperation between the North and South that has outranked all other influences in this direction. The more immediate result, however, was the stimulation of the Southern States to an interest that has achieved unsurpassed progress in the education of the white children. Unfortunately direct benefit to the Negroes from this great advance has been limited. The indirect results, however, are both permanent and significant. The important advantages are a more friendly attitude toward public and private schools for Negroes, the development of cooperation between all parties interested in the colored people, and the organization of such definite agencies for Negro education as State supervision of Negro schools, county industrial teachers, county training schools, home and school gardening clubs, and farm demonstration agents. It is not to be understood that the Conference for Education in the South or the Southern Education Board created or organized these agencies, but rather that definite achievements of this type were made possible by men who were brought together by the conference.

General Education Board.—The guiding principle of the General Education Board in all its efforts in behalf of Negro education is cooperation, first of all with public authorities and, second, with agencies that are thoroughly constructive in purpose. The secretaries have been men of ability and foresight. The board's most important undertaking in behalf of Negro schools is cooperation with the Southern States in the appointment and maintenance of State supervisors of Negro schools. Ten States have already made such appointments. These supervisors are capable southern men who are devoting their energy with much success to the advancement of Negro schools. Their efforts have already resulted in small but significant increases in public appropriations, a better attitude toward Negro education, and more cooperation between public and private

institutions. While the farm demonstration movement encouraged by the General Education Board was more largely among the white people, its influence on the life of the rural Negroes indicates great possibilities for the future.

Jeanes and Slater Funds.—The Jeanes and Slater Funds are under the direction of Dr. J. H. Dillard, a native of Virginia and formerly a professor in Tulane University. The main purpose of both funds is cooperation with State authorities in the development of public school facilities for Negroes in the Southern States. The Slater Fund, established in 1882, has been largely used to make possible normal and industrial courses in private institutions. At present the income of the Fund is being gradually redirected to assist county school officers in the maintenance of central schools and training institutes to prepare teachers for elementary schools. Through the combined efforts of the Slater Fund, the General Education Board, and public authorities, 44 of these central schools have been established. While these are as yet little more than elementary in grade, they have been very successful in arousing the educational interest of both white and colored people.

The Jeanes Fund devotes its resources to a plan of cooperation with county superintendents for the appointment and maintenance of industrial supervising teachers. These teachers are usually young colored women who travel among the rural schools, encouraging the local teachers in all phases of their work, but especially in the adaptation of the school activities to the needs of the pupils.

Origin of Jeanes Fund and Phelps-Stokes Fund.—The Jeanes Fund was established by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Quaker lady of Philadelphia. Miss Jeanes first gave $10,000 to Dr. Frissell to be used in improving small rural schools for Negroes. Afterwards she gave another $10,000 to Dr. Booker T. Washington for the same purpose. At the suggestion of Mr. George Foster Peabody, then treasurer of the General Education Board, she gave $200,000 to that board to be used under the direction of Dr. Frissell and Dr. Washington. Shortly before her death she gave a large part of her fortune, $1,000,000, the disposition of the sum to be controlled by a board of trustees to be selected by those who had directed the other gifts. This board is composed of five Southern men, five Northern men, and five men of the Negro race.

Phelps-Stokes Fund.—The Phelps-Stokes Fund, with an endownment of nearly $1,000,000, was the result of a bequest by Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes. The purposes of this foundation are indicated by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes in the preface of this report.[1] Miss Stokes and her sister, Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, had traveled widely among different nations. Their writings and their gifts indicate both a deep sympathy for all belated peoples and a keen practical interest in their improvement. In accordance with this spirit, the trustees are devoting the proceeds of the fund in constructive activities that are based on both sympathy and knowledge.

Religious organizations.—Frequent and extensive reference has been made to the liberal contributions of the numerous missionary boards. The schools maintained by these boards provide a large and vital part of the facilities for the education of Negroes. At the suggestion of Dr. Dillard, the secretaries of these boards, together with the officers

[1] See p. IX.

of other educational funds, meet semiannually to discuss means and methods of cooperation. This meeting is known as the Conference of Boards' Representatives. Through these conferences duplication in school work is being eliminated, sham in name and curriculum eradicated, and adaptation to educational needs increased.

Other religious organizations interested in the education of the Negroes are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the International Sunday School Association. Each of these maintains one or more traveling agents who visit educational institutions for colored people and organize local associations whose influence in character-development is noteworthy.

Educational associations.—Within the past few years two important educational associations of colored schools and their workers have been formed. The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools corresponds in purpose and organization to the National Educational Association. The annual meetings are of constantly increasing value. State associations have been formed in a number of Southern States. Another organization worthy of note is the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, which aims to encourage the maintenance of college standards. The meetings of this association are devoted to the discussion of every phase of college work, including administration as well as curriculum.

Southern University Race Commission and Related Movements in the South.—Such movements as the Southern Sociological Congress, the Southern University Race Commission and the Y. M. C. A. study classes on race questions in the white colleges of the South, are all forces indicating clearly a decided tendency to recognize the larger responsibilities in race relationships. Each of the movements includes some of the most intellectual as well as the most influential personalities of the South. The broad vision of the University Commission has been illustrated by the quotation in the first part of this chapter. More significant than the words and works of these larger movements are the kindly contacts between white and colored neighbors that will never be known. These are the personal loans to buy land or purchase a home, or to send a boy to school. They are the words of encouragement in time of trouble, or advice on puzzling family problems. They are the favors and friendly exchanges between individuals of the two races, too numerous and varied to enumerate. In these little actions, as in the larger achievements, there is a promise of that degree of public cooperation necessary to the effective education of the Negroes.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON TO EDUCATION.

Any summary of recent movements in the education of the Negroes would be incomplete that failed to include the remarkable service of Booker T. Washington. The following words, written by Dr. Washington shortly before his death, clearly express the program to which he devoted his life so successfully:

> It has been necessary to demonstrate to the white man in the South that education does not "spoil" the Negro, as it had been so often predicted that it would. It has been necessary to make the masses of the Negroes realize the importance of applying what they learned in school to the common and ordinary things of life; to see that education, far from being a means of escaping labor, is a means of dignifying labor and thus indirectly the means of dignifying the common and ordinary man.

It is little wonder that men of the South and the North of both races united in sincere appreciation of Dr. Washington's untiring service to humanity. Col. Henry Watterson fittingly expressed the southern attitude when he said:

> No man since the war of the sections has exercised such beneficence for the country, especially the South.

COOPERATION OF THE THREE ELEMENTS.

Though the movements herein outlined are but slender beginnings, they are deeply significant. They indicate that democracy's plan for the solution of the race problem in the Southland is not primarily in the philanthropies and wisdom of northern people; nor is it in the desires and struggles of the colored people; nor yet in the first-hand knowledge and daily contacts of the southern white people. Democracy's plan is in the combination of the best thought and the deepest sympathy and the most abiding faith of these three groups working with mutual faith in one another.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

I. METHODS AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY.

THE NEED.

Thoughtful people of the South and of the North, white and colored, have long been puzzled as to the merits and demerits of the many appeals for money and sympathy in behalf of all sorts and conditions of institutions for the improvement of Negroes. Letters from Southern State superintendents of education and urgent requests for knowledge from chambers of commerce in Northern cities emphasize the need of a complete survey of the whole field. Over $3,000,000 is expended annually for colored schools by denominational and private educational boards and by individuals whose knowledge of educational conditions is necessarily limited. The accumulation of gifts represents a total valuation of $28,496,946 in plant and endowment.

The schools receiving aid range all the way from institutions of the highest efficiency to those whose work is of no value or whose so-called presidents or founders deliberately play upon philanthropy for their own personal gain. Among the good schools are some that have achieved international fame for pioneer service in democratizing education. Others—and these comprise a majority of the institutions—are following the traditional school curriculum with too exclusive emphasis upon bookish studies. There are a number of schools whose educational results do not merit the cost, failure being due usually to poor management, inadequate support, or unfortunate location.

While actual frauds among Negro schools are few in number, they are very active in their appeals to the public. About 1907 a Negro left Brunswick, Ga., to raise money to found a "Naval and Industrial School for Colored Youth." For seven years he collected money throughout the Northern States, obtaining letters of introduction from prominent men, until he was convicted in 1915 of "larceny by false pretenses." A still more flagrant case is that of the "founder and president" of the so-called Latta University, in Raleigh, N. C. At one time Latta began the construction of a crude frame school building, which was never completed, and it appears that he employed one teacher and had a few pupils. In 1903, long after all school work had been abandoned, Latta published a 400 page book in which he declared of his school: "It is one of the largest schools of the South in every respect, having facilities to accommodate more than 400 students. We have 23 buildings on the campus." Another ingenious "principal and founder" who had been soliciting money for an alleged school and had received large sums from a philanthropic Northern woman by claiming he had the endorsement of two prominent Southern women, when forced to make good his claim as to these women concocted the story that they had gone down with the *Titanic*. The shrewd character of these solicitors is shown in the selection of names for their so-called institutions. Most of them realize the interest of white donors in rural and industrial education and accordingly make large use of these terms. Some of them, knowing the strength

It is little wonder that men of the South and the North of both races united in sincere appreciation of Dr. Washington's untiring service to humanity. Col. Henry Watterson fittingly expressed the southern attitude when he said:

> No man since the war of the sections has exercised such beneficence for the country, especially the South.

COOPERATION OF THE THREE ELEMENTS.

Though the movements herein outlined are but slender beginnings, they are deeply significant. They indicate that democracy's plan for the solution of the race problem in the Southland is not primarily in the philanthropies and wisdom of northern people; nor is it in the desires and struggles of the colored people; nor yet in the first-hand knowledge and daily contacts of the southern white people. Democracy's plan is in the combination of the best thought and the deepest sympathy and the most abiding faith of these three groups working with mutual faith in one another.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

Reprint from Bulletin, 1916, No. 38, of the Bureau of Education

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Bulletins 38 and 39, 1916, comprising the report on Negro Education, from which this reprint is taken, may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the following prices: Bul. 38 (Survey of General and Special Phases of Negro Education), $1.00; Bul. 39 (Individual Schools), $1.25.

VI. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The real meaning of industrial education has been largely misunderstood by the colored people and many of their friends. It is not strange that a race only recently freed from slavery, industrial and otherwise, should question industrial education, especially when it saw the people of the white race bending every nerve to give their sons and daughters "book learning." Fortunately, the white people both of the South and of the North are now realizing the importance of industrial education for their children, with the result that the industrial facilities for white pupils are increasing so rapidly as to surpass by far those for colored pupils. Nine States have already established State systems of industrial education, and a number of other States have provided funds for vocational schools, while practically every modern city school system recognizes industrial training as one of its primary aims.

The phrase "industrial education" as applied to colored schools is very misleading. While the effective industrial schools are making genuine efforts to develop industrial skill, their fundamental purpose is much broader than vocational efficiency or the resulting comfort and culture. The underlying principle of these schools is the adaptation of educational activities, whether industrial or literary, to the needs of the pupil and the community. Leaders in these schools believe that education should include not only the head but the hand and the heart. These broad purposes were strikingly expressed by Gen. Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, in his school reports as early as 1870. The following quotations from these reports illustrate the principles which guided him in the organization of his work:

> The past of our colored population has been such that an institution devoted especially to them must provide a training more than usually comprehensive, must include both sexes and a variety of occupation, must produce moral as well as mental strength, and while making its students first-rate mechanical laborers must also make them first-rate men and women.
>
> The Negro is more successful in getting knowledge than in using it. To him, as to all, knowledge comes easily but wisdom slowly.
>
> These people are constantly victimized through their ignorance of business methods, and are usually careless and inefficient in such matters. Every student ought to know how to make out a bill or a promissory note and how to give a proper receipt, and should be familiar with the ways of buying and selling land.
>
> Didactic and dogmatic work has little to do with the formation of character, which is our point. That is done by making the school a little world in itself; mingling hard days' work in field or shop with social pleasures, making success depend on behavior rather than on study marks. School life should be like real life.
>
> Real progress is not in increase of wealth or power, but is gained in wisdom, in self-control, in guiding principles, and in Christian ideas. That is the only true reconstruction. To that Hampton's work is devoted.
>
> The education needed is one that touches upon the whole range of life, that aims at the formation of good habits and sound principles, that considers the details of each day; that enjoins in respect to diet, regularity, proper selection, and good cooking; in respect to habits, suitable clothing, exercise, cleanliness of persons and quarters, and ventilation, also industry and thrift; and in respect to all things, intelligent practice and self-restraint.

Subtract hard work from life, and in a few months it will have all gone to pieces. Labor, next to the grace of God in the heart, is the greatest promoter of morality, the greatest power for civilization.

In all men, education is conditioned not alone on an enlightened head and a changed heart, but very largely on a routine of industrious habits, which is to character what the foundation is to the pyramid. The summit should glow with a divine light, interfusing and qualifying the whole mass, but it should never be forgotten that it is only upon a foundation of regular daily activities that there can be any fine and permanent upbuilding. Morality and industry generally go together.

The plan of combining mental and physical labor is a priori, full of objections. The course of study does not run smoothly; there is action and reaction, depression and delight; but the reserve forces of character no longer lie dormant. They make the rough places smooth; the school becomes a drill ground for future work. It sends men and women rather than scholars into the world.

It is the wisdom of these words and the remarkable success with which they have been realized in Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes that inspired the following statement by Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody concerning Gen. Armstrong:

Gen. Armstrong, in a degree hardly equaled in the history of education, had the gift of prophecy. He foresaw and foretold with extraordinary precision the tendencies and transitions which within the last 25 years have practically revolutionized the principles of education. The training of the hand and eye as well as of the mind—or rather, the training of the mind through observation and manual labor—the moral effect of technical skill, the conception of labor as a moral force, the test of education in efficiency, the subordination in industrial training of production to instruction, the advantages to both sexes of coeducation in elementary schools, and the vanity of education without discipline in thrift, self-help, love of work, and willingness to sacrifice, all these familiar maxims of modern vocational training are set forth with the assurance of a social prophet in these few pages of occasional utterances, in which the instinct of a creative genius anticipates the science of to-day.

Through Dr. H. B. Frissell, his successor as principal of Hampton Institute, and through the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, his pupil, Gen. Armstrong's idea of education for life has been worthily advocated and extended, until now his thoughts are the common property of all progressive leaders of education.

It is apparent that many of the principles outlined above are applicable to all types of educational effort. It is well known, too, that the literary institutions did stress thrift, cleanliness, honesty, perseverance, and the simple but fundamental virtues. The men and women of high character who went South to lift up the freedmen could not avoid radiating their personal influence upon their pupils. Under these early teachers the pupils received some of the best possible instruction in care of buildings and grounds, in the conduct of boarding departments, and in carrying on all the other common duties of the schools. While these influences have made valuable contributions to the character development of the colored people, they failed of their greatest possibilities because they were regarded only as accidental or incidental to the main purpose, which to the literary schools was the study of the printed page.

As a rule this incidental value was realized as long as the institution was under the management of white teachers whose home training had developed in them a fundamental interest in the simple home virtues. When, however, these schools have been turned over to colored teachers, in many instances the interest in the literary courses has been so strong as to cause neglect of the simple but essential elements of order, cleanliness, and thoroughness. Fortunately there is now a disposition among some of the literary institutions to recognize these incidental activities as educational and to give them a status equal to that of the book courses.

Industrial education in the comprehensive sense is the very essence of democracy in education. Civilized society has long been democratic in the advocacy of education for all the people, regardless of race, color, and previous condition. In curriculum and method, however, the schools of the land have continued to be both aristocratic and arbitrary. Subjects introduced in the middle ages to meet the needs of one or more classes of the people of that time have been retained for their cultural value. Democracy in the content of education demands that the curriculum shall impart culture through knowledge and practice related to the farm, the shop, the office, and, above all, the home.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NEGRO TO SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The South is rich in economic resources, but poor both in the quantity and quality of its labor supply. "What the South most needs," said a well-known writer of that section, "is not new discoveries, but the application of what is known. Man, not nature, is at fault." The industrial education of both the white and colored youth is undoubtedly the most important element in the economic development of that section.

The Southern people are just beginning to appreciate the remarkable economic possibilities of their States. The United States Geological Survey reports that one-fifth of all the mineral output of the country is from the Southern States. The Forest Service reports that the South, with a magnificent belt of pines stretching from Virginia to Texas, ranging in width from 150 to 200 miles, is the chief lumber-producing region of the country. In addition it is estimated that the waterfalls have a capacity of 10,000,000 horsepower, of which only a relatively small amount has been harnessed for factory purposes. The value of the present output of mineral and lumber resources is but a small part of the possible production. Even now it is but a fraction of the agricultural production of those States. Cotton alone has an annual valuation of fully three-quarters of a billion dollars.

An analysis of the population of the Southern States makes it certain that the hope of the South for an improved labor supply is not immigration but the effective education of their white and colored youth. After all the years of tremendous immigration to America, the South had in 1910 only 726,171 persons of foreign birth. The proportion of the immigration stream going to the South has long been less than 5 per cent of the total number of immigrants. The inevitable conclusion is, therefore, that the two great sources of labor in the South are the more than 20,000,000 native white persons and 9,000,000 Negroes. Recent evidence indicates the possibility that the supply of Negro labor is threatened by the increasing tide to the North.

In view of all these facts, the following words written by a prominent North Carolinian are significant:

> I believe that the Negro should be educated and that industrial education is what he most needs. But we must not overlook the fact that he has other shortcomings besides that of economic inefficiency. His present condition is not due to a low earning capacity alone, but also to low ideals of living. We must guard against any kind of one-sided development and bear in mind that the right ideal of Negro education is twofold: To increase the Negro's industrial efficiency, and at the same time and with the same speed raise his standard of living. The true type of industrial education not only makes the Negro a better workman, but also causes him to build a better home and live a worthier life.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The moral and political condition of any people is closely related to their economic condition. Though the Negroes have made striking progress in the acquisition of property, they are still a poor people. They are as yet "hewers of wood and drawers of water." According to the United States Census, a larger percentage of colored women and children are breadwinners than of any other group. While this fact indicates that a commendable percentage of the race is gainfully employed, it suggests the necessity of elevating the economic status of the group so that the children may attend school and the women may have a better opportunity to care for the morals and hygiene of the home. The comparatively low economic status of the race is further shown in the following table by the large proportion of all Negro breadwinners who are laborers and the comparatively small numbers who are in the skilled and professional classes:

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF NEGROES—1910.

Occupations of males.

Occupations.	Number.	Per cent.	Occupations.	Number.	Per cent.
Total breadwinners	3,178,554	100.0	Garden laborers	11,801	0.4
Farm laborers	981,922	30.9	Laborers, domestic	10,380	.3
Farmers	798,509	25.1	Blacksmiths	9,835	.....
Laborers, building trades	166,374	5.2	Painters and glaziers	8,915	.....
Laborers, sawmills	91,181	2.9	Messenger boys	8,262	.....
Laborers, railroads	86,380	2.7	Coachmen and footmen	7,679	.....
Porters, not in stores	51,471	1.6	Elevator tenders	6,276	.....
Draymen and teamsters	50,689	1.6	Plasterers	6,175	.....
Coal-mine operatives	39,530	1.2	Clerks, not in stores	6,077	.....
Laborers, in stores	36,906	1.2	Firemen, locomotive	5,188	.....
Waiters	35,664	1.1	Engineers, stationary	4,802	.....
Laborers, road building	33,914	1.1	Brakemen, locomotive	4,719	.....
Cooks	32,453	1.0	Chauffeurs	4,674	.....
Deliverymen, stores	30,511	1.0	Tailors	4,652	.....
Carpenters	30,464	1.0	Soldiers and sailors	3,734	.....
Janitors and sextons	22,419	.7	Shoemakers	3,695	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	19,446	.6	Restaurant keepers	3,635	.....
Retail dealers	17,659	.6	Cleaners, clothing	3,385	.....
Clergymen	17,427	.5	Builders	3,272	.....
Longshoremen, stevedores	16,379	.5	Furnace and smelter men	3,203	.....
Laborers, brick factories	15,792	.5	Sawyers	3,151	.....
Firemen, stationary	14,927	.5	Mail carriers	2,756	.....
Lumbermen and raftsmen	14,005	.4	Physicians and surgeons	2,744	.....
Laborers, blast furnaces	13,519	.4	Clerks in stores	2,582	.....
Hostlers, stable hands	12,965	.4	Plumbers, steamfitters	2,285	.....
Laborers, public service	12,767	.4	All other occupations	385,211	12.11
Brick and stone masons	12,401	.4			

Occupations of females.

Total breadwinners	2,013,981	100.0	Boarding-house keepers	9,183	.....
Farm laborers	967,837	48.1	Cigar and tobacco workers	8,267	.....
Laundresses not in laundry	361,551	17.9	Waiters	7,434	.....
Cooks	205,939	10.2	Charwomen and cleaners	7,026	.....
Farmers	79,309	3.9	Building trades	6,174	.....
Dressmakers and seamstresses	38,148	1.9	Hairdressers	3,782	.....
School-teachers	22,441	1.1	Retail dealers	2,994	.....
Nurses (not trained)	17,874	.9	Restaurant keepers	2,734	.....
Chambermaids	14,071	.7	Musicians and teachers	2,347	.....
Laundry operatives	12,196	.6	Trained nurses	2,158	.....
Housekeepers	10,021	.5	All other occupations	232,495	11.54

According to this table, the only groups forming a substantial proportion of all Negro breadwinners are the laborers, farmers, and laundresses. Other than farmers, no skilled or professional group forms even 1 per cent of the total. Under a liberal interpretation of terms, the number in these classes is only about 250,000, or 5 per cent of the total. It is apparent, therefore, that the possibilities of the race in skilled occupations have just begun. In view of the increasing demand of the Southern States for skilled workmen, it is vitally important to the colored people that they grasp every opportunity for industrial education.

Great as the economic value of industrial education is, it is by no means equal to the educational value resulting from the interaction of hand and mind in trade activities, and from the adaptation of the school curriculum, not only to the economic, but also to the intellectual and spiritual needs of the individual and the community. As stated in the first part of this chapter, the broad adaptation to these needs, realized in the effective industrial schools, emphasizes the study of physiology and hygiene, physical science, English, teacher training, sociology, civics, gardening, and other theory and practice required to enable the pupil to be of the greatest service to himself and his neighborhood.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES.

In view of the vital importance of the industrial education of colored people, both to the South and to the Negroes themselves, it is surprising that the public facilities are so inadequate. Though a few of the private institutions rank with the best in the country, the large majority are poorly equipped and only fairly effective. The institutions attempting any form of hand training are divided into two groups, namely, "Schools with industrial facilities," and "Schools with manual training and household arts."

The statistics for the former group are herewith presented.

SCHOOLS WITH INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.

Industrial school groups.	Number of schools.	Pupils.					
		Total.	Above elementary grade.	Industrial pupils.			
				Total.	Boys' industries.	Girls' industries.	Not classified.
Total	61	17,146	5,524	6,295	2,326	3,776	193
State and Federal schools with industrial facilities	29	7,988	3,614	3,508	1,208	2,300	.....
Land-grant schools	16	5,175	2,298	2,394	935	1,459	.....
State schools	13	2,813	1,316	1,114	273	841	.....
Private schools with industrial facilities	32	9,158	2,110	2,787	1,118	1,476	193
Large institutions—Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes	2	2,100	716	1,336	613	723	.....
Smaller industrial schools offering industrial courses for boys and girls	30	7,058	1,394	1,451	505	753	193

SCHOOLS WITH INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES—continued.

Industrial school groups.	Teachers.				
	Total.	Industrial teachers.			
		Total.	Boys' industies.	Girls' industies.	Not classified.
Total	1,588	424	261	154	9
State and Federal schools with industrial facilities	619	179	112	66	1
Land-grant schools	400	126	87	38	1
State schools	219	53	25	28	.....
Private schools with industrial facilities	969	245	149	88	8
Large institutions—Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes	394	90	65	25	.....
Smaller industrial schools offering industrial courses for boys and girls	575	155	84	63	8

Industrial school groups.	Financial.			
	Total annual income.	Value of industrial plant.		
		Total.	Buildings.	Equipment.
Total	$1,914,587	$1,311,406	$881,390	$429,916
State and Federal schools with industrial facilities	828,073	658,963	494,450	164,513
Land-grant schools	543,623	360,494	238,500	121,994
State schools	284,450	298,469	255,950	42,519
Private schools with industrial facilities	1,086,514	652,443	386,940	265,403
Large institutions—Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes	557,444	384,553	234,140	150,413
Smaller industrial schools offering industrial courses for boys and girls	529,070	267,890	152,800	114,990

According to this table, there are 61 public and private institutions which offer some industrial training to their pupils. Of these, 29 are maintained by public funds and 32 by private funds. Effort has been made to ascertain the number of pupils who are taking the industrial courses. The quality and quantity of the instruction varies so greatly in different schools that any statement of numbers is of little significance. Most of the statistics herewith given are indications of possibilities rather than statements of what has been actually accomplished. Of the 17,146 pupils attending these schools, 5,524 are in classes above the elementary grades and 6,295 are taking the industrial courses. The similarity in the numbers of industrial pupils and of those above the elementary grades seems to indicate that a majority of the secondary pupils receive some industrial training during their stay in these schools. The time devoted to industry by these pupils varies from one-half day a week to six 8-hour days each week. The majority of the schools require not more than the equivalent of one day a week. Of the 1,588 teachers, 424 are giving most of their time to the industries. The total annual income of all the institutions is $1,914,587, and the value of the buildings and equipment used for industrial instruction aggregates $1,311,406.

The 29 institutions maintained by State and Federal funds make some provision for the training of the hands. The 16 agricultural and mechanical schools largely sup-

ported by appropriations from the National Government are fairly well equipped to teach the more important trades and to train girls in household arts. Only a few of them, however, teach the trades effectively and practically all subordinate the industrial training to the literary instruction. The 13 State institutions are schools of elementary and secondary grade, with some teacher-training courses and some facilities for manual training. Six of them are located in Northern States. In addition to these State institutions, well-managed manual training schools are maintained by the cities of Washington, D. C.; Charleston, S. C.; and Columbus, Ga.

The private institutions are divided into two groups. Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute, with their large plants, constitute the first group. They occupy a unique position, not only for their influence among the schools for colored people, but also for the part they play in determining the educational policies of the country. The second group includes 30 smaller institutions whose industrial plants and equipment are comparatively limited. Most of these schools have a real interest in industrial training. A few of them are doing very effective work in the preparation of their pupils for service to their community. Some have facilities to teach the trades that are needed in rural districts or small towns.

The following table summarizes the important facts concerning the "Schools with manual training and household arts":

SCHOOLS WITH MANUAL TRAINING AND HOUSEHOLD ARTS COURSES.

School group and kind of work.	Number of schools.	Pupils.		Teachers.	
		Total.	Above elementary grade.	Total.	Industrial teachers.
Total	174	34,143	8,548	1,960	311
Literary institutions offering manual training for boys and girls	73	18,155	5,678	1,075	173
Work fairly well done	39	11,978	4,443	728	118
Work poorly done	34	6,177	1,235	347	55
Literary institutions offering household arts courses only	101	15,988	2,870	885	138
Work fairly well done	45	9,254	1,836	507	90
Work poorly done	56	6,734	1,034	378	48

In the large majority of literary institutions that are making some provision for hand training, the industrial course is provided merely as a matter of form. Of the 174 schools in the group, 90 are classified as doing their work poorly. Those offering courses for boys and girls are 73 in number and those whose courses are limited to girls are 101 in number. The total enrollment in these schools is 34,143, of whom 8,548 are in classes above the elementary grades. Of 1,960 teachers employed, 311 are giving most of their time to instruction in manual training and household arts. The courses in household arts are as a rule very much better taught than the industrial courses for boys. A few of the institutions for girls are doing excellent work.

A number of effective movements for the extension of industrial education have been organized within the past 10 years. These movements are the result of the coopera-

tion of the Jeanes Fund, the Slater Fund, and the General Education Board with the State and county departments of education. Through this cooperation, State supervisors of colored schools have been appointed in 9 Southern States and county industrial teachers are maintained in 131 counties of these and other States. These agencies have organized home-makers clubs, encouraged the introduction of industrial courses into the schools, and assisted in arousing public opinion favorable to industrial education.

MEANS AND METHODS.

Any effort to advance the cause of industrial education must first of all make clear its purpose. The indifference and antagonism of many colored people to this phase of education are due largely to the failure to realize its significance. The aims of the better industrial schools for colored pupils have usually been broader than those of industrial or vocational schools for white pupils. The fundamental purpose has been to adapt all phases of education to the needs of the pupils and the community. Vocational preparation has been only a part of their program. This broad conception of their work is presented by Dr. David Snedden, formerly State Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, in the following words:

> At the close of the Civil War, the social life and organization of the Negro people of the South were in a badly disorganized condition. Family relationships had been much impaired, and were frequently nonexistent. In other words, the home as an agency of education, vocational, or otherwise, was unable to perform its customary functions. Apprenticeship agencies had not developed; consequently, the acquisition of vocational skill and interest was not provided for among the Negroes. The most successful schools that grew up to meet this need were those which offered both liberal and vocational education, and in a sense made the latter the groundwork for the former. In the best Negro schools of the South to-day one will find many vocations taught in a very practical and effective manner, and it is generally conceded that the social effects of this training are genuinely worth while.

Confronted with a people who needed every element of life, the founders of industrial schools for Negroes sought those educational activities which proved to be most effective. Necessity thus forced these leaders in colored schools to ask the questions which the progressive, socially minded educators of our own day are asking of schools everywhere. Dr. Snedden is undoubtedly right in his statement that such institutions as Hampton, Tuskegee, Calhoun, Penn, Manassas, and Fort Valley are successfully working out a combination of liberal and vocational education. The curriculum of these schools includes the subjects and activities that are needed for the physical, mental, and moral welfare of their pupils. Their aim comprehends not only the well-being of their pupils but the sound development both of the school neighborhood and the communities from which the pupils have come. A study of the curricula of these institutions shows that they have been pioneers in many of the educational reforms of the country. The important features of their work are summarized in the following statements:

1. Character development through habit-forming activities in the classroom, the field, the shop, the home, and the dormitory. This involves the recognition of the educational or cultural value of the little daily activities in personal as well as in institutional affairs.

2. "Learning by doing," and the requirement that all educational activities shall be so far as possible under real conditions rather than the artificial arrangement of a laboratory.

3. The selection of studies according to the pupil's needs rather than traditional standards. This requires provision for such subjects as physiology and hygiene, English, physics, and chemistry, civics and social history, arithmetic, teacher training, agricultural and the practical arts.

4. The testing of the pupil's vocational aptitudes. The process should not only include the tests for industrial and agricultural pursuits, but also for the professions. Dr. Bawden, of the United States Bureau of Education, has shown that "the most important service that can be rendered the individual youth, under the name of vocational guidance, is to set him to thinking, at the proper time, about the problem of choosing a life work as a problem to be solved, and to make him aware of the sources of data having any bearing on its solution."

5. Neighborhood activities for the improvement of the physical, mental, and moral conditions of the community. This involves the development of cooperation with the white and colored people and especially with the public school authorities.

6. In addition to the increasing recognition of the broader phases of industrial education as these phases have been realized in the better schools for colored people, there is an emphatic demand for purely vocational training of American youth. The following quotation from the "Report of the Commission on National Aid for Vocational Education," which eventually led to the enactment of the law giving Federal aid for vocational education, not only outlines the need for this phase of education but also indicates its aims:

> While many different kinds and grades of vocational education will always be required, the kind most urgently demanded at the present time is that which will prepare workers for the more common occupations in which the great mass of our people find useful employment.
>
> There is a great and crying need of providing vocational education of this character for every part of the United States—to conserve and develop our resources; to promote a more productive and prosperous agriculture; to prevent the waste of human labor; to supplement apprenticeship; to increase the wage-earning power of our productive workers; to meet the increasing demand for trained workmen; to offset the increased cost of living. Vocational education is therefore needed as a wise business investment for this Nation, because our national prosperity and happiness are at stake and our position in the markets of the world can not otherwise be maintained.
>
> The social and educational need for vocational training is equally urgent. Widespread vocational training will democratize the education of the country: (1) By recognizing different tastes and abilities and by giving an equal opportunity to all to prepare for their life work; (2) by extending education through part-time and evening instruction to those who are at work in the shop or on the farm. Vocational training will indirectly but positively affect the aims and methods of general education: (1) By developing a better teaching process through which the children who do not respond to book instruction alone may be reached and educated through learning by doing; (2) by introducing into our educational system the aim of utility, to take its place in dignity by the side of culture and to connect education with life by making it purposeful and useful. Industrial and social unrest is due in large measure to a lack of a system of practical education fitting workers for their callings. Higher standards of living are a direct result of the better education which makes workers more efficient, thus increasing their wage-earning capacity.
>
> An overwhelming public sentiment shows the need for vocational education in this country. The testimony in this behalf comes from every class of citizenship, from the educator, the manufacturer, the trades-unionist, the business man, the social worker, and the philanthropist. Every State superintendent of public instruction declared that its rapid extension was required for many different reasons in his State and great national educational, civic, industrial, and commercial organizations, representing more than 12,000,000 people, have repeatedly gone on record as believing that a system of vocational education was absolutely necessary to the future welfare of the Nation.

It now remains only to describe the manual activities of the school program. Fortunately the task is by no means as difficult for the colored schools as it is for the white schools. This is explained by the fact that the large majority of the colored pupils live in rural communities and small towns whose industrial organization is very simple as compared with that of the large industrial cities of the North. The chapter on "Rural education" describes at length the agricultural elements of education so vital to the large majority of the colored people.

The industrial and manual development of the colored people requires the following courses of instruction adapted to the varying needs of the groups whose interest is to be awakened and directed:

1. Simple manual training adapted to boys and girls in elementary schools.
2. Mechanical practice or household arts, vocational outlook, and elementary economics in secondary schools.
3. Rural or small-town trades offered in small industrial schools.
4. Trade schools preparing industrial teachers and tradesmen for the mechanical pursuits and household arts for women.

MANUAL TRAINING IN THE ELEMENTARY GRADES.

For boys in elementary grades there should be lessons in woodwork and in the repairs about the school, the home, the farm, or the shop. For girls, the lessons should center about the care of the home and include practice in cooking and sewing. Both boys and girls would gain much from instruction and practice in simple carpentry, glazing, chair caning, shoe mending, soldering, repairing furniture and windows and locks, and in similar activities entering into the care of the home. According to the commission which made a survey of the Butte, Mont., schools the "minimum amount of time for handwork in the elementary schools should be *one-half a day a week through the first six years, and two-half days per week in the seventh and eighth grades.*"

The essentials of industrial training for elementary schools are outlined in the following statement prepared by N. C. Newbold of the North Carolina State department of public instruction:

1. *Sanitation and health.*—Personal hygiene: Body cleanliness, care of teeth and eyes, and ears, food and drink. House hygiene: Cleanliness of the house, keeping down dust, elimination of flies and mosquitoes, and stagnant water on the premises, care of food and water, sanitary outhouses. School hygiene: Cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary closets, drinking cups.
2. *Cooking.*—Cleanliness of kitchen and utensils, economy of time and material, selection of food, serving meals, and care of the dining room.
3. *Sewing.*—The various kinds of stitches, mending, plain sewing, making necessary garments for everyday wear, fancy sewing and embroidery, cutting and fitting.
4. *Housekeeping and home decoration.*—Cleanliness, simplicity, economy, selection of furnishings homemade furniture, decorations and pictures, painting and whitewashing, laundering, home amusements.
5. *Manual training.*—Simple repairs in wood and iron, use and care of tools, making small implements needed in the house and on the farm, lessons in elementary drawing and designing.

The statement further outlines the essentials in gardening and the simpler forms of agriculture, including the care of poultry and orchards.[1]

[1] For a more detailed statement, see p. 108.

VOCATIONAL OUTLOOK AND ELEMENTARY ECONOMICS IN SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

Every secondary and higher school for colored people should enable its pupils first to realize vocational possibilities open to them; second, to test their aptitudes in different lines of activity; and third, to begin preparation for their life work. This requires a knowledge of elementary economics and an opportunity for practice in mechanical pursuits or in household arts. Such a broad vocational outlook is vital not only to the pupil's personal welfare, but much more to the development of an intelligent appreciation of the industrial problems of the masses of the colored people. The following quotation from the preliminary report of the Commission on Secondary Education emphasizes the importance of these elements in secondary education everywhere:

In an increasing degree it is being considered the function of the high school to prepare all children of secondary school age for the lives they are to live and the work they are to do. It is obvious that if the present high schools do not meet the new demands made upon them, a new type of schools will be necessary for pupils of secondary school age.

If the high schools assume to prepare all children of secondary school age for the work which they must do, it is obvious that the schools must provide opportunities for differentiation of subjects and courses at various stages in the advancement of the pupils.

The large number of persons who will eventually enter industrial occupations should receive, while they are of secondary school age:

(1) Opportunities for discovering any special aptitude which they may possess.

(2) Opportunities for special preparation for entrance to a skilled trade.

(3) Opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the principles governing the management, supervision, and administration of the business of industry.

If the educational policy outlined above is necessary to the progress of white people, it is even more urgently required by the colored people, whose low industrial status is so clearly shown by the statistics on occupations.

As a suggestion of the content of a course in manual training for young men, the following statement is cited from the catalogue of an institution that has been especially successful in combining theory and practice in handwork:

All boys in the secondary course devote *two or more hundred-minute periods each week throughout the four years to some form of handwork.*

The chief purpose of this course is to make men more resourceful in meeting certain emergencies that are constantly arising in the home, on the farm, and in the schoolroom. To this end the elements of the following kinds of handwork are taught: Woodwork, harness repairing, cabinet work, chair-caning, cornshuck mat making, bookbinding, wood turning, mechanical drawing, tinsmithing, shoe repairing, upholstering, and general repair work. From this list of subjects individual programs are arranged.

The *first year* is devoted to elementary woodwork, harness repairing, wood turning, and cornshuck mat making. The woodwork is preceded by a short course in mechanical drawing to enable the student to make intelligently working drawings of the things he will have to construct in wood. Instruction is given in the use and care of woodworking tools, methods of forestry, lumbering, transportation of lumber from the forest to the mill, and its preparation for commercial purposes.

The work in the *second year* may be either woodwork, wood turning, harness repairing, or chair-caning, which ever is best for the particular student. Owing to its large field of usefulness, the work in wood is continued during this year by those who are likely to become special teachers of woodwork. Many graduates are required to teach this subject who have no trade training, and this extra time in woodworking will help to prepare them for such work.

In the *third year* the subjects taken are wood turning, tinsmithing, mechanical drawing, and shoe repairing, divided into half-year terms as circumstances may require. The wood turning is to increase the student's command of woodworking tools in connection with machinery. The tinsmithing is to

acquaint the student with different metals and fluxes, to enable him to make articles for his use, but chiefly to teach him to repair leaky vessels and to do similar work about his home. The object of the mechanical drawing is to prepare the student to make sketches and a working drawing of any ordinary object, and to make a set of plans for a simple house or outbuilding. The shoe repairing is to prepare the student to teach such work in the country school.

The work of the *fourth year* is entirely elective. The student may take the normal course in manual training arranged for the purpose of helping him conduct the practical forms of handwork suitable for the upper grades, or he may specialize in a particular branch of manual training with a view to teaching it, or he may do practice teaching in the manual-training classes at the institute, and in the public and evening schools of the neighborhood.

The essentials of a course in household economics are herewith presented in the outline of a course which has been successfully applied for a number of years:

The principal object of the work in home economics is to train young women to make good homes and to enable them to teach others to make good homes. The classroom time given to this work is two eighty-minute periods a week during four years. Besides this, one entire day each week and portions of the other days are devoted to practical training in the home-making arts.

The *first-year* course in cooking and housework includes work in cooking cereals, vegetables, cheese, eggs, fish, meat; making bread, cake, pastry, salads, desserts, ices, and homemade candies; table setting and the preparation and serving of family meals; invalid cookery; canning of fruits and vegetables; making jelly, and pickling. Practical training in housekeeping is given in the dormitories, and in the teachers' and students' kitchens, dining rooms, and laundries.

The course in sewing includes the use and care of sewing machines; drafting; making undercloth-ing; the repairing of boys' clothing in the laundry; the mending of the girls' own clothing; the repair-ing of linen for the boarding departments; the making of bed and table linen, waitresses' aprons and caps, and other household necessities in the industrial sewing room; rug weaving, including dyeing, rug designing, color harmony, and pleasing proportion; simple lessons in making over hats.

In the *second year* lessons are given in the care of milk. In cooking, the course includes a study of the nutritive value of foods; the planning of a well-balanced menu; the preparation and serving of a family dinner; advanced cookery, including canning, preserving, making of jellies, extracts, and baking powder; deep-fat frying; fancy breads, pastry, frozen mixtures, and candies. Cookery for the sick and serving on trays are also considered. Special attention is given to the cuts of meat and the best methods of cooking the cheaper cuts, as well as to the cost of meats and substitutes.

Practical training in housekeeping is given in the school dormitories, kitchens, dining-rooms, and laundries.

In sewing, the course includes drafting, cutting, and making underclothing and a set of infant's clothes; knitting and crocheting; the making of children's clothes; bed and table linen, waitresses' aprons and caps, and other household articles; rug weaving, dyeing, and designing; household mending, simple lessons in trimming and renovating hats.

In the *third year* the girls are given a year's instruction and practice in simple carpentry, glazing, chair-caning, soldering, repairing furniture, windows, and locks, and in such other work as enters into the care of the home.

In the *fourth year* the work in housekeeping consists of the care of rooms and dormitories; waiting in students' and teachers' dining rooms; and assisting in the teachers' kitchen, bedrooms, dining rooms, and kitchens.

In sewing, the course includes drafting, cutting, and making dresses (each girl making her own graduating dress); making paper patterns; simple lessons in millinery, including the making of wire hat frames and covering the same with straw braid and trimming.

All the girls are given a simple course in home sanitation, including talks (two hours a week) on the care of the sick room and the small attentions necessary to the comfort of an invalid; the laws of health and the influence of heredity; the preparation and use of domestic remedies and disinfectants, and the sanitary care of a home; the prevention of tuberculosis; personal habits as affecting health and character; lessons in first aid in injury and illness.

For the young women there should be instruction in cooking and sewing with ample practice in the boarding department and in the care of the dormitories. The course should be based on the neighborhood needs. Wherever possible, arrangement should be made for practice in the homes of the community. Special attention should be given to the kinds of food and the methods of cooking in the pupils' homes. Canning and preserving vegetables and fruits and the effective care of the kitchen garden are essential parts of the instruction. Throughout the course there should be a recognition of the principles of hygiene and sanitation.

RURAL TRADES IN SMALLER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There are a number of smaller institutions with genuine interest in industrial instruction. In these schools the plant and equipment are usually sufficient to teach the simpler phases of the occupations required in rural districts or small towns. For the young men, they should endeavor to provide training in the elements of carpentry, blacksmithing, bricklaying, cement and concrete construction, adapted to small towns. Sound policy demands that the school shall limit its instruction according to the equipment, number of teachers, and the enrollment of pupils. Pupils who desire to prepare for city occupations or for the more technical trades should be urged to prepare for larger trade schools. It is probable that the most effective daily program for the smaller industrial schools would provide for *a half day of classroom work and a half day of practice in the fields and shops every day.* No single program can possibly meet all conditions, but the following outline will at least suggest the more important mechanical occupations of small towns and rural districts:

Blacksmithing.—Exercises in welding iron and steel, and use of sand and borax; making and tempering cold chisels and screw drivers; making staples, lap links, S links and hooks. Talks on iron, steel, and smithing coal; building and care of the fire; tools and how to handle them; setting and use of the anvil, and proper position of the smith.

Harness work.—Tools: Names and uses of different harnessmaker's tools. Exercises: Making of hame straps, over checks, tugs for breeching, slide loops, and splicing loops; repairing harness. Talks on leather and the various grades to be obtained from different skins; how to tell good stock, test the strength, distinguish between hand or drum stuffed, and to tell if stock is weighted.

Shoe repairing.—Names and uses of various tools used in a shoe shop. Sewing with different kinds of awls; sewing in clamp; sewing up eye of shoe; making a thread, and putting on bristles; putting on cement patches, half soles, and heels; talks on different points in shoe repairing.

Sheet-metal work.—Uses of different sheet metals and the solders and fluxes used to unite them. Dressing and tinning a soldering copper; uniting strips of the different metals by soldering; soldering tarnished tinware; making chloride of zinc, and hanging eave trough. Putting on corrugated iron roofing and siding. Talks on sheet metal, fluxes, solders, their sizes, and how to order.

Woodwork.—Uses to which the various woods are best adapted. Names and uses of tools; how to grind, whet, or sharpen them for different purposes. Work out a piece of lumber to dimensions, planing it from out of wind to a true straight surface. Gauge and lay off a piece of lumber, saw to lines, lay off ends with a square, join one edge square to face. Smooth end grain with block plane. Work out a square piece, change it to octagonal, and then to round. Make mortise and tenon joint; roller towel rack, using piece that had been made round; V-shaped feed trough; bracket shelf; bench vise; lay out and make miter box; make picture frame, using miter box; make hall tree; stain and varnish picture frame and hall tree; repair tools and make new handles. Lay out and build a work bench; the making, bracing, and hanging of a gate; taking measurements, laying out and building of steps; measuring, laying off, and cutting of common rafters for roof of any pitch and for any width of building. Lesson in house painting. Talks on the different kinds of wood growing in the various localities from which the members of the class came; the best season to cut; how to stack, and how to care for lumber after it comes from the mill.

TRADE SCHOOLS.

There are at least three essentials of a genuine trade school:

(1) Teachers who combine real mechanical skill and practical knowledge of the trades with ability to teach. A broad education contributes much to the influence of the teacher.

(2) A time program that provides practice that is as nearly as possible like that of the occupation to be learned. The time programs at present include schools requiring only one practice day each week, those with five half-days of practice each week, those with alternate days in school and shop, and one institution requiring six 8-hour days each week in the shop.

(3) Facilities for teaching the trades under conditions that are as nearly as possible like those of the actual trade. Preference should be given to the facilities for the trades in which there is greatest demand for workmen.

At present only Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, and some of the land-grant institutions are sufficiently equipped to be called trade schools. With reorganization and more liberal support from the States the 16 land-grant schools could maintain first-class trade schools.

The following quotations from the catalogue of an excellent institution outline the important features of a trade-school course:

The trade school offers four-year courses in the following departments:

1. Blacksmithing.
2. Bricklaying and plastering.
3. Carpentry.
4. Cabinetmaking.
5. Machine work.
6. Painting.
7. Printing.
8. Shoemaking.
9. Steamfitting and plumbing.
10. Tailoring.
11. Tinsmithing.
12. Upholstery.
13. Wheelwrighting.

Hours of work.—Each trade student spends eight hours a day in trade work, six days in the week except during the first year, when he spends five hours. He also spends one period in the morning and two in the evening in class work five days in the week. One-half of the fourth year is devoted entirely to class work.

Course of study.—The academic subjects common to all courses are agriculture, algebra, American history, civics, current events, English, general science, singing, Bible, geometry, general history, literature, bookkeeping, psychology, principles of teaching, economics, and sociology. The subjects especially for trade-school students are described below:

Applied mathematics.—This course is designed to give each student special training and drill in the application of the fundamental processes of mathematics to the problems occurring in his chosen trade. Care is used to select a wide variety of exercises so as to test thoroughly the students' grasp of basic principles. The classes are divided into small groups, enabling the instructor to understand fully the individual needs of each student, and the course is so flexible as to make it possible at any time for him to give such work as will strengthen any weaknesses he may discover. No class of problems furnishes such a strong motive for intense study as those which grow out of the daily work of the shops. These problems are utilized to the fullest extent.

Business training.—This course embraces the study of simple contracts, common mercantile terms and usages, banks and banking, building and loan associations, partnership, fire and life insurance, real estate transactions, mechanics' liens, rights and duties of employee and employer, and simple accounts. Practice is required in the drafting of business and legal forms in ordinary use.

Chemistry.—A general course in chemistry is given to all boys. This course includes the study of terms, and definitions, oxygen, hydrogen, acids, bases, salts, air, carbon, fuels, combustion, and water.

Special courses supplementing the work done in the general course are given to students in the trade school. The emphasis in these courses is upon the selection and testing of raw materials, their refinement, and the character of the finished product.

Mechanical drawing.—Mechanical drawing is given as part of the training of all trade students excepting tailors, shoemakers, painters, and printers; these have freehand drawing instead.

The course in drawing is arranged to give the student a general knowledge of working drawings, to prepare him to read these intelligently, to cultivate ability to make working drafts, plans, elevations, and sections of tools, buildings, machines, wagons, and other work in the line of his trade, and to build according to the same.

The first step in the consideration of trades for colored women is to determine the extent to which it is wise to encourage them to specialize in different occupations. The uncertainty on this point is due to the great demand for young women of general training adapted to become teachers of the masses of the colored people. The wise course is probably to encourage the institutions to devote most of their resources to the general course in household arts but to keep the door open for young women of special aptitudes to become skilled in such occupations as millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, and trained nursing.

PUBLIC PROVISION FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The ultimate success of education, industrial and otherwise, depends upon financial support by State and local governments. The following quotation is a part of an address on a "State program for industrial and social efficiency," delivered before the National Education Association by Arthur D. Dean, of the University of the State of New York:

Picture three parallel columns. In the first column place all the State-wide changes which have taken place under the name of industrial progress. In the second, all the legislation which has been or is about to be enacted for the State-wide industrial and social advance of workers. In the third, all the State-wide programs for the educational advantage of our youth and adults and you will see how far behind we are as States in the conservation and the increasing of human wealth as it might be influenced by the public school system.

Industry neither argues nor sleeps. It works. Labor unions argue long and earnestly and then place their final word into a workingmen's compensation law. Social workers confer and confer and confer again; but behold, the State has a child labor law or a widows' pension, or a minimum wage. But we ———?

Of course the States have done something. Some far more than others. I should be the last to deny that. The progressive ones are those which consider that education is the affair of the State—that the child is not to be disadvantaged by the community in which he happens to be born; that medical inspection is as important as factory inspection; that fire escapes on schoolhouses are as important as those on a factory; that a decent wage for women teachers is as necessary as for the shop girl; that a system of taxation for supporting good consolidated schools is as beneficial as a State highway system; that certified teachers are as worthy of consideration as certified milk; that a free university training in liberal subjects is as reasonable as a free college training in agriculture; that extension service for the mechanic is as sensible as that for the farmer. It is such things as these which make up, to a considerable extent, a program for industrial and social efficiency.

8/102-a

April 6, 1918.

Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones,
Bureau of Education,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, and to thank you for the chapters of Volume I of the report on Negro Education which recently came to hand. I shall take pleasure in presenting these to the Secretary at the first opportunity.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 4/6 BY JM

Assistant to the Secretary.

W

SKETCH OF GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES:

George Edmund Haynes entered Fisk University in ~~1989~~ 898 in the Senior Preparatory class after a year in the high school at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and a year at the A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama. He was graduated from the college of Fisk University in 1903, receiving the degree of A.B. On the basis of his record at Fisk he was awarded a scholarship in the Graduate School of Yale University, from which institution he received him M.A. Degree the following year. He has specialized in Economics and Sociology, studying under the late Professor William G. Sumner. He remained an additional year in graduate study at Yale and then became a traveling secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for work among the colored students. In the conduct of this work he traveled over the South threeyears during 1905 to 1908. He resigned this work and went for further study at Columbia University and the New York School of Philanthropy for the following two years. During this time he was a fellow of the Bureau of Social Reasearch of the Russell Sage Foundation and made an investigation of the industrial conditions of Negroes in New York. The report of this investigation was published under the title "The Negro at Work in New York City, Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. 49, No. 3". He was graduated from the New York School of Philanthropy in 1910 and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University in 1912, the monograph mentioned above being his doctor's thesis.

While at Columbia he studied especially under Professors Edwin R. A. Seligman, Franklin Giddings, Edward T. Devine and Samuel McCune Lindsay. He has kept in personal touch with each of these gentlemen in the subsequent years of his work and each

of them will readily respond to inquiries about him. Dr. Devine happens to be in France at this time. After a tour in Europe in 1910 for study and observation of social conditions in European cities he was called to the chair of Social Science at Fisk University.

During the two years in New York, Dr. Haynes interested himself in practical efforts for improving the conditions of his people. He was associated especially with the Committee for Improving Industrial Conditions of Negroes in New York, of which Dr. William Jay Schieffelin was chairman. About the close of his residence in New York the three principal organizations dealing with the betterment of colored people centering in New York took steps to federate their organizations and activities. This federation gave birth to the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. They selected Dr Haynes as the director of their work, as he had been one of the active promotors of the federation and had had much to do with making out the program and plans. A Cooperative arrangement was made with Fisk University by which a part of Dr. Haynes' time was used at Nashville for the development of the training in Social Science and social work of the advanced students of that institution and the development of the Southern center and headquarters for the Urban League work. Part of his time was spent in the development of the work in New York and the finding of suitable associates to carry the work both at Nashville and New York. The subsequent development of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is a testimony to the success he had in finding other capable Negro workers and in cooperation with the noble while and colored citizens who have built up that effective organization. Perhaps no other organization in the country has so

effectively helped in the adjustment of the industrial and other problems connected with the recent Negro migration.

Soon after coming to Nashville Dr. Haynes faced the question of finding a suitable laboratory to enable the students of Social Science and social work to combine theory with practice. Learning of the work done by some teachers and students of the Methodist Training School, an institution of Southern whites, for the training of social workers, to help one of the needy Negro neighborhoods he sought their cooperation. In this way in 1913 the cooperative work between Fisk University; the Woman's Missionary Council, M.E.Church South; and the National Urban League was begun.

In March, 1916, a disastrous fire destroyed a large section of East Nashville. The citizens of Nashville showed an effective willingness to cooperate in giving systematic relief. Temporary and permanent relief work was organized under the auspices of the Negro Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, the principal organization of white business men of the city. Dr. Haynes was the director of the staff of workers of the Negro Relief Committee in caring for over 360 Negro families. The Negro committee of relief and the white committee at first opened offices on opposite sides of the street. So businesslike and efficient was the work of the Negro Committee that within a short time they were invited to unite their work with that of the white committee. The colored staff composed of students of the senior class of Fisk, with some helpers from all the other Negro schools of the city and citizens at large, under the direction of Dr. Haynes, was combined with the white staff, the two carrying on the work in adjoining offices until it was completed.

On the strength of the racial cooperation in the fire relief, largely through the work of Dr. Haynes, a permanent organization of

leading white and colored citizens, known as the Public Welfare League, was formed for improving the industrial, housing, health and other conditions of the Negroes of Nashville. This organization has fostered an efficient employment bureau and Juvenile Court work. It is at present one of the most effective agencies in dealing with the housing and direction of the hundreds of Negro workmen now entering the city for employment at the Government powder plant at Hadley's Bend near the city.

Dr. Haynes has still retained an executive position with the National League. During the past three Summers he has conducted a campaign of lectures and conferences at the summer schools at Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, Virginia Union University, and the Tennessee State Normal School, and several other institutions, to promote the ideals of industrial and community betterment among the Negro teachers of the country. He has carried on a similar campaign at preachers' meetings and church conferences and conventions as well as through the Negro press. At the same time he hasbeen in touch with the Negro students in the colleges and has stimulated them to direct their Social Science and other studies toward practical application for the improvement of health and working conditions of their own people.

The local work in Nashville, both at the University and in the city, is so strongly developed now with competent associates who can handle the work, that much of Dr. Haynes time is released for promoting similar efforts of community betterment in other cities. After two visits to Memphis, Tennessee, a joint organization of white and colored citizens was formed last fall. Five of Memphis' leading white citizens appointed by the Chamber of Commerce are acting with the colored people in promoting a program of community

betterment similar to the one for Nashville. Similar organizations have also been formed in Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah and Augusta.

In Nashville, such reputable citizens as Dr. Bruce R.Payne, President of George Peabody College for Teachers; Mr. John H. De Witt, County Fuel Administrator, Stahlman Building; Mr. William R. Manier, Secretary of the Commercial Club; Miss Estelle Haskin and Mrs. R.W. MacDonnell, officers of the Woman's Missionary Council, M.E.Church South, Methodist Publishing House, Nashville; Mr. A. M. Trawick, Social Service Secretary, International Committee Y.M.C.A.; Dr. W. D. Weatherford International Secretary Y.M.C.A.; Dr. J.Paul Harvill, Hitchcock Building; Honorable J. C. Napier, Ex-Registrar of the Treasury; and a number of other reputable citizens,will testify to the value of the results of this community work in Nashville.

In Memphis, Mr. Bolton R. Smith of Perkins and Smith, Insurance Agents, and Mr. William J. Haase of Marks and Bensdorff, Real Estate, as well as Dr. T. O. Fuller, president of Howe Institute, will testify to the value of the work started there.

During the past two years, Dr. Haynes has made two important investigations: The Achievements of Hampton Graduates and Former Students, as a part of the study the General Education Board is making of that institution, and A Study of the Industrial and Living Conditions of Negro Newcomers in Detroit, Michigan, for the Home Missions Council of the several church denominations working among Negroes.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FOR RELEASE APR._____

WASHINGTON, Apr.____ - Prof. George Edmund Haynes, recently appointed Director of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor by Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, will enter upon his official duties on May first. He will act as adviser to the Department of Labor on all questions affecting the Negro race. Dr. Haynes is Professor of Economics and Sociology at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. He is unusually well qualified by reason of his wide experience to advise upon all matters concerning Negro labor problems.

The appointment of Prof. Haynes is not to be construed, officials of the Department say, as evidence of any intention to recognize the principle of segregation either now or in the future. Commenting upon this point, Assistant Secretary Louis F. Post said, "Prof. Haynes' appointment does not mean a 'Jim Crow' Bureau in the Department of Labor. It is simply a long delayed recognition of the principle of representation. The millions of Negro wage earners who have hitherto been without voice in the governmental organizations which guide their affairs are to receive a place at the council table to which they have long been entitled". The new Director is a Southerner by birth and received his early training in the South. He received his preliminary education in the high schools of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and at the A. and M. College of Alabama. He was graduated from Fisk University in 1903 with the Degree of A. B. He afterwards attended Yale University, from which he received the Degree of Master of Arts. An additional year in graduate study at Yale University was followed by three years as travelling secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for work among colored students, and two years more in further study at Columbia University, New York, School of Philanthropy, as a Fellow of the Bureau of Social Research of the Russell Sage Foundation. While there he made an investigation of the industrial conditions among Negroes in New York. This report was

At the conclusion of this work at Columbia he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Whatever is said in connection with the appointment of Dr. Haynes should be clearly understood that it is not to be construed as a recognition of the principle of segregation either now or in the future.

subsequently published under the title "The Negro at Work in New York City". After a study of social conditions in European cities while abroad in 1910, he was called to the ~~field~~ Chair of Social Science at Fisk University.

While in New York Dr. Haynes became deeply interested in practical efforts for improving the conditions of his people. About the close of his residence in New York, the three principal organizations dealing with the betterment of colored people in central New York took steps to unite. As a result there was formed the National League of Urban Conditions among Negroes", which selected Dr. Haynes as the Director of its work. For some time thereafter, Dr. Haynes divided his time between studies at Fisk University and the development of the ~~southern~~ work of the Urban League. While engaged in this work he was unusually successful in securing the utmost cooperation between white and colored citizens in building up that organization. Later his ability to secure cooperation was shown when he was successful in enlisting the cooperation of the ~~Methodist Training School, an institution of southern whites for the training of social workers.~~

In March 1916, this same quality was still further brought out when a disastrous fire destroyed much of East Nashville. He assumed charge of the staff of workers of the Negro Relief Committee. This Committee and the white committee at first had offices on opposite sides of the street, but so business-like was the work of Dr. Haynes' organization that they were shortly invited to unite their work with that of the white committee and the two organizations thereafter conducted their work side by side until it was completed. As a result of this racial cooperation, a permanent organization of leading white and colored citizens known as the Public Welfare League, was formed for improving the industrial, housing, health, and other conditions of the Negroes in Nashville. This organization has subsequently fostered an efficient em-

ployment bureau and is at present doing very excellent war work in dealing with hundreds of Negro workmen employed on government work near Nashville.

Dr. Haynes has lectured ~~in all~~ for many of the principal Negro organizations of the United States. During the last three years he has conducted a campaign of lectures and conferences at the summer schools in Tuskegee Institute, at Hampton Institute, Virginia Union College, and Tennessee State Normal School, as well as other institutions, to promote the ideals of industrial and community betterment among Negro teachers of the country.

His local work of Nashville has been still further strengthened by his efforts to organize similar cooperation in other cities. ~~The present organization at Memphis, Tennessee, of white and colored citizens was formed last fall at his instance.~~ Leading white citizens in large numbers have come forward to urge Dr. Haynes' appointment upon the Secretary of Labor,- among them such men as Dr. James H. Dillard, George Foster Peabody, and Graham Taylor of Chicago. ~~Speaking of their~~ In urging his appointment Dr. Taylor said, "Personally, he is a man who commands the respect of all who are aware of his keen cut mind, his scholarly habits, his sound practical judgment, and his social, democratic convictions and sympathies.

COPY

May 25, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

For study and work on labor conditions in the South and North there is need of the appointment of two and possibly three men, one to work in the South and two in the North.

These men are to go into designated states North and South to get the information about local conditions, get in touch with representative colored people, and wherever possible, bring them in touch with representative white people in the locality, in order to get their ideas and cooperation in practical steps for dealing with the local situation.

One of these men may probably need to spend a good part of his time at the Washington office, after a short period on the field, in order to coordinate the work.

(Signed) [illegible]

Assistant Director of Labor,
U. S. Employment Service.

Referred to Mr. Magnes for consideration and advice.

[illegible]

May 27/18

COPY

May 28, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

The accompanying memorandum from the Assistant Director General of the Employment Service may well be approved with the following modifications:

First, the work of these men asked for by the Employment Service Division will necessarily involve more than employment matters. For instance, a large problem now with Northern employers is the question of how to organize and supervise the large numbers of Negroes they are taking into their plants. Their difficulty seems to be mainly one of methods of handling Negro employees with whom they have had no experience.

In the South, the work of such a man would relate to all matters of Negro economics. Naturally, of course, employment especially that relating to agricultural labor will be the first and most far-reaching problem.

Second, these men will also be pioneers in developing local organizations through which all the problems of wage earners that involve the two races in each locality may be considered and settled. This will mean the formation of local committees of white and colored citizens or similar organizations.

Third, it may be best, therefore, to work out an adjustment with the Employment Service, by means of which these men could be attached to the office of the Director of Negro Economics and work under the joint supervision of his office and that of the Director General, the Assistant Director General, and such of their associates of the Employment Service as deal particularly with Negro labor problems.

Fourth, should this addition to the memorandum of the Assistant Director General be agreeable I shall take up with you and him the question of men for these positions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

R/S
Noted J.L.J. 5/1/18

Approved May 28/18 L.F.P.

COPY

June 1, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

After consultation with the Assistant Director General of the Employment Service I respectfully request authority to appoint the following persons with the title of Supervisor of Negro Economics and for their services to be designated to the following states:

1. Pennsylvania - A. L. Manly, now Industrial Secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, at a salary of $1740 per year.

2. Ohio or Illinois (as will be finally agreed upon by the Assistant Director General of the Employment Service and myself) - Charles L. Hall, now with the Bureau of the Census. The salary of Mr. Hall is now $1200. In view, however, of the character of his work I recommend that his salary be $1740 per year, if this can lawfully be done. I may call attention also to the necessity of a request for his transfer from the Bureau of the Census.

3. Virginia - T. J. Erwin, now Field Agent for the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, who has had wide experience in building up community organizations in that state. Mr. Erwin's salary to be $1740 per year.

I understand that for the first three months of service of these men they will be on trial and appointment for the period of the war will follow satisfactory service during this probation period.

Mr. Manly and Mr. Hall will work under the joint supervision of the Assistant Director General and myself. Mr. Erwin will work under the supervision of the Chief of the Farm Service Division and myself.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) George E. Haynes

GEH/MMO Director of Negro Economics.

Upon recommendation by the Director General the Department will approve.

June 1, 1918 L.F.P.

COPY

561/118A
1200/195
1200/196
1200/197

June 7, 1918.

The Assistant Secretary of Labor:-

In accordance with a request dated the 1st inst., from the Director of Negro Economics, it is hereby recommended that three new positions as Supervisor of Negro Economics be created, and that they be filled by the persons named, with official stations as indicated. Compensation to be at the rate of $1740 per annum each, payable from the appropriation "National Security and Defense, (Productive Labor)", effective from dates of entrance on duty.

A. L. Manly,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles L. Hall,	Columbus, Ohio.
T. J. Erwin,	Richmond, Va.

As Mr. Hall is now employed in the Bureau of the Census, it is requested that the necessary steps be taken looking to his transfer to this Service.

Assistant Director General,
U. S. Employment Service.

DEM:B

C. T. C.

Mr. Post's understanding is that this is satisfactory to you. If so, will you make the necessary recommendation for appointment?

Reid

6/3/18

D. E. M.

Prepare recommendations for attached.

C. T. C.

6/4/18

Mr. Clayton:

Off. Stations not given and Mr. Cox, Appt. Clerk, insists that this be indicated. Are they all to be appointed at same titles?

D. E. M.

Manly, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hall, Columbus, Ohio

Erwin, Richmond, Va.

All "Supervisor of Negro Economics."

Clayton

June 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLAYTON:

Dr. Haynes has asked for the appointment of Forrester B. Washington as Superviser of Negro Economics for Michigan and Illinois. His official station is to be Detroit, and salary $1740 per annum effective upon date of entrance upon duty. Will you not rush this recommendation?

Private Secretary.

HR.LC

Asst Sfile

June 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS:

Hereunder is a draft memorandum and instructions for transmission to the U. S. Employment Service after it shall have been submitted to and been approved by the Secretary of Labor. Your advice thereon to the Secretary in a memorandum to accompany the said draft when submitted to the Secretary is requested.

For your further information in preparing such advisory memorandum, the appropriate U. S. Employment Service file is herewith delivered to you. It contains the sketch of plan proposed by the Chief of the Negro Division in the U. S. Employment Service, together with the memorandum of the Assistant Director General of Employment (received June 8, 1918) in transmitting the plan to the Department.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP. LC

June 11, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. HAYNES:

Forrester B. Washington has been appointed superviser of Economics for the States of Michigan and Illinois, official station Detroit , with salary at $1740 per annum, effective upon date of entrance upon duty.

Private Secretary.

MR. LOG

June 11, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. HAYNES (confidential):

Relative to your confidential communication hereunder and undated, I should like before giving serious consideration to it or bringing it to the attention of the Secretary, to have you inform me on the following points:

1. Could not industrial, agricultural, or other civilian terms be used in place of the military terms of your memorandum? Such terms, for instance, as "group," "organization," "directorate," "area," etc., etc., and "director," "superintendent," "foreman," "leader," "promoter," "adviser," or the like?

2. Would not such terms be as effective as military terms for all the patriotic purposes, both psychological and practical, of the kind of organizations you contemplate?

3. Would it not be well to include in the memorandum a provision to the effect that the services of these organizations will not be furnished where working conditions are not in substantial compliance with the policies of the National War Labor Board?

4. Would a term of enlistment, even so short a term as you propose, be necessary or desirable? Would not the pride of association and faithful activity that would develop tend to secure unbroken service under fair labor conditions better than a term of enlistment, the tendency of which might be to create a sense of coercion rather than a sense of obligation? And would not any embarrassments arising from refusal to serve at important junctures be much more likely to occur and be more serious at the end of a fixed term of enlistment, with the sense of compulsion abruptly terminated, than under a wholly voluntary service with its continuing sense of obligation?

After your response to above questions by memorandum, I shall be glad to comply orally with a view to bringing the matter before the Secretary for his consideration.

LFP.LC

Assistant Secretary.

8
102-a

June 26, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF CLERK:

The following supplies are needed for a hurriedly-prepared trip to the west to be taken by Mr. Charles E. Hall, Supervisor of Negro Economics. Mr. Hall expects to leave late this afternoon and it has not seemed practicable to delay request for the supplies listed below until a larger list, which is in the course of preparation, could be submitted.

3 indelible pencils
3 memorandum pads (Department of Labor) ~~(4 x 6)~~ 5 x 8
1 brief case

It will be appreciated if the handling of this request is expedited so that Mr. Hall may have these supplies in time to take away with him this afternoon.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

June 27, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS:

Relative to the enclosed memorandum from the Director General under date of June 26, I am in agreement with the Director General and I am, therefore, herewith transmitting to you your memorandum to him under date of June 24 with the following suggestions:

I. As to Mr. Forrester B. Washington, that you confer with the War Department (preferably through Major Scott) with reference to the status in the draft at the time of Mr. Washington's appointment to this Department, and the attitude of the War Department towards such applications as you propose with reference to employees having Mr. Washington's draft status, I should be inclined to think that from your recommendation it would not be improper to approve a deferred classification for Mr. Washington as an important employee of this Department, provided his appointment ante-dates his being actually ordered into military service, and provided also, of course, that the appointment was made in good faith with reference to the pressing needs of the Department.

II. As to the case of Mr. Maurice C. Clifford, I suggest a substantially similar course on your part. The difference here is that Mr. Clifford has not yet been employed. If, after his employment, in case his services are imperatively necessary for your work in the Department, it should appear that he had been employed in good faith on account of special necessity for his services and that his draft status was not such as to bring our application for his deferred classification into conflict with the attitude of the War Department, as you may find it to be with reference to Mr. Washington, I should be inclined to think that from your recommendation hereunder, it would not be improper to approve deferred classification for Mr. Clifford as an important employee of this Department. Of course, no such approval could be given until after Mr. Clifford is an actual employee in the Department under proper circumstances such as are indicated above.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

COPY

June 27, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL:

The Director of Negro Economics submits for my approval the following instructions:

"LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 1"

"Mr. T. C. Erwin
State Normal Sch.
Petersburg, Va.

Dear Mr. Erwin:

The following is for your information in connection with your work with the United States Employment Service: If you have not already done so, please get in touch with Mr. Ralph Izard, District Superintendent of the Fifth District, as shown on the enclosed map. Mr. Izard will put you in touch with the Federal Director of the State of Virginia. They will probably turn to you on matters relating to employment of Negro labor. You will report by letter to me immediately upon being requested to perform such service, and also make further report of the work performed similar to any report you make to the United States Employment Service.

With reference to location of office and the purchase of office equipment, please look up a suitable location in Richmond, make up a list of items of office equipment which you think you will need and then confer with Mr. Izard or his representative at the District Office of the U. S. Employment Service and he will give you information as to the necessary procedure to make requisition for these supplies. You will then make out the proper requests and forward them here for my approval and for the request to be filled in the proper office."

These instructions are in accordance with the verbal tentative understanding as to what would probably be satisfactory relations of the Department of Labor between the Director of Negro Economics and the Employment Service. In order that the functions of the Service and

those of the Director of Negro Economics may be cooperative these proposed instructions are submitted to you for your consideration and recommendation. They are expected to operate so as completely to place Dr. Haynes' district representative under the Direction of your District Superintendent, so far as employment activities are concerned, while continuing his official relations and responsibilities to Dr. Haynes for all advisory purposes whether with reference to Negro employment or to other Negro problems of an economic character.

Please make recommendation or suggestion.

(Signed) Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary.

P/MLC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary,
WASHINGTON

COPY

File 27-6

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED EXPENSES
FOR WORK DIRECTLY OR MANIFESTLY AFFECTING NEGROES, IN THE BUREAUS OR DIVISIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1918, TO JUNE 30, 1919.

Summary

	I.	Departmental Administration	$15,505
	II.	Employment Service	340,240
	III.	Women in Industry	4,522
	IV.	Inspection and Investigation	12,217
	V.	Conditions of Labor	14,105
	VI.	Information and Education	5,385
	VII.	Insignia	169,485
	VIII.	Housing and Transportation	6,970
	IX.	Training and Dilution	
	X.	Children's Bureau	2,675
	XI.	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,875
NOTE	XII.	Miscellaneous	*50,700
		Total	624,679

NOTE: *This amount is to be distributed proportionately and used in any direction that exigencies require.

I. DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Salaries	$13,080
2. Office equipment	175
3. Travel	1,200
4. Per diem	600
5. Telegraph and telephone	300
6. Stationery and supplies	150
7. Miscellaneous	
Total	$15,505

II. Employment Service - I t e m i z e d :

Salaries:		$275,200
2 Assistants (to the Director) @ $1,800 ea.	$3,600	
26 Supervisors @ $1,800 ea.	46,800	
26 Assistant Supervisors @ $1,500 ea.	39,000	
26 Stenographers @ $1,100 ea.	28,600	
134 Examiners @ $1,200 ea.	160,800	
Office rent and equipment:		10,120
19 Offices @ $300 ea. per annum	5,700	
52 Office desks @ $35 ea.	1,820	
26 Typewriter desks @ $35 ea.	910	
26 Typewriters @ $65 ea.	1,690	
Travel:		24,600
26 Supervisors @ $600 ea. per annum	15,600	
26 Assistant Supervisors @ $300 ea. per annum	7,800	
2 Assistants (to the Director) @ $600 do.	1,200	
Per diem:		27,200
26 Supervisors, 150 da. @ $4	15,600	
26 Assistant Supervisors, 100 da. @ $4	10,400	
2 Assistants (to the Director) 150 da. do.	1,200	
Telegraph and telephone:		3,120
Stationery and supplies:		
Miscellaneous		
T o t a l		340,240

III. Women in Industry - Itemized :

Salaries:		$3,000
1 Assistant (To the Chief)	$1,800	
1 Stenographer	1,200	
Office Equipment		172
1 Double desk	57	
1 Typewriter desk	35	
1 Typewriter	65	
1 Filing case	15	
Travel:		600
Assistant (To the Chief)	600	
Per diem:		600
Assistant (To the Chief)	600	
Telegraph and telephone		150
Stationery and supplies:		
Miscellaneous:		
Total		$4,522

IV. Inspection and Investigation - I t e m i z e d :

Salaries:		$5,350
2 Investigators @ $1,600 ea.	$3,200	
1 Investigator (female)	1,400	
½ Salary of office assistant	750	
Office Equipment		192
1 Double desk	57	
1 Single desk	35	
1 Typewriting desk	35	
1 Typewriter	65	
Travel:		2,700
3 Investigators @ $900 ea.	2,700	
Per diem:		3,600
3 Investigators @ $1,200 ea.	3,600	
Telegraph and telephone:		375
Stationery and supplies:		
Miscellaneous:		
T o t a l	12,217	12,217

V. Conditions of Labor - I t e m i z e d :

Salaries		$6,850
2 Inspectors @ $1,800	$3,600	
1 Inspector (female)	1,400	
1 Stenographer	1,100	
½ Salary of office assistant	750	
Office Equipment:		205
3 Desks @ $35 ea.	105	
1 Typewriter desk	35	
1 Typewriter	65	
Travel		2,700
3 Inspectors @ $900 per annum	2,700	
Per diem:		3,600
3 Inspectors @ $1,200 per annum	3,600	
Telegraph and telephone:		750
Stationery and supplies		
Miscellaneous		
T o t a l		14,105

VI. Information and Education - I t e m i z e d :

Salaries:		$3,000
1 Publicity man	$1,900	
1 Stenographer	1,100	
Office equipment:		135
1 Desk	35	
1 Typewriter desk	35	
1 Typewriter	65	
Travel:		500
Publicity man	500	
Per diem:		500
Publicity man, 125 da. @ $4	500	
Telegraph and telephone:		150
Printing and supplies:		1,100
T o t a l		5,385

VII. Insignia - I t e m i z e d

Salaries:		$6,100
1 Assistant (To the Director)	$1,500	
1 Stenographer	1,000	
3 Clerks @ $1,200 ea.	3,600	
Office Equipment:		135
1 Desk	35	
1 Typewriter desk	35	
1 Typewriter	65	
Travel: (Assistant)		300
Per diem: (Assistant)		300
Telegraph and telephone:		150
Insignia supplies for 1,250,000 badges, @ 13¢ ea., for members of Uncle Sam's Workers' League		162,500
T o t a l		169,485

VIII. Housing and Transportation - I t e m i z e d :

Salaries:		
2 Assistants at $1,800 ea.	$3,600	
1 Stenographer	1,100	$4,700
Office equipment:		
2 Desks @ $35 ea.	70	
1 Typewriter desk	35	
1 Typewriter	65	170
Travel: (2 Assistants @ $300 ea.)		600
Per diem: (2 Assistants @ $600 ea.)		1,200
Telegraph and telephone		300
Miscellaneous		
		$6,970

IX. Training and Dilution - I t e m i z e d :

X. Children's Bureau:

1. Salary of worker	$1,400
2. Travel	600
3. Per diem	600
4. Telegraph and telephone	75
Total	$2,675

XI. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1. Salary of statistical expert	$1,800
2. Travel	400
3. Per diem	600
4. Telegraph and telephone	75
Total	$2,875

XII. Miscellaneous - I t e m i z e d :

1. Departmental Administration
2. Employment Service
3. Women in Industry
4. Inspection and Investigation
5. Conditions of Labor
6. Information and Education
7. Insignia
8. Housing and Transportation
9. Training and dilution
10. Children's Bureau
11. Bureau of Labor Statistics

T o t a l _____

COPY

July 1, 1918.

Memorandum for the Director General:

On inquiry, the following facts regarding the appointments of officials under the Director of Negro Economics of this Department who are being paid from the Employment funds, have been elicited:

Mr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics - $4,380.

Miss Mattie L. Campbell, office under-clerk - - - - 1,000.

Carl L. Phillips, Assistant to the Director - - - - 1,500.

T. C. Erwin, Supervisor for Virginia - - - - - - - - 1,740.

Forrester B. Washington, Supervisor for Illinois and Michigan - - 1,740.

Charles E. Hall, Supervisor for Ohio and Indiana - 1,500.

Dr. Haynes states that the Secretary of Labor wished the work of the Division of Negro Economics handled as a departmental one and not as employment work. In order, however, to enable the workers whom the Assistant Secretary has been approving for appointment as Supervisors of Negro Economics to be made useful for the assistance of employment work where such assistance can be rendered, Dr. Haynes has instructed the three supervisors so far appointed, that when they are called upon by a District Superintendent to assist in any way in employment work they are then to send a letter of advice to the Director of Negro Economics, and while they assist such District Superintendents they will work under them as though they were officers of the Employment Service reporting to the District Superintendent, or the State Director, or

otherwise as the Employment Service desires, but sending copies of their reports to the Director of Negro Economics for his information. It therefore appears that the supervisors are paid from funds of the Employment Service and are detailed to the Secretary's office to assist the Director of Negro Economics but subject to such uses of the Employment Service as are indicated above. They are in no way connected with the Negro Division of which Mr. Giles Jackson is chief.

(Signed) C. T. Clayton

Assistant Director General.

First Draft

June , 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

This Departmental memorandum relates to the hereunder "sketch for the Plans of Operation of the Negro Division of the U. S. Employment Service," dated June 7, 1918, proposed by the Chief of the Negro Division of said Service and transmitted to the Department along with the hereunder memorandum of the Assistant Director General, received June 8, 1918.

The aforesaid sketch-plan and Employment Service memorandum having been considered by the Secretary, the U. S. Employment Service is hereby instructed regarding the same as follows:

I. Any activities of the U. S. Employment Service pursuant to Division I, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 of said sketch-plan and of Division IV thereof must be submitted in advance and by memorandum to the Assistant Secretary for Departmental approval.

The activities comprehended in this Instruction relate to all undertakings to mobolize Negro labor (1) by campaigning among Negroes through Negro churches and Negro newspapers and magazines, (2) by work among benevolent,

fraternal and other organizations of the Negro race, (3) by patriotic agitation among Negroes with reference to labor, (4) by preparing and circulating addresses of the Employment Service to Negroes, (7) by campaigns among Negroes to secure labor, and (IV) by canvassing Negro churches and other Negro organizations.

II. List of meetings and conventions projected by Negro organizations for this summer (alluded to in Division I, subdivision 5 of the aforesaid sketch-plan) of which compilation has been directed by the U. S. Employment Service as per Assistant Director General's memorandum of June 8, 1918, also the list by states and counties of correspondents, etc., (referred to by the Assistant Director General as in line with the suggestions of Division VI of the aforesaid sketch-plan), must be submitted to the Department in recommendatory memorandums prior to action thereon.

This instruction comprehends all matters referred to in said sketch-plan under its Division I, subdivision 5, to wit (a) Baptist convention, (b) Business League, (c) Elks,

(d) Odd Fellows, (e) Baptist State Conventions, and (f) Methodist Conference; and also all matters referred to in Division VI of said sketch-plan, to wit, Directory of Negro Exposition Company of 1915 at Richmond.

III. The proposal of said sketch-plan for a Negro Woman's Division in the U. S. Employment Service is for the present disapproved.

This Instruction comprehends the matters set out in Division II of the sketch-plan and commented upon by the Assistant Director General in his aforesaid memorandum of June 8, 1918.

IV. Refer the proposal of said sketch-plan for a Negro Boy's Division in the U. S. Employment Service, to the Director of the Boys' Working Reserve for his recommendation.

This Instruction comprehends all matters set out in Division III of the sketch-plan and referred to by the Assistant Director General in his memorandum of June 8, 1918.

V. Refer the proposal of the said sketch-plan for a survey of rural districts with reference to farm work and farming conditions to the Farm Labor Division of the U. S. Employment Service for recommendation.

This Instruction comprehends the matters set out in Division I, subdivision 6 of said sketch-plan. They are referred to in the first paragraph of the Assistant Director General's memorandum of June 8, 1918.

VI. Refer the campaign proposed in said sketch-plan for securing Negro labor where there are many Negro idlers, and especially in states where the laws compel idlers to work, to the appropriate State Directors for their recommendation, respectively.

This Instruction relates to the matters set out in Division I, subdivision 7 of the sketch-plan. It is referred to by the Assistant Director General in his memorandum of June 8, 1918.

VII. Direct the Chief of the Negro Division of the U. S. Employment Service to prepare the letters, papers, memorandums, and other documents necessary for effecting the purposes of these Instructions and to submit the same to the Director General for transmission and recommendation to the Department.

VIII. Instruct the Chief of the Negro Division to file regularly with the U. S. Employment Service all communications received and copies of communications sent out by him which relate to the activities of his Division.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

Asst S. file for reference Negro Economics L.F.P.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FILE 1020-139

May 25, 1918 — Memorandum from the Assistant Director General to the Assistant Secretary stating that there is need of "two and possibly three men, one to work in the South and two in the North, to go into designated states North and South to get the information about local conditions, get in touch with representative colored people, and wherever possible bring them in touch with representative white people in the locality." Marked "Referred to Mr. Haynes for consideration and advice. L.F.P. May 27, 1918."

May 28, 1918 — Memorandum from Mr. Haynes as Director of Negro Economics to the Assistant Secretary commenting on the above memo. from the Assistant Director General. Mr. Haynes observes that the work of these men "will necessarily involve more than Employment matters" and suggests that it may be best "to work out an adjustment with the Employment Service by means of which these men could be attached to the Office of the Director of Negro Economics and work under the joint supervision of his Office and that of the Director General, the Assistant Director General, and such of their associates in the Employment Service as deal with Negro labor problems."

June 1, 1918 — Memorandum from the Director of Negro Economics to the Assistant Secretary referring to "consultation with the Assistant Director General of the Employment Service" and thereupon requesting "authority to appoint the following persons with the title of Supervisor of Negro Economics, designating the following as their states: A. L. Manly, Penna.; Chas. E. Hall, Ohio; T. C. Erwin, Va.;" Marked in pencil "J. L. B." Marked in ink "upon recommendation of the Director General the Department will approve. June 1, 1918. L.F.P."

June 3, 1918 — Attached to above is the following in Mr. Reid's writing "C.T.C. Mr. Post's understanding is that this is satisfactory to you. If so, will you make the necessary recommendation for appointment. Reid, 6/3/18." Also attached "D. E. M. Prepare recommendations for attached. 6/4/18. C.T.C." Pencil memo: "Mr. Clayton -- Off. Stations not given and Mr. Cox, appt. Clerk, insists that this be indicated. Are they all to be appointed at same titles? D.E.M." In ink: "Manly, Philadelphia; Hall, Columbus, Ohio; Erwin, Richmond, Va.; all 'Supervisor of Negro Economics', C.T.C."

June 7, 1918 — Recommendation to the Assistant Secretary by the Assistant Director General based on request of the first inst. by the Director of Negro Economics recommending the positions accordingly.

June 27, 1918 Memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Director General stating submission by the Director of Negro Economics of instructions entitled "Letter of instructions No. 1" to "Mr. T. C. Erwin, State Normal Sch., Petersburg, Va., asking him to "get in touch with Mr. Ralph Izard, District Superintendent of the Fifth District," who will put him "in touch with the Federal Director of the State of Virginia." Also stating that"these instructions are in accordance with a verbal tentative understanding as to what would probably be satisfactory relations between the Director of Negro Economics, of the Department of Labor, and the Employment Service," and explaining as follows: "In order that the functions of the Service and those of the Director of Negro Economics may be cooperative, these proposed instructions are submitted to you for your consideration and recommendation. They are expected to operate so as completely to place Dr. Haynes' district representative under the direction of your District Superintendent, so far as employment activities are concerned, while continuing his official relations and responsibilities to Dr. Haynes for all advisory purposes whether with reference to Negro employment or to other Negro problems of an economic character." The memo. closes with a request for "recommendation or suggestion."

July 1, 1918 Memorandum from the Assistant Director General to the Director General giving "the following facts regarding the appointments of officials under the Director of Negro Economics" of the Department of Labor, "who are being paid from the Employment funds," namely Haynes, $4380; Miss Campbell, $1000; Phillips, $1500; Erwin, $1740; Washington, $1740; Hall, $1500. The memo. concludes a substantial explanation by saying "it therefore appears that the supervisors are paid from funds of the Employment Service and are detailed to the Secretary's Office to assist the Director of Negro Economics but subject to such uses of the Employment Service as are indicated above." It is added that "They are in no way connected with the Negro Division of which Mr. Giles Jackson is Chief." Theuses here referred to in the terms "but subject to such uses of the Employment Service as are indicated above" are as follows: "Dr. Haynes has instructed the three supervisors so far appointed that when they are called upon by a District Superintendent to assist in any way in employment work they are then to send a letter of advice to the Director of Negro Economics, and while they assist such District Superintendents they will work under them as though they were officers of the Employment Service reporting to the District Superintendent or the State Director, or otherwise as the Employment Service desires, but sending copies of their reports to the Director of Negro Economics for his information."

July 3, 1918 Memorandum from the Director General to the Assistant Secretary acknowledging receipt of the latter's memorandum of June 27, and saying "Permit me to most respectfully state that with reference to this entire subject I find myself in a position where I cannot intelligently submit to the Department any recommendation on it. Appointments have been made in this Service and instructions

issued to the appointees to perform said Service in connection with the Employment Service in the field, of which I have had no knowledge at all. On one or two occasions, through the State Directors of this Service, I have been informally advised that a certain man within his jurisdiction had been appointed and directed to report to him. Apparently these appointees are under the jurisdiction of the Director of Negro Economics. I should have been glad to have been consulted and should have conferred on the Department's program of the activites of the Director of Negro Economics and his organization in connection with the activities of the U. S. Employment Service, but I was not so consulted." The memorandum requests a "conference with the Department on the subject."

July 6, 1918 — Memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Director General in response to the latter's memorandum of July 3 asking for specific statement (1) of the appointments referred to in memo. of July 3 as having been made in the Employment Service without the Director General's knowledge; (2) as to the directions referred to in said memorandum as having been issued without the Director General's knowledge to appointees to perform Service in connection with the Employment Service in the field; (3) names of appointees"reported (as stated in your said memo.)" by State Directors as having been appointed and directed to report to such State Directors.

July 16, 1918 — Memorandum from the Director General to the Assistant Secretary in response to the latter's memorandum of July 6, naming A. L. Manly, Chas. E. Hall, T. C. Erwin, Forrester B. Washington, as having been appointed and "their duties outlined without any knowledge of the appointments" on the part of the Director General. In this memorandum the following appears: "For the action in the cases of the three first named,your attention is directed to the memo. at the green marker in File 561 General, dated June 1, 1918, signed by the Director of Negro Economics to the Assistant Secretary, wherein he recommends their appointments after consultation with the Assistant Director General. On the next page in said file appears a note to Mr. Clayton as follows: "C.T.C., Mr. Post's understanding is that this is satisfactory to you, if so will you make the necessary recommendation for appointments, Reid, 6/3/18," and on the same page directions to the Chief of Personnel Division, "Prepare recommendations for attached. C. T. C. 6/4/18." On the next page is the formal recommendation by Mr. Clayton to the Assistant Secretary, dated June 7, upon which they were appointed."

Also the following paragraph: "The appointment of Forrester G. Washington was asked of Mr. Clayton in memorandum dated June 10, signed "Hugh Reid, Private Secretary' at the marker in File 1200/307, to which was attached a memorandum to the Chief of Personnel Division 'put this through today, C.T.C.6/10/18' and following it is the formal recommendation of the Assistant Director General to the Assistant Secretary, on which date that appointment was made."

Also the following paragraph: "The Director General has no knowledge at all of these appointments nor the duties to be performed by the appointees, nor where these duties were to be performed. If these appointees have incurred any travel expense, this Service has no record of the authority therefor, as far as I know."

Also the following: "Second, inasmuch as these appointees have been appointed for service in several different States, and the Director of Negro Economics states that 'Mr. Manly and Mr. Hall will work under the general supervision of the Assistant Director General and myself' together with the fact that some of these appointees are already in the field, I must assume that orders from some source have been issued to them, although I have no knowledge of what the orders are."

Also the following: "Chas. E. Hall is one of the appointees who reported to State Director Croxton, of Ohio."

July 17, 1918 Memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Director General responding to latter's memorandum of July 16, requesting: "In order that responsibility may be properly placed, please advise me if the Assistant Director General was without authority to act in the premises for the U. S. Employment Service." Continuing in explanation "I am sure that the Director of Negro Economics had no intention of evading your authority; and as for myself, not only had I no intention to do so, but I acted upon what I understood to be an arrangement between you and the Assistant Director General to the effect that he should devote his attention to operations in the territory east of the Mississippi, while you devoted yours to operations west of the Mississippi. If there was no such arrangement it might be well to state the fact for the benefit of the record, even though it has ceased to be of importance with reference to future operations."

July 25, 1918 Memorandum from the Director General to the Assistant Secretary in response to the latter's memorandum of July 17. Received without file July 27, Employment Service notified thereof July 27 at 10 A. M, file received in the afternoon 1.30 P. M. Replying to first inquiry as "to whether the Assistant Director General was without authority to act in the premises for the U. S. Employment Service" the director General advises "That undoubtedly he was, as far as the entire question was a routine one," adding "My only point on this whole subject is that on the fundamental question of cooperation between two bureaus, that there was no conference between the Department, the Director of Negro Economics, and the head of this Service. In other words, I should presume that the Department in a matter of this sort in planning a cooperation with the Immigration Bureau could scarcely do without consulting Mr. Caminetti. With regard to the inquiry in your second paragraph,"the Director General advises "that the Assistant

Director General was instructed to devote his attention to operations in a certain territory, east of the Mississippi, independently, but only with regard to the establishing of the Employment Service organization. All other questions were or should have been under that arrangement submitted to the Director General before any action was taken." The Director General adds "I might state here that I have advised you in previous letters that Mr. Clayton, Assistant Director General, notified me that the Assistant Secretary had directed him to take charge and handle all of the Negro matters in the Employment Service. I presume in the subject under discussion he was proceeding under those instructions from you."

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FILE 1200 - 197 (T.C.Erwin)

July 2, 1918 Memorandum from the Assistant Director General to the Director General: "Further examination discloses that the appointments of A. L. Manly, Chas. E. Hall, T. C. Erwin, and George E. Haynes, all in the Division of Negro Economics in the Office of the Secretary of Labor, were recommended by yourself. The writer signed one recommendation only, which you have already seen, at the request of Mr. Reid, private secretary to Mr. Post, and upon a telephone message from Mr. Post himself, requesting that the matter be expedited." The above words "were recommended by yourself" are encircled with a red pencil and in the margin is written "Mistaken. See file 561 Gen. rec'd by Mr. Clayton. J.B.D." Under the J.B.D. is the inttial F.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FILE 1200 - 307 (Forrester B. Washington)

June 26, 1918 Memorandum from the Director General to the Assistant Secretary transmitting one from the Director of Negro Economics with regard to deferred classification of Forrester B. Washington, of Detroit, Mich., and also referring to the case of Maurice C. Clifford, of Washington, whom the Director of Negro Economics wishes to recommend for appointment and also for consideration of his deferred classification. The Director General's memo. states "I make no recommendation in either of these cases -- certainly not in the case of Clifford who is not even an employee of the Government as far as our records show, and inasmuch as Forrester B. Washington is not employed in the Employment Service I have no authority to make any recommendations in his case. My understanding of questions such as this is that I have no authority to recommend anything whatever with regard to the classification of a man eligible for military service under the Selective Service Act. The law as I understand it provides for the execution of an affidavit by the immediate superior of the employee, such affidavit then to be approved by the head of the Executive Department in which he is employed."

382/159

July 3rd, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

This office is in receipt of your memorandum of June 27th regarding the relations between the Director of Negroe Economics and the Employment Service, and quoting a letter prepared by the Director of Negroe Economics for your approval.

You submit the proposed instructions for my consideration and recommendation. Permit me to most respectfully state that with reference to this entire subject I find myself in a position where I cannot intelligently submit to the Department any recommendation on it.

Appointments have been made in this Service and directions issued to the appointees to perform said Service in connection with the Employment Service in the Field, of which I have had no knowledge at all. On one or two occasions, through the State Directors of this Service I have been informally advised that a certain man within his jurisdiction had been appointed and directed to report to him. Apparently these appointes are under the jurisdiction of the Director of Negroe Economics.

I should have been glad to have been consulted and should have conferred on the Department's program of the activities of the Directo of Negroe Economics and his organization in connection with the activities of the U. S. Employment Service, but I was not so consulted.

I appreciate the importance of a program of the Departm

to be executed by the Director of Negroe Economics and its possible close relationship to the activities of this Service. I am sure, however, that the Department will appreciate the fact that as long as I am ignorant of its plan I cannot, nor can the Field Officers of this Service carry on intelligent cooperation.

It is my earnest desire to carry out the Department's desires in this and every other matter wherein this Service is affected, and to the end that they may be promptly carried out with regard to the subject under discussion, I respectfully request a conference with the Department on the subject.

Director General.

JBD/K
(in duplicate)

July 6, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

Your request by memorandum of July 3, 1918, for a conference with the Department on the subject of cooperating the functions of the Employment Service and those of the Director of Negro Economics will be transmitted to the Secretary with favorable recommendation as soon as the essential facts are put into convenient shape for submission to him and consideration by the conference.

In order that this may be done you are requested to transmit to the Assistant Secretary the following information:

1. A statement of the appointments referred to in your said memorandum of July 3, 1918, as having been made in the Employment Service without your knowledge.

2. Information as to the directions referred to in your said memorandum as having been issued without your knowledge to appointees to perform service in connection with the Employment Service in the field.

3. Names of the appointees reported to you (as stated in your said memorandum of July 3, 1918) by State Directors as having been appointed and directed to report to such State Directors.

The foregoing specific information is necessary to enable me to ascertain definitely for the Secretary's information and the purposes of the proposed conference what the basis is for your suggestion to the effect that the Department has not conferred with you regarding its relations to the Employment Service with reference to the functions of the Director of Negro Economics. There has been no intention on my part nor any on the part of the Director of Negro Economics as I am assured by him and am convinced from my own observation, to keep you in ignorance of Departmental plans in that or any other respect in so far as they affect the Employment Service. On the contrary, so far as I am aware, every effort has been made to keep you fully informed.

It was for this purpose that I submitted to you (with request for consideration and recommendation) my memorandum of June 27, 1918, to which you in your memorandum of July 3, 1918, (received by the Department July 5, 1918), replied that you "cannot intelligently submit

to the Department any recommendation on it" because you have not been conferred with or consulted on "the Department's program of the activities of the Director of Negro Economics and his organization in connection with the activities of the U. S. Employment Service." My said memorandum of June 27, 1918, was intended to bring the Employment Service and the functions of the Director of Negro Economics into orderly relations in so far as they may come in contact. Of course, you understand that the functions of the Director of Negro Economics, while they have to do with employment service work, are more inclusive, having to do also with other branches of the Department than yours.

In order that the cooperative purpose of my memorandum of June 27, 1918, may be realized without further delay, kindly expedite transmission of the specific information hereinabove called for.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

July 10, 1918.

Mr. Charles E. Hall,
Supervisor of Negro Economics,
c/o Atty. Gillard,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Sir:

In view of your appointment as Supervisor of Negro Economics necessitating travel to points within your district for the conduct of official business, general authority is hereby granted for the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, for you to proceed to such places within your district as may be necessary for the purpose above indicated under the direction of the Department, expenses thus incurred being payable from the appropriation "War Emergency, Employment Service, 1919."

Copies of this letter have been filed with the Disbursing Clerk and the Auditor for State and other Departments. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for you to attach copies to the expense vouchers.

HR.LC

Assistant Secretary.

July 10, 1918.

Mr. Forrester B. Washington,
Supervisor of Negro Economics,
297 St. Antoine St.,
Detroit, Michigan.

Sir:

In view of your appointment as Supervisor of Negro Economics necessitating travel to points within your district for the conduct of official business, general authority is hereby granted for the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, for you to proceed to such places within your district as may be necessary for the purpose above indicated under the direction of the Department, expenses thus incurred being payable from the appropriation "War Emergency, Employment Service, 1919."

Copies of this letter have been filed with the Disbursing Clerk and the Auditor for State and other Departments. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for you to attach copies to the expense vouchers.

HR. LO

Assistant Secretary.

July 10, 1918.

Mr. T. C. Erwin,
Supervisor of Negro Economics,
State Normal School,
Petersburg, Virginia.

Sir:

In view of your appointment as Supervisor of Negro Economics necessitating travel to points within your district for the conduct of official business, general authority is hereby granted for the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, for you to proceed to such places within your district as may be necessary for the purpose above indicated under the direction of the Department, expenses thus incurred being payable from the appropriation "War Emergency, Employment Service, 1919."

Copies of this letter have been filed with the Disbursing Clerk and the Auditor for State and other Departments. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for you to attach copies to the expense vouchers.

HR.LC

Assistant Secretary.

July 10, 1918.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In view of your appointment as Director of Negro Economics necessitating travel to points in various States for the conduct of official business, general authority is hereby granted for the period from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, for you to proceed to such places within the United States as may be necessary for the purpose above indicated under the direction of the Department, expenses thus incurred being payable from the appropriation "War Emergency, Employment Service, 1919."

Copies of this letter have been filed with the Disbursing Clerk and the Auditor for State and other Departments. It will, therefore, be unnecessary for you to attach copies to the expense vouchers.

HR.LC

Assistant Secretary.

July 16th, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Replying to your memorandum of July 6th relative to the appointments in this Service of Employes of the Division of Negro Economics, wherein you requested certain information, you are advised first, the appointment of A. L. Manly, Charles E. Hall, T. C. Erwin, Forrester B. Washington, were all made and their duties outlined without any knowledge of the appointments on my part.

For the action in the cases of the three first named, your attention is directed to the memorandum at the green marker in File 561 General, dated June 1st, 1918, signed by the Director of Negro Economics to the Assistant Secretary, wherein he recommends their appointments after consultation with the Assistant Director General. On the next page in said file appears a note to Mr. Clayton as follows: " C. T. C., Mr. Post's understanding is that this is satisfactory to you, if so will you make the necessary recommendation for appointments, Reed 6/3/18" and on the same page directions to the Chief of Personnel Division " Prepare recommendations for attached. C. T. C. 6/4/18." On the next page is the formal recommendation by Mr. Clayton to the Assistant Secretary, dated June 7th, upon which they were appointed.

The appointment of Forrester B. Washington was asked of Mr. Clayton in memorandum dated June 10th, signed " Hugh Reed, Private Secretary" at the marker in File 1500/307, to which was attached a memorandum to the Chief of Personnel Division- "put this through today, C.T.C. 6/10/18" and following it is the formal recommendation by the Assistant Director General to the Assistant Secretary, on which that appointment was made.

The Director General has no knowledge at all of these appointments nor the duties to be performed by the appointee, nor where these duties were to be performed.

If these appointees have incurred any travel expense, this Service has no record of the authority therefor, as far as I know.

Second. Inasmuch as these appointees have been appointed for service in several different States, and the Director of Negro Economics states that "Mr. Manly and Mr. Hall will work under the general supervision of the Assistant Director General and myself" together with the fact that some of these appointees are already in the Field, I must assume that orders from some source have been issued to them, although I have no knowledge of what the orders are.

Third. Charles E. Hall, is one of the appointees who reported to State Director Groxton, of Ohio.

Director General.

JED/K
(in duplicate)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

File 27-1 July 22, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:
(Through the Assistant Secretary)

I. The steps for meeting Negro labor problems were outlined in the flexible plans approved by you, as follows:

1. The organization of cooperative committees of white and colored citizens in the states and localities where these problems exist.
2. The development of a publicity campaign to create good feeling between the races and to have both white and colored citizens understand the purpose and plans of the Department.
3. The appointment of Negro staff workers in states and localities to promote this program.

II. The three main difficulties discussed with you at the interview when the plans for carrying out this program were considered were:

1. The difficulty of forestalling a strong feeling of suspicion on the part of the colored people, growing out of their past experience in racial and labor matters.
2. The difficulty of forestalling a wrong impression among white people, especially those in the South, about the efforts of the Department, and of having them understand that the Department wishes to help them in local labor problems by means of its plans.
3. The internal departmental difficulty growing out of the relations of Mr. Jackson in the U. S. Employment Service.

In a conference, May 17, you instructed me that the best way to make the adjustment with the Employment Service was to have the necessary assistants detailed to the office of the Director of Negro Economics, subject to, and working under, the heads of the divisions of the Employment Service, whenever called by them for such service.

III. The flexible plans, as approved by you, have been followed with such adjustments as local conditions required. The following

statement gives a very brief summary of results from the practical operation of the plans during the first six weeks:

1. Conferences and interviews with representative white and colored citizens have been held in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. State Negro Workers' Advisory Committees of representative colored men and women, with cooperating white members, are being formed in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Kentucky. The counties and districts of these states have been allotted to the committee members for first steps in local organization.

2. Plans are practically completed for similar state conferences in South Carolina, Alabama, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The matter is also under consideration by responsible representative citizens in Georgia, Tennessee and New Jersey. State and local organizations of cooperating white and colored citizens will very probably result from the conferences in these states.

3. Supervisors of Negro Economics have been appointed and are working successfully in the following territory: Virginia, Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, the two last-named states being under one supervisor. These supervisors have been appointed by the Employment Service and detailed to my office, subject to such service under the authority of the Employment Service as that Service requires. On the occasion of our conference on May 17 you instructed me to supervise and to direct the activities in all divisions of the Department whenever there were large interests of the Negro involved, not, however, removing the relationship of assistants in those divisions from the authority of the chiefs of such divisions.

4. Model Constitutions for both state and county Negro Workers' Advisory Committees have been worked out and are now being used, with local adaptations, by the organizations being formed in the states named above.

5. Public mass meetings for spreading good feeling and information have been addressed in Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, with the hearty endorsement, afterward, by both white and colored citizens.

6. The Public Service Reserve Director of Florida, the State Superintendent of Employment Offices of New York and the Assistant Director of the Employment Service in Ohio have made requests for help as early as possible. Requests have come for speaking engagements to create racial good feeling in North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, and similar requests have come from the National Baptist Convention, the National Negro Business League and the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

IV. I come, now, with assurance that your generous willingness to try out this matter is justified by preliminary results. Therefore, I ask that the executive authority of the Director of Negro Economics be more clearly defined.

In this connection two fundamental and far-reaching facts are again brought forward for your consideration:

1. The presence of the Negro and his racial and economic relations in the states and localities where there is any considerable Negro population are, as you know, vital matters for the entire population. In all the past history of our Country, the political, civic and economic life of the Nation has been vitally altered by the presence of the Negro. You are aware that this is true today, particularly in view of the nation-wide migration of the past two years and the large importance of the Negro as a labor factor in war production.

2. As you understand, racial prejudices and antagonisms are ever present facts, making more delicate and difficult what, in any case, would be difficult labor problems. The adjustment of millions of uneducated wage-earners from rural life and agricultural work to town residence and industrial work would be a tremendous task in these war times, even without the serious racial complication.

The efforts of the Department, therefore, in dealing with Negro labor problems vitally affects the economic interests of the entire Nation. The work is so difficult and delicate that it requires all the resources and authority that can be reasonably asked for it.

I ask, therefore, that my executive authority be defined as follows:

1. That the status of the Director of Negro Economics in relation to all bureaus and divisions dealing with

matters affecting Negroes be more definitely understood by the chiefs of division.

2. That matters which directly or manifestly affect Negro wage-earners in the several bureaus or divisions be adopted after being called to the attention of the Director of Negro Economics for his advice.

3. It is very necessary that the Negro work in the several divisions be coordinated for efficiency in solving the existing racial-economic problems. I ask, therefore, that staff employees dealing with Negro wage-earners, although not being removed from the authority and instructions of chiefs of divisions to which they are rendering service, act under the general supervision and authority of the Director of Negro Economics, with the agreeable understanding and approval of the chiefs of their respective divisions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) George E. Haynes,

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH-KFP

Noted and transmitted - July 22/18

LFP

Approved July 24-18

WBW

Make it clear that there must be no dual directors.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Copy

July 22, 1918.

To the Secretary:

The hereunder memorandum of the Director of Negro Economics is transmitted, by your request, as basis for conference with the Director which I arranged with you for Wednesday, July 24, 1918, at 11:00 a. m.

(Signed) Louis F. Post,

Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 26 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1020/139

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

I refer to your memorandum of July 17th having further reference to the question of employes under the Director of Negro Economics.

Replying to your first inquiry as to whether the Assistant Director General was without authority to act in the premises for the U. S. Employment Service, you are advised that undoubtedly he was as far as the entire question was a routine one. My only point on this whole subject is that on the fundamental question of co-operation between two bureaus, that there was no conference between the Department, Director of Negro Economics and the head of this Service. In other words, I should presume that the Department in a matter of this sort in planning a cooperation with the Immigration Bureau could scarcely do without consulting Mr. Caminetti.

With regard to the inquiry in your second paragraph, you are advised that the Assistant Director General was instructed to devote his attention to operations in a certain territory, east of the Mississippi, independently, but only with regard to the establishing of the Employment Service organization. All other questions were or should have been under that arrangement submitted to the Director

General before any action was taken.

I might state here that I have advised you in previous letters that Mr. Clayton, Assistant Director General, notified me that the Assistant Secretary had directed him to take charge and handle all of the Negro matters in the Employment Service. I presume in the subject under discussion he was proceeding under those instructions from you.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY J. B. DE

MAILED 7-26 BY D

Director General.

JBD/K

8/1020.

July 25, 1918.

Director of Negro Economics:

On Saturday, July 27th, or Sunday, July 28th, your equipment will be moved to rooms 811 and 812. Please have your material in such shape that it can be readily handled.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS

MAILED 7/25/18 BY J.E.D.

Chief Clerk.

G w

L.T.D.

Hold for further men, from Air Gen (supplementary to we received today) & then transmit full to Secretary, with reference as to relative merits of negro troops

Dec 17/18

COPY

July 26, 1918.

H.R.

In order to consider the memorandum hereunder of July 25, 1918, from Dir. G. of Emplt. in re Dir. of Negro Economics I must have the file to which it relates.

L.F.A.

File attached F.A. 7/27

Received without file 7/27/18
Emp. Svc. Notified H.R. 7/27 10 A.M.
File received H.R. 7/27 1.30 P.M.

COPY

July 25, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

I refer to your memorandum of July 17 having further reference to the question of employes under the Director of Negro Economics.

Replying to your first inquiry as to whether the Assistant Director General was without authority to act in the premises for the U. S. Employment Service, you are advised that undoubtedly he was, as far as the entire question was a routine one. My only point on this whole subject is that on the fundamental question of co-operation between two bureaus, that there was no conference between the Department, Director of Negro Economics and the head of this Service. In other words, I should presume that the Department in a matter of this sort in planning a cooperation with the Immigration Bureau could scarcely do without consulting Dr. Jaminetti.

With regard to the inquiry in your second paragraph, you are advised that the Assistant Director General was instructed to devote his attention to operations in a certain territory, east of the Mississippi, independently, but only with regard to the establishing of the Employment Service organization. All other questions were or should have been under that arrangement submitted to the Director

General before any action was taken.

I might state here that I have advised you in previous letters that Mr. Clayton, Assistant Director General, notified me that the Assistant Secretary had directed him to take charge and handle all of the Negro matters in the Employment Service. I presume in the subject under discussion he was proceeding under those instructions from you.

(Signed) C. W. Densmore

Director General.

CWD/K

Asst Sec file

July 17, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL:

Relative to your complaint referred to in your hereunder memorandum of July 16, 1918, with reference to appointments for the Director of Negro Economics, and in order that responsibility may be properly placed, please advise me if the Assistant Director General was without authority to act in the premises for the U. S. Employment Service.

I am sure that the Director of Negro Economics had no intention of evading your authority; and as for myself, not only had I no intention to do so, but I acted upon what I understood to be an arrangement between you and the Assistant Director General to the effect that he should devote his attention to operations in the territory east of the Mississippi, while you devoted yours to operations west of the Mississippi.

If there was no such arrangement it might be well to state the fact for the benefit of the record, even though it has ceased to be of importance with reference to future operations.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

When properly filled out in duplicate, this blank should be mailed to Skilled Labor Section, U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF ENLISTED MAN
in highly skilled class of labor
to "necessary" industry.

Dated at Washington, D. C.,
July 26, 1918.

Application is hereby made for the return of the following enlisted man:

Forrester B. Washington (Name), Detroit, Mich. (Residence)

How long has this man been in your employ? Since June 28

Describe task on which this man is or is to be employed. Supervisor of Negroes introduced into industries in northern centers (at present in Michigan and Illinois) and promoting organization of their working ~~and community life.~~

What is his trade? Supervisor of Negro Economics

What period is required to make a man efficient on this task? At least one or two years of experience in addition to education above high school. Requires also special executive ability.

Can you secure any other person to fill this position satisfactorily? No; very difficult to find a man his equal. Cannot duplicate this man at all.

State what effect it will have on production should this man not be returned to his former position. Slackening of necessary adjustment of Negroes in industries they are now entering, made necessary by labor conditions (See attached digest of report)

Furnish any other information showing why it is necessary to have this man furloughed.

Registered Local Board Div.No.1, City of Detroit Order No. 1195 Serial 1097

Last reported at Camp Custer Unit Negro troops

Taken into Army Aug. 1, 1918.

Did he enter Army through draft or enlistment? Draft

If through draft, was his claim denied by District Board?

Why was claim denied?

Is anyone connected with your ~~concern~~ Dept. related to this man? No.

If so, to whom is he related and how?

'76

We ask that he be directed to report to _____

_____

We have the following direct Government Contracts:

Date	Gov't Order No.	Quantity	Description	Dep't of Gov't

We are under contract with the following, who have direct Government Contracts from _____ Department:

_____

_____

_____

We have established our status as "necessary" industry with District Board No. _____ of State of _____, located at _____

_____

(Signed) George E. Haynes,

Director of Negro Economics.

By _____ Title.

Sworn to before me at Washington, D. C.

this _____ day of _____, 191 .

_____

Title of Official administering oath.

I have checked the foregoing statements and have found them to be correct.

_____

Local Representative of Department of Labor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

File 27-4 July 29, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

In line with your instructions, I am handing you herewith, for your desk, copy of memorandum I submitted before our conference of July 24, 1918.

In line with your directions, I have interviewed the chiefs of all the divisions about this memorandum, except Mr. Schneider of the Training and Dilution Division, who, I was informed, is out of the city, and Mr. Hamilton, Chief of the Conditions-of-Labor Division, whose office and telephone connection I was unable to locate after a visit to the Ouray Building, Eighth and "G" Streets.

I have prepared copies of the memorandum you approved on July 24, 1918, for the chief of each division and will send them to your office or a copy directly to each of the chiefs of the respective divisions.

In talking with the chiefs of each division I stated to them the substance of the memorandum defining my executive status and authority in relation to the several divisions, which you approved on July 24. I have been very much gratified that they have received the idea of my advising and assisting them in all matters relating to Negro workers which may come up in their respective divisions. Several of the chiefs already knew of my work, and I was glad to find that they had followed it with considerable interest. We did not attempt, except incidentally, to discuss details of application, but I feel sure that with the cordial good will shown me there will be no serious difficulties as these details are worked out from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

GEH-KFP Director of Negro Economics.

1 enclosure accompanying.

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

File 2-4 July 30, 1918.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED BY
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, SUPERVISOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS,
IN MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS - July 1 to 30, 1918.

As a preface it is necessary to explain that the entire work of the Director of Negro Economics, under whom Mr. Washington is serving, has been made necessary by the labor conditions involving Negroes brought on by the War. The migration of hundreds of thousands to the North has created labor problems both north and south. Mr. Washington has had more experience in handling Negroes by the thousands, in a northern industrial center, than any other one man in the country.

1. Visits to industrial centers of Illinois, to which large numbers of Negro workers have migrated, to confer with leading white and colored citizens on organizing local advisory committees for adjusting these workers to local conditions. Arrangements have also been nearly completed for a state labor conference of white and colored representatives from the several centers of Illinois to which Negroes have come for industrial work.

2. Similar work in Michigan to that described above for Illinois.

3. Special investigations and interviews with superintendents of plants in the Detroit district employing Negro labor to work out a program in cooperation with superintendents of such plants by means of which the Department, through the services of Mr. Washington and assistants, could help such plants increase productive efficiency of the thousands of Negroes who have been introduced into these plants.

He estimates that from 100 to 150 plants in the following seven (7) general groups are now employing such Negro laborers:

Munitions factories
Automobile factories
Auto-accessory factories
Packing-houses
Foundries,
Street Railway Company
Miscellaneous

He is interviewing typical superintendents in these groups of industries.

So far, the lines discussed with them, as to practical plans of adjustment of Negro laborers are -

1. Improvement of welfare facilities in the plants
2. Propaganda by means of printed literature and public meetings, both in the shops and outside to secure greater regularity in work and better understanding of the necessity of war production by Negro workers.
3. The organization of committees among the Negro workmen themselves, through which frictions with foremen or bosses may be adjusted.
4. Bringing to the attention of firms not having had experience with them the effectiveness of using Negro foreman over Negro laborers.
5. Bringing of information concerning Negro labor from superintendents and plants that have had experience with them to plants that have not known about how to handle Negro laborers and have, therefore, hesitated to experiment with them.

Following these investigations a definite plan of cooperation with the plants for helping them handle their Negro labor will be worked out similar to what has been done in other places outside of Mr. Washington's territory.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George E. Haynes,

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH-KFP

Copy (Telegram)

Aug. 1, 1918.

Commanding General,
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Forrester B. Washington, residence ninety-three Locust Street, Detroit, Michigan is supposed to report at Camp Custer this date period Transfer him to infantry unassigned grant indefinite furlough without pay or allowances until revoked by the War Department and direct him to report by telegraph to George E. Haynes, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., for instructions period Forward service record to Commanding General, Central Department with proper notations thereon showing status of soldier period Expedite and report action.

J. M. Smith

McCain

Copy for George E. Haynes, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Copy

War Department

The Adjutant General's Office,

Washington Aug. 1, 1918.

Mr. George E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.
c/o of Mr. I. W. Litchfield, Chief, Clearance Section,
U. S. Employment Section, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Regarding the case of Forrester B. Washington your attention is invited to inclosed copy of telegram sent by this office to the Commanding General, Camp Custer, directing indefinite furlough for Private Washington.

It is requested that you report the status of Private Washington, at the end of each month to the Chief, Clearance Section, Washington, D. C., and should he leave your service at any time or fail to accept regular employment that you report the fact to the Adjutant General of the Army on order that the necessary orders may be issued for his return to active service.

(Signed) J. N. Smith,

Adjutant General.

1 Incl.

HEADQUARTERS

Camp Custer, Michigan.

August 2, 1918.

Special Order)
No. 177.)

Extract

16. Pursuant to authority contained in telegram War Dept., A. G. O., dated August 1, 1918, Private Forrester B. Washington, 2nd Provisional Company, Det. Col. Inf., 160th Depot Bridage, is transferred to Infantry, unassigned and granted an indefinite furlough, without pay or allowances, until revoked by the War Department. He will report by telegraph to George E. Haynes, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., for instructions.

Service record will be forwarded to the Commanding General, Central Department, Chicago, Illinois, properly indorsed, showing the status of the soldier.

- - - - -

By order of Colonel Burkhardt:

W. O. McKee,
Major, National Army,
Camp Adjutant.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Copy

August 5, 1918.

File 2-4

Adjutant General H. P. Smith,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of August 1, (file A. G. 201, Washington, Forrester B., EMD - FDT-FVM-43) with which there was transmitted copy of telegram of same date, giving instructions to the Commanding General at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., regarding the furlough of Private Forrester B. Washington for whose return from camp this Department made formal application.

The instructions contained in your letter have been noted. I shall report each month, to the Chief of the Clearance Section, War Department, Washington, D. C., the status of Private Washington, and should he leave the service of this Department at any time or fail to continue in the regular employment for which his furlough has been asked, I shall report that fact to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George E. Haynes,

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH-MFP

8/102-a

August 3, 1918.

Memorandum for the Director of Negro Economics:

(Through the Assistant Secretary)

Your memorandum of July 22d was brought to the attention of the Departmental Cabinet on Tuesday last, and in connection with the last paragraph it is desired that it be clearly understood that there is no desire or intention to establish a dual direction of the staff employees dealing with Negro wage-earners. My understanding of the purpose is to secure the advice of the Director of Negro Economics before any work dealing with Negro wage-earners is undertaken, and to keep him advised of the progress of such work so that the Department may have the benefit of his judgment in all matters affecting Negroes.

16-726

Budget

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY MR. WILSON
MAILED 8/3 BY

Secretary.

Ww

August 5, 1918.

MEMORANDUM for MR. FRANKFURTER (Assistant to the Secretary), the DIRECTOR GENERAL of EMPLOYMENT, and the DIRECTOR of NEGRO ECONOMICS:

You are hereby requested to confer with the Assistant Secretary in his office immediately after the adjournment of the Secretary's cabinet meeting on Tuesday, August 13, 1918 - this delay being necessary owing to the absence of the Director of Negro Economics.

SUBJECT: Cooperative relations of the U.S. Employment Service and the Director of Negro Economics in so far as the Departmental work of the Director of Negro Economics is involved in the Functions of the U.S. Employment Service.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P/MLC

Employment
Service
1020-139

August 5, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

In your memorandum of July 3, 1918 (File 1020-139) you state your inability to make any recommendation intelligently in response to my request for your recommendation or suggestion regarding my memorandum of June 27, 1918 (File 1020-139) which embodied a letter submitted by the Director of Negro Economics for my approval pursuant to instructions of the Secretary that the Assistant Secretary act for the Department in reference to work of the Director of Negro Economics and of the U.S. Employment Service. For your inability in that respect you give in your foresaid memorandum the following reasons: "Appointments have been made in this Service and directions issued to the appointees to perform said Service in connection with the Employment Service in the Field, of which I have had no knowledge at all."

Upon examination I find that the appointments to which you allude are included in a total of seven, the principal one of which, the "Director of Negro Economics", was made by the Secretary after conference with you. Of the other six, two were for the Director's service in his own office - an assistant and a secretary. The remaining four, for field service, were made by the Assistant Secretary upon official recommendation of the Assistant Director General. The latter's authority seems to have been adequate. It was provided for in the organic memorandum of the Secretary of Labor, dated February 21, 1918, which empowered the Assistant Director General to "perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Director General" and "to act as Director General in the absence of his Chief". Pursuant to this memorandum the Assistant Director General habitually recommended appointments in your Service as part of his regular functions; they were apparently so recognized by you. In harmony also with said memorandum you had definitely assigned to him official responsibility for administration of the Employment Service over territory which included the territory here in question. If in this assignment of functions you reserved or intended to reserve any administrative authority with reference to that territory, you conveyed to the Department no intimation thereof. Moreover, all the appointees alluded to by you (except one who declined) were furnished with Employment Service cards of identification verified by your signature as Director General.

As to the directions to which you refer, I am unable to discover the issuance of any directions for Employment Service work to any appointee connected with the work of the Director of Negro Economics; and there certainly has been no purpose to issue such directions to such appointees without full consultation in advance with your Service and, to the extent that you might desire, with you personally. To secure such consultation was the intention of the Departmental memorandum of June 27, 1918, referred to above as transmitting to you the letter of the Director of Negro Economics with request for your recommendation or suggestion regarding it. This was intended as the primary step for securing an understanding - after Departmental conference if necessary - between the Director of Negro Economics and the Director General of Employment with reference to appointees whose services might have to do with the relation of Negro wage-earners to the U.S. Employment Service.

Anterior to and in anticipation of presenting the subject to you for decisive cooperative adjustment, the Director of Negro Economics was instructed by me to confer with the Employment Service with a view to making formal recommendations. Pursuant to those instructions, and after he had made unsuccessful efforts to confer with you personally, he conferred informally also by my directions, with the Assistant Director General in order, and only in order, to secure a basis for preparing formal recommendations. I gave those directions with no purpose or thought of minimizing your prerogatives. It was done in consideration of the three-fold fact that the Assistant Director General was especially well qualified to advise with the Director of Negro Economics as to the character of recommendations desirable to be made, that you had indicated a reluctance to preliminary and informal consultations upon the subject matter, and that you had assigned the Assistant Director General to administer territory which included the territory involved. Upon the basis of the resulting informal interviews with the Assistant Director General, the Director of Negro Economics drafted the proposed letter of instructions which I submitted to you for recommendation or suggestion in my memorandum of June 27, 1918. I am attaching hereto for your information a statement on the subject by the Director of Negro Economics bearing date July 24, 1918.

In your latest memorandum on the general subject hereinabove referred to, namely, your memorandum of June 25, 1918 (File 1020-139) you explain that your only point on this whole subject is that on the fundamental question of cooperation between two Bureaus there was no conference between the Department, the Director of Negro Economics, and the head of the Employment Service. This point does not seem to be important when it is considered that no occasion for a conference at the instance of the

Department arose prior to your aforesaid memorandum of July 3, 1918 (File 1020-139), which was in response to the Departmental request of June 27, 1918. The latter called directly upon you for recommendation or suggestion as to the questions of policy therein presented. Those questions were presented in a proposed letter of instructions to district representatives by the Director of Negro Economics. Except for the seven appointments mentioned above, this proposed letter was the first decisive step suggested by or thru the Department in execution of the functions of the Director of Negro Economics which could in any way affect any prerogative of the head of your Service. As the letter was submitted to you for your recommendation or suggestion prior to approval, no reason existed for an official conference with the Department prior to your response in which you requested one.

In accordance with that request, a conference will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary immediately after the Secretary's cabinet meeting of Tuesday, August 13, 1918. Memorandum requesting the same, addressed to the Mr. Frankfurter as Assistant to the Secretary, to the Director General of Employment and to the Director of Negro Economics is herewith transmitted. The delay is necessitated by absence of the Director of Negro Economics.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P/MLC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

In performing my duty by complying with your request for facts on the memoranda exchanged between you and the Director General of the United States Employment Service, of July 3, July 6, July 16 and July 17, I submit the following statement of facts which seem to me relevant and material to the questions contained in these memoranda.

In the preface, I wish to express my appreciation of the Director General's willingness to cooperate. I have sought such cooperation, and, until your memoranda were called to my attention, thought, as the facts stated below will show, that there had been no hitch in such cooperation.

The Director General states:

1. That he has no knowledge at all (a) of these appointees, (b) nor the duties to be performed, (c) nor where these duties were to be performed.

2. That directions were issued to appointees to perform services in connection with the U. S. Employment Service in the field of which he has no knowledge, and that on one or two occasions he had been informally advised, through state directors of the Employment Service, that a certain man within his jurisdiction had been appointed and directed to report to him. Chas. E. Hall is cited as such an instance.

3. That he would have been glad to have been consulted and would have conferred on the Department's program of activities of the Director of Negro Economics, but that he was not consulted.

The following facts bearing upon these three points are stated to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. Each of the men appointed as Supervisors of Negro Economics, except A. L. Manly who finally declined the appointment, were furnished with cards of

28-1

identification and authority of the United States Employment Service, with the signature of the Director General before they attempted any work or reported to anyone besides myself; except that Mr. Hall made some observations several days for his own instruction as to the nature of the work. These observations, however, involved no instructions from him to report to any official of the Employment Service for duty. These identification cards specifically state who these appointees are. Notices of appointment sent by the United States Employment Service to district superintendents about some of these appointed show specifically where the official stations are located. (See United States Employment Service files Nos. 1200/197 and 1200/195.) On June 26, the Director General wrote a memorandum about Forrester B. Washington which states his territory. (See United States Employment file No. 1200/307)

2. The general plans as approved by the Secretary, by which I worked, had their beginning in a memorandum for the Director General of the United States Employment Service. Before I came into the Department this memorandum was referred "to the Director of Negro Economics, when appointed" by the Secretary, as shown by his initials on the memorandum. There was, then, every ground for my belief that these plans had come originally to the Secretary from the Director General, and thus referred to me. These plans were altered and amended by me to include other labor interests than the Employment Service, and, so altered and amended, were submitted to the Secretary on May 10, 1918, and approved by him on May 17, 1918. The original parts, as referred by the Secretary, outline some of the duties of these field appointees so far as the Employment Service is concerned. I do not know, therefore, how it happened that the Director General had no knowledge of these duties.

Following the Secretary's approval, the amended plans were turned over to the Chief of the Farm Service of the United States Employment Service, since the original memorandum for the Director General was signed by the Chief of the Farm Service Division. Copies were made by some one and the original was returned to my office with two carbon copies. In this particular there was

probably a technical error on my part in turning over the memorandum to the Chief of the Farm Service Division, instead of transmitting it by a formal memorandum back to the Director General of the Employment Service. This happened, however, in the confusion of those days during the moving of the Employment Service. If, in this technical error, I have in any way given offense to the Director General of the Employment Service, I wish to make proper apology.

3. The only directions proposed by me for these appointees to perform any service in connection with the United States Employment Service were made in writing and submitted to the Assistant Secretary about a month ago, and, to date, these first instructions have not been transmitted to the appointee because they have not been returned to me with approval.

If Charles E. Hall reported to State Director Croxton of Ohio for duties connected with the Employment Service he was not acting according to instructions given by me. To the best of my knowledge and belief his instructions from me were to see Mr. Croxton about arrangements for a state conference between representative colored and white citizens to be held at Columbus. Written memorandum of my interview with Mr. Croxton on June 24 clearly shows that this was the subject we had under consideration.

4. The following facts about consultation with the Director General on this matter relieve the Director of Negro Economics of any responsibility for the Director General's complaint that he was not consulted: (a) Near the beginning of my duties in the Department I was shown in the office of the Director General an outline map of the United States in two colors - red and blue - being, roughly, the territory east and west of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Kentucky and Tennessee. Under the section east of the Mississippi were written the words "Mr. Clayton's territory" and under the other "Mr. Densmore's territory."

This information, together with the title of the Assistant Director General gave me reasonable ground to believe that Mr. Clayton, the Assistant Director General, was acting as vice-principal of Mr. Densmore, the Director General, with full authority in the states designated

as his territory to make arrangements about the appointment and location of said appointees who were to be associated with me. These arrangements were made in accordance with my instructions from the Secretary. No information or instructions to the contrary have been given me by the Director General or any other official, so that under these circumstances I verily believed that by consulting with his vice-principal I was acting in full recognition of the authority of the Director General.

The arrangements were that these appointees were to be under my general supervision and authority, but subject to the authority and direction of the Employment Service for such services as would be required of them in that Service.

(b) Furthermore, on three different occasions during a period of about five weeks preceding July 8, I sought interviews with the Director General, but was informed on the first two occasions that he was pressed with work and engagements and could not see me. On the third occasion he made an engagement, but after a very brief interview said that he would be compelled to go on account of the pressure of other duties and would take up the matter with me later. I did not desire to press the matter unduly for engagements since I recognized that the Director General has been heavily loaded with many problems growing out of the organization of his very important service in this war crisis.

In the above statements of what I believe to be the facts I have had in mind only to keep the record and myself straight in my relations with the Director General of the Employment Service. I trust that with the correction of any possible technical error that may have been made there will not be in the future such serious delay as has been caused in three important states during the past month.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH-KFP

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES

~~MAILED~~ July 24 BY

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES

Mailed July 29/38 L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

8/102a

August 6, 1918.

File 27-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

(Through the Assistant Secretary)

In the absence of the Director of Negro Economics, allow me to acknowledge your memorandum of August 3, 1918, in which reference is made to the memorandum of the Director of Negro Economics, dated July 22, 1918.

Your memorandum will be brought to the attention of the Director of Negro Economics immediately upon his return for such further acknowledgment as he may wish to make. It is my belief, however, that the understanding as to your desire or intention in approving the Director's memorandum of July 22, 1918, which you emphasize in your memorandum of August 3, 1918, is in entire harmony with the views which the Director of Negro Economics had when he submitted his memorandum of July 22, 1918.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Assistant to the Director of Negro Economics.

Noted aug 6/18 L.F.P

Copy (Telegram)

J346NY NV 10 COLL,

Detroit, Mich., 158P Aug. 6, 1918.

Geo. E. Hayes
Office of Asst. Secy US Dept. Labor, Washington, DC.
Furloughed Monday 5PM reached Detroit 11PM

Washington

524P

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AUG 7 - 1918
Director of Negro Economics

Employment Service
1020-139

August 13, 1918.

Pursuant to Assistant Secretary's memorandum of August 5 and notifications accordingly, a conference on the subject matter of the memorandum of the Director General of July 3 was held in the Office of the Assistant Secretary immediately after the Secretary's Cabinet Meeting of this date.

Present: The Assistant Secretary,
Mr. Frankfurter, as Assistant to the Secretary,
The Director General of Employment,
The Director of Negro Economics.

After consultation it was decided by mutual consent that upon his transmitting budget of the Director of Negro Economics to the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary should send to each Head of Bureau or Division represented at the Secretary's Cabinet, a copy thereof, together with a copy of the plan with reference to Negro Economics heretofore approved by the Secretary, and a memorandum requesting each such Head to make any desired comments in a memorandum for use at the next meeting of the Secretary's Cabinet.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST

LFP.LC

Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

GREY

File 27-6

August 13, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY,

(Through the Assistant Secretary)

Following your instructions, transmitted through the Assistant Secretary, that I submit advice and judgment on the necessary expenses for properly handling work in the several bureaus and divisions directly or manifestly affecting Negro labor for the fiscal year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, the following estimate is respectfully submitted. This estimate includes all the divisions or bureaus except the Bureau of Naturalization, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Division of Training and Dilution. The first two named will hardly have sufficient work manifestly or directly affecting Negroes to require the setting aside of special funds. The Chief of the Division of Training and Dilution has been absent from the city, so that I have not had the opportunity to talk with him about the organization of his work, and, therefore, am at present unable to say to what extent expenses in this division will be required for work among Negroes. As soon as this can be made, it will be submitted as a supplementary estimate.

The heading "Departmental Administration" may be misleading from the fact that additional persons on the staff of the Director of Negro Economics to handle details for several divisions are listed under the estimates for those divisions rather than under the heading of "Departmental Administration". Therefore, to get the total expenses for the office of the Director, it will be necessary to add these items from each division to the heading "Departmental Administration". The plan of organization of my office, contemplated under this arrangement, is to have such assistants and clerical help as may be necessary to keep track of the details of the work of those divisions that I may be able to advise and assist the chiefs of those divisions.

The estimate for the Insignia Division is based upon a plan for stimulating Negro workers, nearly all of whom are not engaged in war industries but in agriculture, transportation and domestic and personal service. As you see, all of these are essential occupations. The plan contemplated has been favorably considered by both the Chief of the Insignia Division and the Assistant Secretary, and will shortly be submitted for your approval. The plan fits into the full program of the Chief of the Insignia Division and has been worked out in response

to requests from many white and colored persons, in the South especially, for some way to honor and glorify faithful and efficient workers among Negroes.

In submitting this estimate I understand that it is for the purpose of giving to the chiefs of each division a clear and definite statement as to how much of their funds may need to be expended directly or manifestly for Negro work.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH

H/MLC

August 7, 1918.

Mr. Reid:

In accordance with instructions from office of the Asst. Sec., copy of application for furlough of Private Forrester B. Washington is attached. (This copy was slightly amended by Mr. Glazier in whose office there is on file corrected copy).

In addition to the application I am attaching other papers which throw considerable light on the case. Your will observe Private Washington has been furloughed and has reported to Dr. Haynes.

Phillips

(Our file 2-4)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Assistant Secretary
WASHINGTON

COPY

August 15, 1918.

TO THE CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS AND BUREAUS:

In accordance with instructions of the Secretary, I am transmitting the accompanying memoranda as follows:

A. Outline statement of the plan of work and jurisdiction of the Director of Negro Economics, same having been approved by the Secretary.

B. A statement of estimated expenses for work directly or manifestly affecting Negroes in the bureaus or divisions of the Department for the fiscal year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

This statement of estimated expenses has been submitted by the Director of Negro Economics upon the instructions of the Secretary, so as to furnish to each of the bureaus or divisions a definite statement of probable need of expenditures in their several divisions for Negro work. Special attention may be called to the fact that this does not include an estimate of expenses in the division of Training and Dilution for the reasons explained in the memorandum of the Director of Negro Economics.

The Secretary instructs me to ask you to submit to him, in writing, any comment you choose to make about the estimate relating to the work under your jurisdiction in time for him to consider it before the Cabinet meeting of August 20, 1918.

(Signed) Louis F. Post.

Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

TO THE CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS AND BUREAUS, AS FOLLOWS:

1. Mr. Abercrombie, Solicitor
2. Mr. Babson, Information and Education
3. Mr. Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration
4. Mr. Campbell, Bureau of Naturalization
5. Mr. Clayton, Insignia
6. Mr. Densmore, Director-General, U. S. Employment Service
7. Mr. Frankfurter, War Labor Policies Board
8. Mr. Gompers, Chief Clerk
9. Mr. Hamilton, Conditions of Labor
10. Mr. Eidlitz, Industrial Housing and Transportation
11. Mr. Kerwin, Adjustment
12. Miss Lathrop, Children's Bureau
13. Mr. Meeker, Bureau of Labor Statistics
14. Dean Schneider, Training and Dilution
15. Mr. Stewart, Investigation and Inspection
16. Miss Van Kleek, Women in Industry

To Chief Clerk

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Investigation and Inspection Service
Washington

CHIEF CLERK NOV 30 '18 DEPT OF LABOR

(Note: The purpose of these inquiries is to furnish information for the Secretary of Labor, at the request of the President, regarding the number of persons for whom Congress shall be requested to appropriate funds for their transportation home upon the event of dismissal.)

1. DEPARTMENT Labor a. BUREAU _____

b. Commission, Board, or Service Negro Economics

2. Number of employees dismissed up to Nov. 30, 1918 None

3. Are the last employed to be the first dismissed? _____

4. Dismissals contemplated by approximate dates: None

Dates	Male	Female	Total	Length of Employment
December 15				
December 30				
January 1919				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				

5. How much notice is given _____

6. General statement of hardship involved (to be secured through welfare department of the various Departments). _____

(Note: This information to be reported by bureaus, although the Secretary is not particular about this. Where the Chief Clerk of a Department can give the information for the entire Department, or the approximate facts as to the numbers, it will be accepted that way.)

Columbus, O.,
December 12, 1918.

Mr. Edward W. Hines, Chairman,
Council of Defense,
Inter-Southern Building,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Hines:-

I saw Prof. Button at Lexington last week and two of the men whom he had named. He said he would come down to see you about the matter of Supervisor of Negro Economics for Kentucky as soon as he could get out of the house.

Recalling our conversation about the selection of Prof. H. O. Russell, I will appreciate your putting in writing your recollection of my conference with you and Capt. Muehlein last summer when we agreed upon Russell as probably the best man. In view of the new plans of co-operation with the Council of Defense for demobilization of soldiers, sailors and war workers, do you not think that the question of handling the returning negro soldiers in Kentucky would add a reason for our going ahead with the selection of a Supervisor of Negro Economics?

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
MAILED_____BY_____

Appointed by Gov. A. O. Stanley,
under act of Legislature

EDWARD W. HINES, Chairman
OWSLEY BROWN, Treasurer
ROBERT E. HUGHES
DR. SAMUEL H. HALLEY
DR. S. R. COLLIER
RICHARD C. STOLL
H. H. CHERRY
SIGMOND A. LEE
WILLIAM D. COCHRAN

PENDLETON BECKLEY,
Executive Secretary

Kentucky Council of Defense

Co-ordinating all war activities in Kentucky
Co-operating with Council of National Defense

1616-17 Inter-Southern Building

Louisville

ADVISORY MEMBERS

MRS. HELM BRUCE,
Woman's Committee

FRED M. SACKETT,
Federal Food Administration

WILEY B. BRYAN,
Federal Fuel Administration

DR. FRANK L. McVEY,
U. S. Public Service Reserve

PHILO C. DIX,
U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

R. C. BALLARD THRUSTON,
American Red Cross

W. PRATT DALE,
U. S. Employment Service

December 17, 1918.

Noted
G E H
12/21/18

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DEC 19 1918
Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of December 12th, relative to the selection of a Supervisor of Negro Economics for Kentucky.

In our conference last summer in the offices of the Kentucky Council of Defense relative to the selection of a supervisor of Negro Economics for Kentucky several names were considered and we then agreed that of the men whose names were then before us Professor H.C. Russell would be the best man for the place. He was not an applicant for the position, but you suggested his name and I then told you that of all the colored men with whom I had come in contact in the work of the Council of Defense none had impressed me more favorably than Prof. Russell.

My understanding at that time was that you intended at once to offer to recommend Prof. Russell for appointment, and I understood from Prof. Russell later that you had done so. At that time the name of Wm. Wilson of Frankfort had not been suggested. Subsequently, Governor Stanley, Judge Settle, Judge Miller and other prominent men of the State very strongly indorsed Wm. Wilson for the position in question, and I then wrote you that in view of the strong backing of Governor Stanley and others it might be well to appoint Wilson. In the meantime I had talked with Prof. Russell and received the impression from him that he was very much in doubt whether or not he ought to accept the position.

While I think the need for a Supervisor of Negro Economics for Kentucky is not now pressing, I do think that probably the strongest reason for such an appointment is the aid which the appointee might give in solving the problem of handling the returning negro soldiers.

Very truly yours,

Edward W. Hines

Chairman.

DEAR S
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address
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Govern
blank
you ar
possib
S

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

December 16, 1918.

Memorandum

From: The Director of Negro Economics

To: The Assistant Secretary

Subject: Appointment of a Supervisor of Negro Economics in Kentucky.

Following the advice of the Secretary with reference to the appointment of a Supervisor of Negro Economics in Kentucky, this appointment was delayed. The Secretary's office had been approached by Representative Cantrill of Kentucky in the interest of Professor L.B. Davis of Georgetown, Ky. The office of the Director of Negro Economics had also had considerable correspondence with strong letters of endorsement of W.W. Wilson of Frankfort, Ky., who had also strong letters of recommendation from Governor Stanley of Kentucky and Judge Settle of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. In August, following the State Conference, the Director of Negro Economics canvassed the matter and then thought of recommending Professor H.C. Russell of Louisville, Ky., and entered into negotiations with Professor Russell, looking toward his recommendation. I am, therefore, partially committed to Professor Russell as he was approached without his taking the initiative, after my consultation and agreement about him with Mr. Edward W. Hines, Chairman of the Council of Defense, and Captain Muhlein, Chairman of the special committee of the Council of Defense on Negro work.

Shortly after the application of W.W. Wilson was filed, protests came in from some colored people against his appointment and further inquiry by mail brought a strong letter from Professor F.C. Button, Supervisor of Negro Schools of Kentucky, reporting the names and addresses of influential colored persons who objected to Wilson. On the strength of this, the Secretary advised that I go to Kentucky, which I did December 1 to 4 (See attached file).

In Louisville, I had a conference with Mr. E.W. Hines with reference to W.W. Wilson, the substance of which was as follows:

First, that Mr. Pratt Dale, Federal State Director of the U.S. Employment Service, was now indifferent to the question of appointing a Negro Supervisor in view of the cessation of the War and

the question in his mind whether such a Negro adviser was needed. This would lead to the appointment of no one, and Mr. Hines thought this might be a solution of the situation.

Second, he said that he had told Governor Stanley, when Governor Stanley's letter was received by Mr. Hines endorsing Wilson, that he(Mr. Hines) had already committed himself on Professor Russell so that he could not strongly endorse Wilson. Mr. Hines, however, wired me (as will be seen in the file) and sent on Governor Stanley's recommendation for Wilson. Mr. Hines also thought that the Governor and other friends of Wilson will probably be disappointed if Wilson is not selected.

Third, if Professor Russell is chosen Mr. Hines would say that he and I had practically agreed upon Russell sometime back and that I was committed to his recommendation before Mr. Wilson's recommendations came either to Mr. Hines or to me. Mr. Hines suggested that I see some of the colored men in Louisville and confer with them later. I saw W.H. Stewart, a very worthy and reliable Negro citizen of Louisville, and, later, saw Mr. Hines, summarizing my conversation with Stewart. We next then agreed that I go on to Lexington, Ky., to see Professor Button (who had been at home from illness) and some of the colored citizens there. This I did.

Professor Button named a number of colored men who had been spoken of in his letter and said, "I am sure to appoint Wilson would be a mistake as colored people will regard his appointment as a purely political game and that the Department of Labor's work would be of little value for their advancement in the state". Wilson has not been identified with the community betterment of colored people and is only known to them as a goodtime man and politician. We thought it undoubtedly better not to appoint any one than to make the mistake of appointing Wilson. We promised to go to see Mr. Hines about this matter (See letter of Mr. Button).

R.F. Fouse of Lexington, F.M. Wood of Paris, Ky., and Dr. Ballard of Lexington,- all Negro men and citizens of repute, expressed their strong objection and named other responsible colored people who had similar objections against Wilson on the ground that he is known as a drinker, habitue of saloons, etc. - known to have looked after himself only. Mr. Wood promised to send written statements of their objections.

On the other hand, every person to whom the name of Professor H.C. Russell of Louisville has been mentioned highly en-

dorses him and he has a long list of white persons in the state whose names he has given as references. His attitude is that he does not want to be in any campaign to secure a job and does not wish to be considered if it is a political matter. He is already employed but would be willing to do the work in the interest of the Country and his own people.

Professor E.B. Davis, recommended by Representative Cantrill of Kentucky, is also well spoken of by the Negroes consulted.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H/LLB

Noted
Dec 17/18
L.F.P

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
~~MAILED~~ 12/16/18 BY MC

Deliv'd.

KENTUCKY
Department of Education
J. VIRGIL CHAPMAN
F. C. BUTTON
STATE SUPERVISORS OF RURAL SCHOOLS
FRANKFORT

V. O. GILBERT
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

Noted
Gist
1/3/18

December 30, 1918.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAN 2 1919
Director of Negro Economics

Dr. George E. Hanes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Hanes:

Recalling our conversation in Lexington during my illness, I will say that I do not think it best for me to take any more active part than I have taken in the appointment of the Director of Negro Labor for Kentucky. You know the opinion of the colored leaders of the State, and I do not feel that if a political appointment is to be made that we should make any further effort in this matter.

Very truly yours,

F. C. Button

ESB State Supervisor Rural Schools

3-49

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1919.

Memorandum for Mr. Kerwin, Assistant to the Secretary.

Please call these letters to the attention of the Secretary with reference to the question of a Supervisor of Negro Economics for Kentucky. The accompanying memorandum to the Secretary, about which we had a conference, explains the correspondence.

In view of the fact that additional representation has been made to the Secretary in the case of W.W. Wilson and in view of a letter of December 17 from Mr. Edward F. Hines, Chairman of the Council of Defense, if it is agreeable to the Secretary it will probably be best to postpone further action on this matter for the present.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H.MLC

FUNCTION AND WORK OF THE DIVISION OF NEGRO ECONOMICS

IN THE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 21, 1918.

8/102-a

I. Reconstruction and Peace Problems:

1. The thousands of Negro workers in war industries who will now be shifted to peace-time industries, along with other workers, need special attention the same as during the period when they were being shifted into war industries.

2. Probably between 400,000 and 500,000 workers have migrated from the South to northern communities. The potential race friction and difficulties of adjustment, both with white wage-earners and in industrial communities, where they must find community life with the white residents, are legitimate concerns of this Department.

3. There will be special problems connected with the adjustment of colored women in industry and probably in domestic and personal service calling for advice to the Women-in-Industry Division.

4. The problems of creating increased efficiency and thrift among Negro workers will be even greater than during the war.

5. In the South the common interest of the white employer who wants to employ the services which the Negro wage-earner has to offer will make the adjustment of the labor situation one of the most far-reaching factors in bringing about just and amicable race relations. These conditions are acute, growing out of the present unsettled conditions following migration and war restlessness of the two races.

6. The adjustment of the farm labor situation in the South is very largely a Negro labor question.

7. The problems of demobilization of the thousands of Negro soldiers will probably call for more tact and judgment than were needed during the period when they were being drafted out of production into the army. In fact, it is not an exaggeration to say that the return of the Negro soldier to civil life is one of the most delicate and difficult questions confronting the Nation, North and South.

(Personal- not for publication)

8. The question of living conditions of Negro wage-earners must receive more attention during the period of peace than it could receive during the war period.

9. The problem, therefore, of finding ways by means of which there may be counsel and cooperation between white employers, white fellow employees and Negro wage-earners will probably be more critical with the coming of Peace than during the period of the war.

It is the conviction, therefore, of the Director of Negro Economics that some provision should be made for the continuation of this special service in the office of the Secretary. Full provision should be made for giving special attention to the Negro labor problems as they will vitally affect the interests of industry and agriculture throughout the Nation.

It may be well, therefore, to summarize field organization and the work undertaken during the war period, by the Director of Negro Economics, and to point out the utility of the plan for reconstruction and peace needs.

II. <u>Principles on which the work for Negro wage-earners is based.</u>

1. Representation: In view of the fact that Negroes constitute about one-tenth of the total population of this country and about one sixth of the working population of the country, it is reasonable that they should have representation around the counsel table when matters affecting them are considered. When given such representation and opportunity, Negroes will respond and shoulder their part of responsibility on the farm, in the factory, at the shipyard, and wherever else an opportunity is given them to serve.

2. The two races are thrown together in daily work. The majority of the employers and a large number of the fellow employees of Negro workers are white persons. This condition gives rise to misunderstandings, prejudices, antagonisms, fears and suspicions. These facts must be recognized and dealt with in a statesman-like way.

3. Local character of the problems: The problems are local problems between local employers and local employees. The local people need the vision of national policies and standards to apply to them.

4. Cooperation: Therefore, any plan or program should be based upon the cooperation of white employers and representatives of Negro wage-earners, and, wherever possible, of white-wage-earners.

III. Functions of the Director of Negro Economics:

1. To advise the Secretary and the directors of the several divisions on matters relating to Negro wage-earners.

2. To outline and direct plans for greater cooperation of Negro workers, with employers and white workers in agriculture and industries.

IV. Field Organization.

1. State Supervisors.

The state supervisors of Negro Economics work in close cooperation with the Federal State Directors of the U.S. Employment Service, and under the authority of that Service. They receive advice on their work from the Director of Negro Economics. The work has been so organized in connection with the Employment Service that the supervisors may, first, assist the Employment Service in matters of placing Negro workers, and, second, in giving the Federal State Directors and the Department advice on the difficult problems arising in their states. Working under the authority of the Employment Service they also have needed official standing with local white and colored citizens.

2. State Conferences and Negro Workers' Advisory Committees (Subject to correction of figures).

State committees, county committees and city committees have been organized and appointed after state and local conferences have been held. These conferences were made up of representatives of Negro workers, white employers, and wherever possible white workmen.

The personnel of the committees is similar to that of the conferences, namely,- representative white employers, Negro wage-earners and white wage-earners, wherever possible. On December 15, 1918, committees had been organized as follows:

3. Table of details: Approximate Number:

State	State Committees	County Committees	City Committees
Virginia	1	51	4
Ohio	1	23 (includes	14)
Georgia	1	20	3

3. Table of details: (Cont'd) Approximate Number:

State	State Committees	County Committees	City Committees
Illinois	Now being organized	4	1
Mississippi	1	20	3
Michigan	~~Now being organized~~	12 which includes Cities	
Missouri	Now being organized		
Florida	1	14	6
North Carolina	1	10	4
New Jersey	Now being organized		6
~~Kentucky~~	~~United War Work Committees, Council of Defense~~		
Pennsylvania			2

In the following states, steps have been taken toward organization:
Alabama
Louisana
South Carolina

V. Samples of work done thru the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee and Supervisors of Negro Economics during the war period:

1. Assistance has been given the U.S. Employment Service, North and South, in the recruiting and placement of Negro wage-earners.

2. Educational campaigns have been carried on to inform Negroes of the relation of their work to winning the war and of the necessity of 100 per cent production. This has been done through mass meetings, churches, lodges, societies, posters, literature, etc.

3. Housing, sanitation and general conditions: Efforts were made to induce employers to look after sanitation in industrial towns and camps. Employers and contractors were appealed to on the ground that proper conditions produce greater regularity, stability and contentment among Negro workers.

4. Efficiency Campaign: Shop talks on the Nation's need, the Negro's opportunities for large earnings, on race pride, promptness, regularity and full time work have been given. Employers and other citizens have gladly arranged hours for such work and have commended the efforts.

5. Compulsory labor legislation applied to women: This question has been dealt with in several localities in two ways:

a. Through a campaign of education among Negro workers by which an effort was made to show them that the proper response to the call for war labor would prevent the passage of compulsory legislation, or the applying of the "Work-or-fight Principle" to women.

b. Through meeting of state and city officials, the greater effectiveness of persuasion has been presented as against compulsory legislation.

6. Conferences of representatives of Negro wage-earners, employers and white wage-earners were held in nine states, and in a number of localities.

7. Carefully selected information about the Negro labor conditions were secured from responsible observers in various localities of different states from time to time. This served to guide the Department in meeting war labor needs.

VI. Utility of the plan for Reconstruction and Peace needs.

The utility of this plan, as carried out during the war, for peace needs may be clearly seen from a review of the nine (9) items named as reconstruction and peace problems. Furthermore, the questions of race relations will probably affect and modify labor problems, so far as they relate to Negroes, for an indefinite period. There will be need of a constructive plan of organization and program of work, such as have been carried out during war times, to create better feeling between white employers, white workers and Negro wage-earners and to increase their opportunities for profitable employment.

The combination of white and colored citizens as volunteers on local committees advising and cooperating together and with the officials of the Department of Labor may be regarded as a most desirable means of securing the largest result in applying the national policies and standards of the Department to local problems. These committees will help the Department in its attempts to apply these policies and standards through the several divisions of the Department which may be continued into peace times, so far as they deal with Negro wage-earners. In fact, already these Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and the State Supervisors of Negro Economics have very quickly readjusted their war plans and program for cooperation with the Councils of Defense, the Community Labor Boards, the Federal Directors of the U.S. Employment Service and all the other divisions of the Department in the readjustment problems now upon us.

George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

#1021

H/MLC

ESTABLISHED 1866

S. R. MARTIN — CHARLES J. HAASE — IRVIN F. BENSDORF

MARX & BENSDORF

INVESTMENT BANKERS
INSURANCE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

8/102

March 5-1919

U.S. CHIEF CLERK MAR 8 '19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor,
Washington,
D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have had some opportunity to observe the work of Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of the work of Negro Economics, and believe that during the period of reconstruction, this Bureau would prove of inestimable value in preserving the proper attitude of the two races toward each other.

I hope that Dr. Haynes may be retained in his work.

Yours very truly,

Chas J Haase

CJH-W

Asst J. Sec

Copy of telegram (Telephoned by Mr. Erwin)
March 8, 1919

Discontinue services T. C. Erwin, Laura J. Henry and Frank H. Hallion, effective close of business March 8. Densmore

Discontinue office occupied by Erwin at close of business March 8. Notify owner that rent ceases.

Densmore

noted
Mar 11/19
L. F. P

March 8, 1919.

My dear Densmore:

I am informed by Dr. Haynes that you have ordered discontinuance of the Office of the Supervisor of Negro Economics at Richmond, Virginia, and of the services of himself and his force, effective March 8, 1919.

By our telephone conversation this morning, I understand that orders of this kind were not intended to take effect until March 15, if at all. I am therefore, in the absence of the Secretary directing the continuance of the Office and services until instructions from him.

Please give directions accordingly. I am asking Dr. Haynes to informally communicate continuance.

Sincerely,

L. F. P.

LFP.LC

Acting Secretary.

Mr. John B. Densmore,
Director General, U.S.Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

Ass

March 8, 1919.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary (Through the Assistant Secretary)
From: The Director of Negro Economics
Subject: Richmond, Va., office

1. I have just been informed by long distance telephone from Mr. T. C. Erwin, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Virginia, that Mr. James B. Botts, Federal Director, U. S. Employment Service, for Virginia, has given him copies of the following telegrams:

> "Discontinue services T. C. Erwin, Laura J. Henry and Frank H. Hallion, effective close of business March 8.
>
> Densmore"

> "Discontinue office occupied by Erwin at close of business March 8. Notify owner that rent ceases.
>
> Densmore"

Mr. Erwin states that Mr. Botts, Federal Director for Virginia, had told him that he had talked over this matter with Mr. Skinner of the Organization Division two or three days ago when in Washington and this had been the conclusion.

2. Mr. Erwin is on the special work advised by the Director of Negro Economics, working under the authority of the U. S. Employment Service. Frank H. Hallion is his stenographer and assistant. Laura J. Henry is the stenographer of Giles B. Jackson, Chief of the Negro Division, U. S. Employment Service.

3. In order to corroborate Mr. Erwin's statements I called up Mr. Wade H. Skinner of the Organization Division, U. S. Employment Service. Mr. Skinner stated, further, that in conversation with Mr. Botts the latter was of the opinion that one of the persons could do the work in that State and that they had concluded that Mr. Giles B. Jackson was the person to do it. Mr. Jackson, however, has not handled the matters of this office and has been entirely subject to the direction of the Federal Director for Virginia. He has not, therefore, reported to this office.

4. Mr. Skinner also made verbal request for the names of other persons in other states who were paid out of the funds of the U. S. Employment Service under the arrangement which you authorized with that Service.

5. Mr. Skinner stated that your office had been notified that all persons on the Employment Service payroll not doing strictly Employment Service work would necessarily have to be taken off.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

h-kp

Noted and transmitted to the Secretary. I am otherwise unadvised as to the matter, except that over the telephone today, the Director General informed me that cutting down of Employment Service expenses is not yet being done, but is being prepared for with reference to March 15, 1919, in case no further funds shall have become available by that time.

(Signed) Louis F. Post

March 8, 1919. Ass't. Sec'y.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES

MAILED 3/9/19 BY Y.E.H. m Larson

March 8, 1919.

Memorandum: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Director General,
U. S. Employment Service.

Subject: Force

1. At the request of the Organization Division I am handing you herewith full list of the persons connected with this office paid out of the funds of the U. S. Employment Service. I need to add that this list has been filed in your office several times before.

Name:	Address:
George E. Haynes	Washington, D. C.
Karl F. Phillips	do.
Mattie L. Campbell	do.
Ethel A. Lewis	do.
Mary Lucile Smith	do.
Joseph C. Miller	do.
Charles E. Hall	74 E. Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.
T. C. Erwin	Third and Clay Sts., Richmond, Va.
Forrester B. Washington	116 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
H. A. Hunt	151 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. A. M. Moore	Durham, N. C.
R. McCants Andrews	Durham, N. C.
W. A. Armwood	510 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Beatrice Rivers	do.
Lemuel L. Foster	Meridian, Miss.
William M. Ashby	9 Franklin Street, Newark, N. J.
William Jennifer	20th Floor Real Est. Exch. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Helen B. Brown	do.
Frank Hallion	Third and Clay Sts., Richmond, Va.
R. S. Grossley	Jackson, Miss.

2. The above does not include the names of examiners who do not report to this office, nor of Mr. Giles B. Jackson, Chief of the Negro Division, U. S. Employment Service, Richmond, Va., who does not report to this office.

3. The names of some one or two clerks or stenographers who have been assisting in this work but who were formerly appointed under the regular needs of the U. S. Employment Service are omitted.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

h-kp

K.O

No. 8-103

March 8, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 5th inst., recommending the retention of Dr. Haynes as Director of Negro Economics.

2. In reply thereto you are advised that the Secretary of Labor believes that this Service should be maintained and expects to continue it just as long as Congress provides the necessary funds for that purpose.

Respectfully,
SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS

EXACT COPY
MAILED 3/10/19 BY JAG
Chief Clerk.

Mr. Charles J. Haase,
c/o Marx & Bensdorf,
Memphis, Tennessee.

G W

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

8/102-B

March 10, 1919.

Memorandum: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Estimate of expenses - March 1, 1919, to June 30, 1919.

1. The accompanying itemized statement gives a close estimate of the actual and necessary office and field staff expenses to carry on the work of Negro economics at a minimum from March 1, 1919, to June 30, 1919. It also shows estimates for states in which work has been undertaken and where appointments are pending but have been delayed for one reason or another. This, of course, may now be eliminated in view of the financial shortage. It should be stated that throughout the existence of this work I have asked for only such staff as was very necessary to carry on the work, having needed for some weeks another assistant in connection with my own office and having constantly worked my present staff overtime in order not to ask for another helper before we saw how the appropriation situation would end. The work, therefore, in those states where appointments have been made cannot be kept up without the expenses for the staff here estimated. With the cutting down of the Employment Service this entire staff will be more needed than heretofore.

2. You will recall that the greater part of this service has been operated with volunteers on the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees, the only paid field staff being the state supervisors of Negro economics and their clerical assistance, and the only additional expenses being the necessary traveling expenses, per diem, telegraph and telephone, together with rent for offices in those states where office space could not be furnished in connection with the office of the Federal Director of the U. S. Employment Service. In Georgia the Supervisor of Negro Economics asked for a change of status, beginning March 1, 1919, to serve as a dollar-a-year-man. It was my plan to recommend an Executive Assistant for him, with the necessary stenographic and miscellaneous expenses, but in view of the changed financial situation it may be best not to carry out the plan. Of course, if any steps are taken to meet the proposal of Governor Dorsey for the departmental direction of his land project in that state we shall have even greater need than at present of someone in the state to give full time to the executive details of Negro economics.

3. The estimates for Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, together with that for my own office, have been made as closely as prudence suggests, to get results. Of course, as they are expended, every saving possible will be made in each item. Rent and telephone, in each case, have been provided with the expectation that in those states where these items have been provided in the offices of the Federal Directors of the U. S. Employment Service it may be necessary to provide them separately after March 15, 1919.

4. Subtracting from the grand total all the states where work had been projected but appointments not yet made, and dropping out the estimates for Georgia, the accompanying expense sheet shows the details for a minimum estimation of $20,872 as the amount needed, with the special request that, if the Secretary can see his way clear to do so, an additional amount of $2,955 be included conditionally, as there are very critical racial situations in both Pennsylvania and Alabama now, as may be shown in reports which may be submitted to you, which will probably require men on the ground to develop efforts to forestall possible conflict and to keep your office advised. This makes a grand total minimum estimate of $23,827, provided no further expenses are made in the work and it is carried on with the minimum amount of staff. Salary and expenses of Mr. Giles B. Jackson, Chief of the Negro Division, U. S. Employment Service, and his stenographer, are not included in the attached estimate.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h-kp

Noted & transmitted to the Secretary
Mar 11/19 L. F. P.
Itemized statement to come

Note Hitch

$500 for salary of an assistant supervisor in Ohio in the itemized statement was deducted after conference with Mr. Stewart, making a final total of $23,327.

George E. Haynes
3/13/19

work in the placement of returned Negro soldiers. The 370th infantry (Old Eighth Illinois) and 365th infantry returned during February and with the help of volunteers 1,000firms were solicited by telephone and personal visits, and 5,000 letters, signed by the Federal Director, U. S. Employment Service, were sent to Chicago employers in the interest of jobs for returning colored soldiers. In Chicago and other parts of the state questionnaires were sent to 500 firms already employing over fifty Negroes, and approximately fifty per cent reported their intention of retaining their Negro employees.

The Supervisor of Negro Economics in New Jersey has supervised and advised on the recruiting and placement of practically all Negroes pasing through the offices in that state.

Besides assistance given in seeking opportunities and the placement of colored soldiers similar cooperation has been given to the U. S. Employment Service in the seeking of opportunities in the recruiting and placement of other Negro wage-earners. For example, in the District of Columbia a system of about 75 volunteers has been built up. Through these volunteers more than 100 colored workers were recruitedand sent to the local employment office after requests had been made for such assistance.

In addition, positions have been located through the Employment Service for specially-qualified men whose applications have been referred to this office. These special cases include men with college or university training, many of whom had been in the army. In each case the man was referred to organizations or individuals and in almost every one of about fifty cases the men have been referred to definite opportunities for employment. It has not been feasible to follow up these cases to know definitely how many were placed.

IV. CONFERENCES ON NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS:

The Supervisor of Negro Economics for Mississippi, in cooperation with the Department of Education carried out a program of a series of county group conferences of school teachers and attended conferences of Negro ministers. This was a continuation of the conferences begun in December. All told, they reported that fifty such conferences had been held, with an attendance of from about 150 to 300 teachers and ministers from all parts of the State of Mississippi.

In Illinois the Supervisor of Negro Economics held small group conferences to discuss details of work for promoting the welfare of Negro wage-earners in three centers of the State. In Virginia three such local conferences were held.

On February 17 and 18 an informal conference of persons especially interested in problems of Negro wage-earners connected with

private organizations national inscope that are dealing with such questions, met at the call of the Secretary for two days at Washington, D. C. Three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, on the first day, and two sessions, morning and afternoon, on the second day, were held.

Full discussion on the several topics illustrated in the accompanying program (See Exhibit "A") took place. The key note of the conference was cooperation between the Department and private agencies and cooperation between white and colored workers and employers. The object of the conference was clearly pursued during the sessions. This object, as set forth in the call of the conference, was to seek cooperation and coordination of programs of work and plans of action of those interested in the welfare of Negro wage-earners and obtaining a clearer understanding and closer cooperation between them and the activities of this Department in its efforts for increasing the morale and efficiency of Negro workers, for improving their condition and thei opportunities for profitable employment and their relations to white employers and white workers. The Secretary addressed the Conference as did also the Assistant Secretary, the Solicitor and Acting Secretary, and other officials of the Department.

At the closing session of the Conference a set of resolutions and a program of practical work, reported by the sub-committees appointed, were unanimously adopted and recommended to the Secretary of Labor. The Conference appointed a Continuation Committee which met on February 28 and worked out detailed methods of carrying out such parts of the resolutions and program of work as might be approved by the Secretary. With some slight alterations the resolutions and program of work were approved by the Secretary March 13 and have been mailed out to all the organizations in attendance. (See Exhibit "B" for Program of Work, Resolutions, and summary of work of Continuation Committee.)

In all, there were 150 delegates attending the Conference, representing 45 agencies, boards, and organizations especially interested in the welfare of Negro wage-earners. A number of written comments have been received since the Conference highly commending its quality andthe possible good that may flow from it.

Following the advice of the Continuation committee, local conferences of a similar character have been planned already for three centers in Ohio, three in Michigan, and one in Pennsylvania.

V. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY:

Newspaper Releases. During the period covered by this report special magazine articles on phases of the welfare of Negro wage-earners in relation to white workers and Negro workers have been published in "The Public," "The Survey", "The Southern Workman", and

several Negro weeklies. A special illustrated article was prepared for the Review of Reviews and is to appear in the April number of that magazine. Newspaper releases about various events and phases of the work have been prepared for both the Negro newspapers and white newspapers, north and south, and released regularly through the Information and Education Service.

Plans have been made and representatives nominated for ten-minute spokesmen in Virginia, Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois, to deliver messages on the questions connected with the work of Negro economics to audiences throughout the territory of those states where the work has been organized. These messages will be prepared at this office and sent to those spokesmen thru the Information and Education Division to be delivered as issued to Negro audiences in churches, lodges, and wherever they gather.

The official proof-reading and editorial work was done on the report on "Negro Migration in 1916-17" made under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard. This was transmitted to the printer and the report has now been issued and copies mailed out to all who have made requests for it to date.

Publicity for Development of Efficiency: As a special feature of the publicity method, by printed matter and by the spoken word, special efforts have been made in several states for meetings at the plants employing Negro workers and at suitable gatherings of Negroes. Such questions have been discussed, as regularity, promptness, health, thrift, etc. Of special note in this connection has been the work that has been carried on in all the packing houses connected with the Chicago stockyards and in industrial plants in New Jersey and Virginia.

VI. COOPERATION:

Cooperation with divisions and bureaus of this Department:

The special connection of the work of this office with the U. S. Employment Service has been mentioned under the heads of "Organization of Committees," "Surveys," and "Seeking opportunities and assistance in placement of Negro workers," and other items. As the supervisors of Negro economics for the several states work under the authority of the U. S. Employment Service and under the approval of the Federal Directors, there has of course been the closest cooperation in all their work, even in that not strictly employment service activities.

Cooperation with the Investigation and Inspection Service has been very close on investigations requested of that Service in

Norfolk, Va., which is now pending; in Chester, Pa.; and in a special survey of Negroes in industry in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

The closest cooperation has been maintained with the Woman-in-Industry Service, both in the making of survey of women at work in Chicago in the organization of local cooperative committees and in connection with the Informal Conference at Washington and in the local conferences now planned in Ohio.

In the case of a strike of Negro working men in Key West, Fla., by cooperation with the Adjustment Service effort was made to handle the situation.

A case of racial friction at Wilmington, N. C., was handled in a similar way with the advice of the Director of the Adjustment Service.

As mentioned above, this office has cooperated with the Information and Education Service in the matter of publicity.

Until the close of the War Labor Policies Board there was close cooperation with that Board in getting the application of the policies worked out by it in places where Negroes were employed.

Special assistance has been given to the Homes Registration Service and other branches of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

This office has been consulted and has cooperated in many ways with other bureaus and divisions of the Department and has received from each and all, in turn, the heartiest action and goodwill.

This office has also responded to calls of the War Work Council for speakers to Negro soldiers at army camps.

Expression is made here of especial appreciation of the counsel and cooperation of the Solicitor of the Department and the Assistant Secretary and his office.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h-kp

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1919.

Memorandum for the Secretary:

Pursuant to your instructions I have this day approved the transfer of the employees of the Division of Negro Economics from the U. S. Employment Service to the Investigation and Inspection Service, effective March 16. The other details have been agreed upon by Mr. Stewart, Director of Investigation and Inspection Service, and Dr. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, and have been approved by me.

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary

GEORGE L. BOYLE
Suite 624 Southern Building
Washington, D.C.

April
Twelfth
1 9 1 9.

RECEIVED
APR 12
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Honorable W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In preparing the second instalment of an article, "The Department of Labor and the Zero Problem" for the Dunner World Review and other industrial journals, it is my desire to present to the readers thereof the Department's views on certain criticisms which have lately appeared in various publications throughout the country.

For this purpose I have prepared nine questions based upon this criticism and which I believe if answered would place in an unprejudicial light the whole issue. If not incompatible with your policy, I would appreciate an answer to these questions.

Yours very truly,

George L. Boyle

1. Does the Division of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, function as a separate and distinct branch of the Department?

2. Has the Division of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, any executive powers, and if so, what are they?

3. In matters of policy, what is the actual procedure?

4. To what extent, if any, is organization, of any nature relied upon?

5. To what extent, if any, is negro labor being urged to unionize?

6. What policy has the Department, if any, concerning negroes unionizing?

7. The fear has been expressed that this movement is being used by agitators and unscrupulous propagandists, and that as a result attempt is being made to propagate a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction among the negroes, and to arouse in them a desire to dominate. What explanation can you give to such critics?

8. It has also been charged that industrial leaders and employers have been requested by the Department of Labor to confer with negro officials of the Department of Labor, Division of Negro Economics. What explanation is there of this feature of complaint?

9. What, in your opinion, would be the result if the Division of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, should be discontinued?

Question 1: Does the Division of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, function as a separate and distinct branch of the Department?

Answer: It does not. This work is a branch of the Office of the Secretary of Labor and is under his personal supervision. It is advisory, on Negro affairs, to the Secretary and to the directors and officials of the several bureaus and services, in matters which directly or manifestly affect Negro wage-earners. The officials who deal with matters affecting Negro wage-earners are not removed from the authority and executive direction of chiefs of the divisions or bureaus under which they are employed. According to the expressed instructions of the Secretary no dual direction of such staff employees is undertaken when dealing with Negro wage-earners. The Division of Negro Economics furnishes advice on work dealing with Negro wage-earners, wherever undertaken, and is kept informed of the progress of such work so that the Department may have the benefit of continued judgment and advice from within the Negro group on such matters.

Question 2: Has the Division of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, any executive powers, and, if so, what are they?

Answer: With reference to the employees on the staff of any of the several divisions or bureaus, the Division of Negro Economics has no executive powers whatever. In order to carry out the advisory function of Negro Economics special assistants have been furnished for the Negro Economics Service through whom it may gather such information about the condition of Negro wage-earners, their relations to white employers and white workers and their relations to the activities of the Department, so that through them the several divisions, bureaus

and services of the Department may be informed and advised. This work has not been carried on as a separate Negro bureau. The executive direction of the Division of Negro Economics rests with the Secretary of Labor and with those to whom he delegates it. In the case of such of the assistants in the Negro economics work as are located in particular states, any executive direction of them is carried out under the supervision and approval of the Federal Director of the U. S. Employment Service of the respective states. All the activities and plans of such local assistants are proposed and carried out only with the approval and supervision of the Federal State Directors of the U. S. Employment Service.

It should be added that these field assistants in Negro Economics are few in number, there having been appointed only one in each of ten states, with such limited clerical assistance as their work required as it has developed. The Federal Directors of the U. S. Employment Service have, from time to time, commended the usefulness, tact and judgment of these men in advising them on Negro affairs and assisting them in the work of handling Negro labor.

Question 3: In matters of policy, what is the actual procedure?

Answer: If this question is cirrectly interpreted it means to inquire what has been the actual practice in using the services of the Division of Negro Economics. This can probably best be answered through citing, briefly, examples where such service has been rendered. First, the U. S. Employment Service, from time to time, needed Negroes as examiners and recruiters in the handling of Negro labor. Negroes in different localities applied for such work. The

Negro Economics division was asked for advice on the qualifications, character and trustworthiness of such applicants. Investigations were made and opinions given the Employment Service on these persons to assist that Service in making selections.

Again, last year, with the taking over of the recruiting and placement of unskilled workers in war industries employing one hundred or more workmen, a number of private employment agencies, both commercial and philanthropic, appealed to the Employment Service to take over their enterprises. Just what policy should be pursued in dealing with these Negro agencies called for a knowledge of Negro affairs from those knowing the inside of Negro life. The Negro Economics Division advised the Employment Service on a line of policy to be pursued towards these agencies, which advice and policy were accepted and adopted. Surveys of availabàe Negro labor and of other conditions connected with the recruiting and placement of Negroes were made for the information and guidance of the Employment Service.

Again, several instances in both northern and southern industrial centers have arisen where considerable race friction developed between white and Negro workers, and the Department was called upon to investigate and to use its good offices for conciliation. In these instances the Division of Negro Economics advised on lines of procedure to get in touch with the best element of colored people in order to know how to deal with the masses in bringing about adjustments in the situation.

Further, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, U. S. Housing Corporation, used the Division of Negro Economics for advice on matters of developing room registration for negro war workers in dif-

ferent localities on getting in touch with the colored people for this purpose and on the community side of its own housing projects for Negro war workers. The Woman-in-Industry Service has used the Negro Economics Division for advice on a number of questions arising in various parts of the country on the employment of Negro women.

These are only a few examples of the many ways the advisory service of the Division of Negro Economics is operated. From a year's experiment it is clear that the Department could not have dealt successfully with the many difficult and delicate questions arising out of the problems of Negro labor unless it had had in its service such a competent representative of the Negroes themselves. The judgment of the Secretary's Advisory Council which, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. John Lind, recommended that the Secretary appoint a Negro as adviser on such matters, has been amply justified by experience.

Question 4: To what extent, if any is organization of any nature relied upon?

Answer: The only machinery that could in any way be called organization consists of what we have called Negro Workers' Advisory Committees. These are cooperative advisory committees formed in four southern states and five northern states following state and local conferences of representatives of white employers, white workers, wherever possible, and Negro workers, with whom departmental officials fully and freely discussed all the plans and methods involved. In each state these white and colored representatives took the lead in forming local committees by counties, cities and towns. The cooperative committees are made up of the best Negroes, most trusted by the white citizens of the community, and in each instance white citizens from among the employers of Negro labor, and,

wherever possible, from among white workers have consented to serve either as members of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees or on cooperating committees of white citizens. In some states these white members were nominated by the State Council of Defense. In some localities they have been nominated by the Chambers of Commerce or other organizations of white citizens.

It should be emphasized that this plan leaves the most responsible white and colored citizens of each state and locality absolutely free to work out their own local problems, and brings to their assistance in a cooperative spirit and manner, thru the Department of Labor, the wider experience, methods and connections of other states and localities.

After consultation with many thoughtful white and colored citizens on the matter of a general organization to include the rank and file of Negro workers, the Department definitely decided not to attempt any general organization of the masses of Negroes, lest such efforts would be misunderstood. The plan has been to reach and influence the Negro workers for greater regularity, promptness, thrift, and productive effort, and improvement of their homes and habits through the touch of these cooperative committees with the churches, welfare organizations and other agencies already at work among Negroes.

The main function of these advisory committees has been to keep the Department and its representatives informed and advised of the feelings, desires and conditions in their own locality and to assist the Department in adapting its work so as to make it acceptable and effective wherever friendly adjustment of questions involving Negro workers and their relations to white people arise. All of these people, both white and colored, have heartily responded as volunteers in such cooperation. If the white

people in the several states and localities would cooperate further in this effort of the Department they would find that this plan of cooperation is the best means and practically the only means now being systematically developed by which white employers, Negro workers, and white workers may come to an amicable understanding and adjustment of their problems. The great mass of the Negro workers are without constructive, intelligent guidance. They are now restless and unsettled. The wise plan is to give them friendly cooperation and thus help defend them from unscrupulous agitators who may try to use them for dangerous purposes. The Department has special need of the advice and counsel of such cooperative committees in the effort of its officials to deal with these difficult matters.

Question 5: To what extent, if any, is Negro labor being urged to unionize?

Answer: Negro labor is not being urged to unionize by anyone exercising any authority of this Department. Where charges of such activity have been alleged the Department has taken special pains to make investigations of the action of any of its officials dealing with Negroes and to forestall any such official action or propaganda. It can be said, with confidence, that the employees connected with the Division of Negro Economics have not urged or encouraged Negroes to unionize, and any evidence that any official is engaged in such activity will receive prompt attention.

Question 6: What policy has the Department, if any, concerning Negroes unionizing?

Answer: The Department has no policy concerning Negroes unionizing. The question of whether they should unionize or whether they should not unionize is not a matter of departmental business. The work of this Department is for the welfare of non-union as well as union wage-earners, white and colored.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Department should not and could not have any policy concerning Negroes unionizing.

Question 7: The fear has been expressed that this movement is being used by agitators and unscrupulous propagandists and that as a result attempt is being made to propagate a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction among the Negroes and to arouse in them a desire to dominate. What explanation can you give to such critics?

Answer: It can be emphatically said that this movement is not being used in any way by agitators and unscrupulous propagandists. Every man and woman, white or colored, who has been asked to serve on any of the advisory committees or to act in any other capacity, officially or unofficially, are persons well known by the local white and colored people to be the most reliable, level-headed, constructive-minded people in their community,- people who have lived long in their community and who have the confidence of both races. It is a fact that many careful observers testify that there is unrest and dissatisfaction among Negroes. So far as the Department has any information it is in no way the result of any agitation or activity of those who have taken part in the work of the Department. On the contrary and as a matter of fact, these advisory committees have been the most influential means, both during the War and since the armistice, of removing unrest and dissatisfaction among the Negroes. Public officials and white and colored citizens have written to the Secretary and other officials of the Department commending this movement. They say it is helping to make Negro labor more stable, more responsive to productive demands, and more contented. Officials of private organizations of both white and colored people have expressed their approval All of this shows that this move-

has been the means of checking the unpleasant conditions mentioned in the above question.

It needs to be emphasized, therefore, that as the Department gets larger cooperation from the thoughtful white citizens of each community, those citizens will find that this Department has practically the only movement by means of which Bolshevist and similar propaganda, about which their fears have been expressed, can be successfully met. It is no exaggeration to say that so effective has been the constructive work of this movement and so far-reaching have been the results that both public officials and private citizens, white and colored, have responded with enthusiasm to it as a means of helping to adjust the many delicate and difficult questions where white and colored wage-earners and white employers are involved.

Question 8: It has also been charged that industrial leaders and employers have been requested by the Department of Labor to confer with Negro officials of the Department of Labor, Division of Negro Economics. What explanation is there of this feature of complaint?

Answer: This Department was first asked to give special attention to this matter involving Negro workers about 1915, with repeated requests that some steps be taken in view of the great migration of Negroes from the South to the North. In trying to perform a service to the South and to the Nation in this connection, officials of the Department have asked many industrial leaders and employers and others for counsel and advice.

After the Department had an extensive investigation made of Negro migration, a number of citizens, white and colored, North and South, advised the Department to have continuous expert advice by a representative of the Negroes of the country, especially with reference

to getting effective mobilization of Negro labor for winning the war. These requests were referred to the advisory council of the Department, composed of representatives of employers, of wage-earners, of women, of an economic specialist, and of the general public, of which advisory council the Hon. John Lind of Minnesota was the chairman. This council recommended the appointment of a special Negro adviser.

Consequently, Dr. Haynes, a Negro, from Nashville, Tenn., was appointed as Director of Negro Economics, upon the recommendation of many persons of both races, North and South, who had known him and his work for a number of years. Among the many endorsements there was a strong one from the Commercial C l u b of Nashville as follows:

(Copy of letter attached)

When white employers or industrial leaders have been asked to confer with officials of the Department on these matters and it seemed desirable that Dr. Haynes be directly informed of the ideas and opinions of such citizens, the inclinations or feelings of such citizens have been sought before they were asked to see him. If in any case such citizen showed an inclination not to grant such an interview there has been no plan or disposition to press such a request. In every case where such a request has been made it has seemed desirable that the Negro adviser should have the knowledge coming from white citizens at the time he might give to the Department the necessary information and advice about the conditions and feeling of the Negro workers. if the best results for greater productive effort from these workers is to be obtained.

Asst S. Sec

GEORGE L. BOYLE
Suite 624 Southern Building
Washington, D.C.

April [illegible], 1919.

Honorable [illegible],
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

Noted
GBS
4/10/19

L. C
Jerauld Lunn
Asst S. Gale

GEORGE L. BOYLE
Suite 624 Southern Building
Washington, D.C.

[illegible], 1[illegible]

Honorable Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Post:

[illegible] I am [illegible] enclosing herewith a copy of the last article of the [illegible] series. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of the [illegible] Union [illegible] publication [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

May 29, 1919.

My dear Mr. Boyle:

Mr. Post has directed me to acknowledge your letter of May 28, 1919, and to thank you for your courtesy in sending to him the copy of journal containing the article in which he was interested.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Conrad,
Confidential Clerk.

LC

Mr. George L. Boyle,
Suite 424, Southern Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON

102

29-13 May 16, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

IN RE restrictions or objections to supervisor of negro economics in Columbus, Ohio, becoming an incorporator of building and loan associations.

Under date of May 15, 1919, you referred to this office for opinion an inquiry presented by the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, as to whether there were any legal restrictions or objections to the local supervisor of negro economics at Columbus, Ohio, becoming affiliated with a building and loan organization in the State of Ohio. It appears from correspondence in the matter that the said supervisor during the early part of the month of May, 1919, conducted an investigation concerning housing facilities for negro labor in the State of Ohio, and as an incident thereto investigated the organization of building and loan associations as a means of overcoming a scarcity of housing facilities for negro labor in that State. The local supervisor now inquires as to whether there are any restrictions or objections to his being an incorporator of a proposed building and loan association.

It does not appear that the duties of the local supervisor of negro economics are prescribed by statute, as the bureau with

which he is connected was brought into being as one of the war emergency services, provided for by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1918, which is an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government. So far as this office has been able to find there are no legal restrictions in the premises, since the matter is one which is not affected by existing law, rules, or regulations.

However, as an administrative matter, the question presents a situation which has already been provided for in the organization of the Farm Loan Board and is covered in the tentative draft of a bill to promote home building, in which the Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor at this time is interested, both of which provide that public officials connected with the said boards during their continuance in office shall have no connection with institutions or organizations engaging in a like business. With this information the matter is submitted for such action as may be deemed necessary from an administrative standpoint.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Abercrombie,
Solicitor.

O'B/B

Cash & file

March 18, 1919.

Memorandum
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Director of the Investigation and Inspection Service
Subject: Provision for Continuance of Supervisor in New York.

THRU THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Upon the instructions of the Assistant Secretary I spent Sunday, March 16, in New York City to canvass a very delicate situation we have there growing out of the separation of the State and U.S. Employment Services.

After informal conversation over the situation with the Assistant Secretary it seems very desirable of possible to continue our man who is located there, who was to be released from the payroll of the Employment Service on March 22.

Office space and telephone will be furnished in the office of the Federal Director, and probably some clerical help. On the last point, however, I am not certain. I am asking, therefore, the allocation of funds as submitted on the total estimate so as to allow this to be done. I am assured now by the Housing Bureau that the services of Mr. Fred D. McCracken of St.Paul, Minn., now with the Homes Registration Service of that Bureau, will be continued until July 1. His name, therefore, may be withdrawn as shown in my memorandum of March 11, and the $500 allocated for the man in New York. I now have report which gives assurance that there will be office space provided with the Federal Director for the Supervisor in Illinois, which will leave an additional $100 to be allocated for that purpose. Under the circumstances, too, it seems to me it would be reasonable to allocate $80 provided for increases for Ohio and Illinois and $100 from miscellaneous expenses, making a total of $780, which will cover his salary at $1860 per annum (which he is now receiving) and travel and per diem.

I am not now ready to send in the name of Mr. Jesse O. Thomas (who now has the work) as I shall need to wire him to-day to find out if he is willing to continue. If he does not wish to continue I shall immediately recommend some one to take his place, as it seems to me essential to have some one on the ground in that State. In case it turns out that the Federal Director of New York cannot give him sufficient

stenographic service I shall recommend allocation of items from other parts of the estimate to meet the emergency.

Respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

H.MLC

Approved May 18/19
L.F.P.

May 27, 1919.

Commissioner of Naturalization:

1. Replying to your communication of the 26th inst., file No. 10088/761 relative to the clipping service in the Department, I have taken this matter up with the person in charge of the distribution of clippings in the Information and Education Service. A new scheme is to be tried out for the last month of this fiscal year, which I hope will remedy the defects in the present system. Of course, we do not expect to have a perfect clipping service, for I do not believe there is such a thing; but the Department will endeavor to bring the service as near perfection as possible.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. COMPERS
MAILED 5/28/19 BY

Chief Clerk.

G W

JOHN K. SHIELDS, TENN., CHAIRMAN.
CARROLL S. PAGE, VT. JOSEPH I. FRANCE, MD.
DAVID I. WALSH, MASS. GEORGE P. MC LEAN, CONN.
HARRY S. HALL, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

102 A

June 21, 1919.

RECEIVED
JUN 23
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Hon. William D. Wilson,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:-

Will you please advise me whether or not the position of Supervisor of Negro Economics is a position to be filled by a negro or a white person.

I would like to have this information as soon as possible, and greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,

H/M

No. 8-102

June 24, 1919.

My dear Senator:

Replying to your communication of the 21st inst., you are advised that the position of Director of Negro Economics is now filled by a negro, Prof. George E. Haynes of Tennessee.

Respectfully yours,

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. John K. Shields, U. S. S.,
Room 348 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

G W

No. 8-102

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1919.

the adviser to the Secretary on Negro affairs who is called Director of Negro Economics

My dear Senator:

~~Replying to your communication of the 21st inst., you are advised that the position of Director of Negro Economics is now filled by~~ a negro, ~~Prof.~~ Dr. George E. Haynes, ~~of~~ Tennessee, who was appointed largely upon the recommendation of the Board of Governors of the Commercial Club of the City of Nashville. A copy of their letter of endorsement is herewith attached.

~~Respectfully yours,~~

~~Assistant Secretary.~~

letter of inquiry addressed to Secretary Wilson, which was sent to me, has been referred to me for reply

Trusting that I have given the desired information, with personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Acting Secretary.

Hon. John K. Shields, U. S. S.,
Room 348 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

June 24, 1919.

My dear Senator:

Your letter of inquiry addressed to Secretary Wilson, who is absent from the city, has been referred to me for reply. I beg to inform you that the position called Director of Negro Economics, to which your inquiry doubtless refers, is now filled by a Negro, Dr. George E. Haynes, of Nashville, Tenn., who was appointed largely upon the recommendation of the Commercial Club of the City of Nashville. A copy of their letter of indorsement is hereto attached.

Trusting that I have given you the desired information, I am, with personal regards

Yours sincerely,

Acting Secretary.

A/p

Hon. John K. Shields,
U. S. Senate,
Room 348, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

"COMMERCIAL CLUB OF NASHVILLE"

March 15th, 1918.

"Hon. William Bauchop Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I wired you today as follows:

'The Commercial Club of Nashville representing fifteen hundred of her foremost business and professional men heartily endorse the application of Doctor George Edmund Haynes of Nashville for appointment as adviser to you representing your Department in the study of Negro employment and migration. We believe him to be both by training and education eminently qualified for the position. Our first hand knowledge of his work here justifies our recommendation.'

Confirming the same will say I am sure that you have been made acquainted with the educational qualifications of Dr. George Edmund Haynes for the position he aspires to.

The Commercial Club is in a position to probably know better than any other organization or individual as to his qualifications for the position he is seeking.

The handling of the Negro is an ever present proposition in the South both industrially and in a civic way. These problems are constantly coming up in the work of the southern commercial organizations, and as an Executive of the Commercial Club I have had opportunities to know of Dr. Haynes' qualifications. He is a student with a broad vision and gifted with executive ability far above the average, and has in addition to these a large fund of good everyday horse sense. I do not believe a better qualified man for the position can be found than Dr. Haynes.

Respectfully,

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF NASHVILLE,

(Signed) W. R. Manier,

Secretary."

8/102

Copy

June 26, 1919.

Dr. Royal A. Meeker,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Meeker:

The work of Negro Economics has not been provided for and will go out of existence June 30, 1919, unless, at least, a skeleton can be kept. If my assistant, one stenographer and I can be provided for, we shall be able, then, to get friends of the work to rally to its support. Can you help me? I wish to go to the Secretary today or tomorrow.

Yours respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

June 27, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

I will undertake to carry your skeleton force for a period of six months' salary and per diem for yourself, so as to provide a sum of $596.6666 or $3,580.00 for the whole six months. This may be applied to salary and per diem for yourself and the salary of one assistant and one stenographer for the period of six months, or redistributed both as to a longer period of time and as to the specific items, as the exigencies of your work may require; provided that the purposes of any and all expenditures made are within the lawful scope of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Royal Meeker

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Approved June 27 - 19 (Signed) WBW

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1919.

Copy

Memorandum: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

To: The Secretary
From: The Director of Negro Economics

Pending steps to provide for the continuation of this work, I respectfully ask that the present quarters and equipment used by this office in Room 811 and adjoining room be held and continued for the service of this office.

Respectfully,

(Signed) George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Approved:

(Signed) Louis F. Post,

Asst. Secy.

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

116 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois
June 28, 1919

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUL 28 1919
Director of Negro Economics

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

From: Supervisor of Negro Economics in Illinois.

To: Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Funds for continuance of work in Illinois.

I have talked with some persons since receiving your telegram yesterday, Friday, regarding the possibility of raising funds for carrying on the work here for a year. I am sorry to say that I cannot be very optimistic about the possibilities.

In the first place the propaganda against the Employment Service that has been conducted by manufacturers here as well as elsewhere has reflected upon all divisions of the Department of Labor. It is generally looked upon as a union machine; consequently, this I am told will make it difficult for me to raise any funds from the employers, from which source I would naturally have to look for the largest contributions.

As a matter of fact, just a day or two before receiving the telegram from you I had been to various representatives of the various trades organizations here to see if they would continue their support of the Twenty-eighth Street office after July 1st. You remember that we had only asked them to make their present contribution up to July 1st., when we hoped that Congress would make some appropriation to the Employment Service.

I have also visited the Association of Commerce recently in the interest of more support for the Twenty-eighth Street office, and strained my salesmanship powers to the utmost to get them to even consent to consider a larger appropriation for the Twenty-eighth Street office.

I am game enough to try anything, and as you know I have raised twelve hundred dollars so far for the continuation of the Twenty-eighth Street office; but on the other hand I know when a proposition is dead before I start, and I am afraid that this would be the case here. I really believe that it would be impossible to raise enough money to put over our budget here in Chicago for a year, and that is the opinion of both colored and white people with whom I have talked; for I have given the matter as fair an investigation as one could in such a short time as I have had to report.

Forrester B. Washington
Supervisor of Negro Economics in Illinois

FBW:bh

Noted July 1/19 L. J.

8/102 B Applications For The Position of Director of the DNE
1917-1918

The Bee

Published
at
1109 Eye Street, N. W., Washington,
D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR

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Subscription monthly	.20

SIMMONS AS A LEADER.

The space that many colored newspapers are giving to Rosco Simmons is nauseating to their readers. This trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail—trying to develop, by mere publicity, a leader out of nothing is ridiculous. Rosco has been going up and down the country gathering in the shekles for himself on publicity given him by colored newspapers. He is giving the public nothing in return. The Editor of The Bee has nothing against Rosco, personally. He's a clever assembler of meaningless words, a coiner of pretty sentences, an inimitable story teller, and a good judge of wines, but as a leader, personally assumed by himself to be in Booker T. Washington's, DuBois' et al., class—oh, chase the thought from your mind.

We here in Washington—we know his foibles and his deceits; his visionless visionaries, and his utter lack of the first symptoms of a leader. As a show, a three-ringed circus, an extravaganza, he's worth the price of admission to a movie theatre; but to take hi[illegible]

PLANT GARDENS.

Now is the time to start your small garden on your back lot or side lot. Get in the habit of studying gardening subjects. The Department of Agriculture will supply you with much useful literature free. Buy a spade and a hoe. Don't spend much time trying to get free seeds. Seeds are nearly all comparatively cheap. Free seeds are usually expensive at any price. Buy seeds of a reliable seed merchant If you do not know a reliable seed man, it is easy to find out. It is often safest to order seeds by mail from a firm of established reputation. There is one famous seed house in New York City over one hundred years old.

In no line is there more danger of being imposed on than in the buying of seeds and plants. And the greater mischief lies in the fact that the fraud cannot be discovered until a long time in the future. For instance, it takes an apple tree about eight years to develop and come into bearing. Never buy seeds or plants from a peddler, soliciting agent or any unknown person. Do not pin over-much faith to the free seeds distributed by the Agricultural Department. That department does not grow its seeds, and cannot guarantee them.

Plant seeds, plant fruits, plant grapevines Plant only the best. Become an expert planter and grower. It is always interesting, often profitable, seldom unprofitable. It is both a science and an art. It develops the brain; is good physical exercise.

COLORED LABOR BUREAU.

Giles Jackson, of Richmond, Va., has been for we[illegible] trying to induce the Governme[illegible] to create a jim-crow labor bu[illegible], with him at the head. He, or his friends, have circulated the report that the P[illegible]

We understa[illegible] of the War D[illegible] ing a study o[illegible] ditions. We s[illegible] bureau, in its recom[illegible] Congress, include s[illegible] conform to the alley [illegible] into effect July 1, 191[illegible]

POLITICAL P[illegible]

Last week we ven[illegible] remarks on this subje[illegible] place we got the types[illegible] while the statement [illegible] gible, yet it may be w[illegible] the passage. We thin[illegible] tant. Here it is:

"We are of the opini[illegible] time has arrived for th[illegible] colored man to recogni[illegible] that he is a definabl[illegible] group. We believe th[illegible] will show that the esse[illegible] go to define that group[illegible] ly economic considerati[illegible]

GOOD APPOINTM[illegible]

The return of Revs. [illegible] Clair, W. H. Dean, D. [illegible] peau and W. S. Jackso[illegible] mistake on the part o[illegible] McDowell. These four [illegible] are popular with their p[illegible] are four of the most s[illegible] that have ever been stat[illegible] this city.

APOLOGISTS AND T[illegible] TRIMMERS.

There are among the s[illegible] representatives of the [illegible] race thousands of apologi[illegible] trimmers who are me[illegible] modern civilization. M[illegible] them are too cowardly [illegible] demn a wrong inflicted up[illegible] own unfortunates, and [illegible] more are trimmers and [illegible] those who are manly eno[illegible] speak out against wrong.

Many an opportunity is [illegible] their deceptive practices a[illegible] fish proclivitie[illegible] The ra[illegible]

DIERS
DENT THEY
WHIP BOCHE

France Are Training e Highest Point f Efficiency.

O FEAR OF FRITZ

ites of Work and Experi- th Army at the Front— gulars to Be Used as k Units of the Unit- ed States Forces.

This is the first time I or have taken—for letter some days. I wrote home, vote the rest of the minutes ow and bedtime to a long- tter to you. I only just re- my company after being a month—in a blamed sight ce. I had a long and won- , the details of which I can't, , recount. Let it be men- owever, that among other id was sleep in a real steam- om, with sheets, five electric l going at once, and a bath- was a next-door neighbor of les, of the I. N. S., who, I dis- vorked in Sacramento, taking left when I went to Panama. s you, and I mentioned that I didn't go into any details. My one night of luxury and ay n to the life of the army have a realization of one thing,

rvert the title and main strain latest Broadway and first-line hit, the fun is over, over here. ow on it's business.

ce, to the American soldier, gain will be what it has been. ought began to formulate itself inds of the lucky Americans me over here in the late sum- 1917, about the time the snow to fall and the fog to come in e coast. Now it has crystalized. ave, whole-souled, sincere six- welcome of France is over. It welcome not so much regal as it genuine—not one such as is at a banquet when the mayor the hypothetical keys of the ver, but of the man who opens me and his all and says, not in but in deed, "You are one with ... for-

plumbing and a furnace in the ba- ment, and if we only had just the ra- tle on the end of that snake's ta hanging on a cord in room No. 12 ther would be four jubilant soldiers in that "petit chambre."

When the United States took over the Grand Hotel du France it got it unfurnished, of course. It immediately refurnished it with two double-decker bunks of the latest type—nothing more. We sleep two in a corner, and I have one of the lowers. We have discovered, by the way, a virtue in this arrangement. The beds are sturdy, but can be jarred by a jiggling of the body, and in the event that your bedmate, above or below, is addicted to snoring (and you would be surprised how many soldiers are) you can always stop him by "rocking the cradle" until he turns over. This is very handy. It saves looking all over the room for a shoe when you get up in the morning.

There are four of us in this room. The most optimistic of the succeeding landlords of this hostelry must have had trouble in recommending it to the four generations of transients who have abided here and gone. But all the soldiers do not fare so. We are lucky! A relative of a soldier "billeted out" was looking for him recently. The headquarters of the company were in a former private dwelling house.

"Take a look upstairs," said a brother soldier. "If you don't find him there look out in the carriage house and in the barn loft. If he's not there he'll be in the chicken house."

Our room doesn't afford even that relic of the castle and pride of the bungalow, a fireplace. But our next-door neighbor's does, and we are officially assigned to hang out around his grate. That solves the heat problem, and also the bathing question.

Bathing facilities are limited in France—at least that. In all of France, for example, there is probably not one of those boors who bothers you about statistics on his daily matutinal inundation. I do not know the favorite Saturday night pastime of the people, either, but I can say that if there is a modern bathtub in this particular town the Americans have not yet found it. So we merely heat a kerosene canful of water—at our neighbor's fireplace—and take a "bird bath." As there are eight men who must perform this ablution about one fireplace, and a good soldier takes a bath twice a week, and there are only seven nights in the week, this grate is a busy place.

Drinking water is obtained only after difficulties sometimes. The American doctors are taking no one's word about the supply but their own, and we are allowed to partake only after samples have been tested. Frequently, when in a town the municipal supply is avoided and the supply is brought in in trucks from distant points. But I am not so skeptical of water as I was.

Our last station was near a hospital. number of germs. But we're all alive, and that was two months ago.

But enough of this gassing. I resolved to be brief in my letters, and here I've brimmed over onto the third page. It has been cold where I am, but the last few days have been like springtime. Where I was last was up in the snow belt, where it gets on the ground and stays there, the only hopeful word the natives can give being that "it goes off the ground in April." Without going into details, though, I learned one hopeful thing. While away I had an opportunity of talking with a lot of Americans who have been in the trenches. They were from different groups of troops and had been "in" at different times. And they all were confident that the Americans can whip the Germans at every stage of the game. This isn't the boast of a few, but the consensus of the calm opinion of about 40, I guess, that I talked to. It was very encouraging, coming from men who have had a mouthful of the front. Most of the fellows were from the old American regular army—from the units over here, which are the only ones still intact, I believe. They are being trained to the highest point of military efficiency possible, and, they say, are to be used as the crack units of the United States forces, corresponding with the famous "shock" units of the German and other armies. I guess the same is true of the Rainbow division of the National Guard, which got such a send-off in the States.

Regulars Fare Worse.

The old regular army fellows seemed to have fared worse than the rest of us. They came over early in the game, most of them straight from the border with only a few days in the East, and went into training immediately. They were quartered up where the war has left an obvious mark and taken most of the superficialties. They've been going hard ever since, learning everything of the latest weapons, maneuvers, signals and military science that the French, British and Americans had to teach them. They're probably the soundest bunch of men, physically, in the world. And yet they're greatly neglected. This is because they come from the United States in general and no place in particular. Most of the regiments here come from a distant locality, and the folks back home organize welfare societies and send 'em tobacco and sweaters, but the regulars don't get in on this.

I had a few letters from the coast and probably will get more when the Christmas mail, which is still coming in, catches up.

Till la Guerre is Finis,

ROSS.

P. S.—The army censor who O-K'd the above letter added in his own handwriting the following wall:

"P. S.—Above statements regarding the regular forces being more or less

[illegible] seriously as a leader—those who fall for him in such a role simply confirm old Barnum's statement that "the public likes to be buncoed."

The Editor of The Bee would not detract so much as the value of a white chip in a penny ante game from Rosco's popularity as an amusing entertainer, but we do seriously object to this personally conducted publicity campaign that tries to palm him off on the public as a leader. He has all the elements of a leader—a headliner in vaudeville—but as a real constructive leader, he is but an iridescent dream—a nightmare.

RENTS.

The Johnson bill to limit and regulate house rents in the District of Columbia has passed the House. At this writing it is before the Senate. It may have been disposed of by the Senate before these remarks are printed.

While in a previous article we alluded to this Johnson bill, we took no ground for or against it. The main object of the bill is praiseworthy. It doubtless has some defects, as all new measures have. Mr. Noyes, of the Star, has very ably pointed out some of the supposed defects, and he offers some specific amendments designed to obviate unreasonable injury or inconvenience to house-owners and lessees.

The Bee is, first of all, the champion of the poor man to the extent of securing a square deal for him. The most of the colored people of Washington are poor people. It will seldom happen that a law of Congress can be secured for the special benefit of the colored people. But sometimes the weak and friendless have a chance to ride in on the wave that carries the big ship into port. May it be so in the instance of this proposed rent law. The poor of Washington pay too much for rent. The colored people here are the main sufferers in this.

[illegible] President favors him; that Gompers favors him, and that he appeared before President Wilson and his entire cabinet, all of which approved him and this jim-crow bureau.

The Bee can hardly credit such a report as being true. Giles Jackson has about as much to recommend him for such a position, or any other position, for that matter, save as dog catcher, as the devil has to recommend himself for a position on the right side of the Lord in Heaven. The very suggestion of Giles Jackson for such an important position—one requiring brains, honesty and unselfish devotion to the masses—is absolutely repugnant.

The race desires, and ought to have, a representative on the labor commission, one of high ideals, and unselfish interest, and broad vision; but the race does not want a jim-crow bureau, and, least of all, does it want Giles Jackson in any capacity where the rights and interests of the race are to be handled.

Giles Jackson for head of a colored labor bureau, in the Department of Labor? !

THE ALLEY LAW.

In vain do we scan all the recent published plans and statements about the housing conditions of Washington for some proposition to provide for the enforcement of the alley law next July. Is this an intentional or unintentional oversight on the part of the officials charged with the study of such questions?

We hear of vast and elaborate schemes for the emergency housing of the people of Washington. The exigencies created by the existence of the alley law constitutes an emergency. Very many of the people who live in the alleys under unsanitary surroundings are Government workers. If the work is humble, it is none the less Government work. Unsanitation and disease and crime are not respectors of classes.

[illegible] succeed by the elim[illegible] from the body politic of the [illegible]ng cancers and shams.

HOWARD'S PRESIDE[illegible]

Will the colored trustees [illegible] Howard University advoc[illegible] colored president for that in[illegible]tion? Why delay? Why no[illegible]mand the appointment of a [illegible]petent educator? The time [illegible] come.

SECRETARY McADOO PAYS GRACIOUS TRIB[illegible]

With Mrs. McAdoo, Statesman [illegible] Humble Home of Faithful Ch[illegible]feur to Bear Message of Sympathy.

The innate kindness of hea[illegible] the Hon. William Gibbs McA[illegible] statesman, financier and Secret[illegible] the Treasury, and his high regar[illegible] the colored people, were strik[illegible] shown a few days ago. He le[illegible] on Friday of last week that [illegible] Maud Smith Wilson, the daught[illegible] his faithful chauffeur, Mr. Wi[illegible] F. Smith, had passed away. W[illegible] a moment's hesitation he decid[illegible] call at the home of Mr. Smith [illegible] mark of respect to her memory [illegible] to indicate in the tenderest way [illegible]sible his sympathy for the fami[illegible] their sad hour of bereavement.

Accompanied by Mrs. McA[illegible] who is the daughter of Presi[illegible] Wilson, Secretary McAdoo [illegible] driven promptly to the house of [illegible] Smith, at Nineteenth and E Str[illegible] N.W. When appraised that [illegible] chauffeur for convenience and [illegible]omy was living in apartments [illegible] the Treasury garage at this add[illegible] the Secretary was not daunted, [illegible] with Mrs. McAdoo proceeded to [illegible] simple but admirably kept home. [illegible] and Mrs. McAdoo mounted the [illegible]row steps and extended their exp[illegible]sions of regret over the untimely [illegible]mise of the daughter of the ho[illegible]hold.

That this gracious tribute of [illegible]spect was highly appreciated by [illegible] family goes without saying—t[illegible] were deeply moved. The entire r[illegible] will find satisfaction in this cor[illegible] action on the part of such emin[illegible] citizens, who thus testified in a [illegible] positive manner that fidelity to [illegible] and right living go far toward [illegible]erating lines of color or conditi[illegible]

At the funeral services, held [illegible] day following at Shiloh B[illegible] Church, with Rev. J. Milton Wa[illegible] officiating, one of the larges[illegible]

t we have in
e were the Americans who were
t at this welcome. The army
comes this year will be welcomed,
t as we were.

No Longer a Novelty.

that France has intentionally
rated her tone. There has been
rely natural relaxation, of course,
the "soldat Americaine" now is
pted more as a matter of course
as a novelty. But the big factors
that the United States is getting
the war—and it is winter. There
ss liberty now than there was—
all-night passes, and frequently
day is broken by inspection and
s. There is no military permis-
to visit nearby cities except on
ness. Visiting of the cafes is per-
ed only between noon and 2 p. m.
6 p. m. and 8:30 for officers and
sted men. Winter has brought long
its and cold days, its Red Cross
aters and the 17 pairs of socks
n home, and, incidentally, the keen-
appreciation of three fruits of civi-
tion which "back home" are such
mon-places that their existence
ates no more thought than the flea
Hector's back.

These are light, heat and water.

War, and its concomitant economies,
se a step backward in evolution
d human progress—superficially, at
st—and luxuries vanish, one by one,
ile what, the American of today sub-
sciously considers as necessities
stinted. An aeon or so ago water
d artificial heat and light might have
en considered a luxury, or a dissipa-
n by our developing ancestors. But
w they are normally in the class of
ngs we must have. There is, of
urse, no alarming scarcity of any of
ese things. Merely a conservation.

Over here we hear that the lights
e going out on Broadway, and Dear-
rn street, and Canal street, and Mar-
t street; that they are mixing soft
al with hard to conserve, but at the
me time give the flat dweller a warm
diator to get up by. And then we
gure that the scintillating, on-and-off
garette sign, at the corner of Broad-
y and Sixth avenue, for instance,
uld supply enough light for a whole
ivision; that just one of those restless
akes pursuing each other around the
dges of that sign would illuminate
e whole of this Grand Hotel du
rance, in which we now are billeted,
nd be a distinct betterment on our
resent two-candle power (actual)
ghting plant.

Every Town Has One.

I am divulging no "outstanding
hysical characteristics which might
etray locality" when I mention the
rand Hotel du France. They are
common as Maxim's restaurants in
e United States. Every town has
e, and they generally are august,
d hostelries, living, like the Missis-
pi river steamboats, on their reputa-
n. This one is a comparative juve-
e. It is only one hundred and one
rs old, according to a corner stone
discovered the other day. But at
t it hasn't got electric wiring and

In front of this hospital [illegible] hung a big canvas bag full of invitingly cool water. I cannot speak for the whole comp[illegible] but my squad I know used al[illegible] to drink thereof. We had kept it [illegible] something near a month when one day a doctor in tortoise-shell glasses and a white apron espied a soldier partaking at the bag. He became immediately very vociferously apprehensive and expostulatory.

"For the great jumped-up Holy Moses, man," said he, "don't drink that. That's where we keep all the samples of contaminated water from this part of France."

Find Disease Germs.

In the last 17 days we've found germs of 13 deadly diseases right in that container. There are nine million bacteria to the square inch in that—enough germs in that bag to kill the whole German army. I should say that my squad consumed several cubic feet of that water, and I don't know enough about mathematics to compute the

PROTEGE OF MRS. MARSHALL

Clarence I. Morrison, now Morrison Marshall, protege of Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the vice president, has developed from a tiny, undergrown infant to a bouncing seventeen-months-old boy. Mrs. Marshall found him in a Washington diet kitchen infirmary and asked the mother to loan him to her for care in her own home. He was one of twins, and the mother is caring for the other. The Marshalls have not adopted this one, but they have an indefinite "loan" of him. Part of his rejuvenation was due to a few weeks in Michigan and Arizona where his foster parents went for a vacation.

forgotten are true, too true. [illegible] am from the regular service and I happen to know we were overlooked only too well."

SHOWS SPIRIT OF ALLIES

Letter From French Girl to Red Cross Worker Gives Vision of the War.

Chicago.—A letter from a sixteen-year-old French girl to Dr. John Finley of this city, who is active in Red Cross work, contains a vision of the meaning of the great war. In part, she says:

"It was almost a river, almost a brook, called the Yser, and the birds could fly over it with one sweep of their wings. And on the two banks there were millions of men, eye to eye. But the distance which separated them was greater than the stars in the sky; it was the distance which separates from right and justice.

"The ocean is so vast that the sea gulls do not dare to cross it. During seven days and seven nights the great steamships of America, going at full speed, drive through the deep waters before the lighthouses of France come into view; but from one side to the other hearts are touching."

HORSE MEAT IS IN DEMAND

Shops Recently Established in New York Continue to Increase Their Business.

New York.—The horse meat shops recently established here continue to increase their business. The antipathy toward them on the part of the beef meat shops has been overcome. Prevailing prices will show why the popularity of the meat is increasing and why the aversion of some persons is being overcome:

Steak, round, porterhouse or sirloin, per lb.	12½c
Potroast, per lb.	10 c
Flank, per lb.	7 c
Rib stew, per lb.	6 c
Soup bone, per lb.	4 c
Bologna, per lb.	12½c

"GRANDMA" GETS REPLY TO NOTE IN SWEATER

Lonaconing, Md.—Among the sweaters sent recently by Lonaconing women to the Red Cross for shipment to the expeditionary army was one knitted by "Grandma" Bradley, ninety-two, in which she inserted a note in one of the sleeves asking the soldier who received it to write her a letter. She has just received a reply from France. The sweater was received by a Lonaconing boy, a lad whom she had known when he was a child.

50c

per week pays for this

Grafonola Outfit

Grafonola "25" and six double disc Record $34.50

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7th and Eye Sts.

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Our course in vocal culture is modern in every respect and perhaps unequaled in any colored institution of music; pupils taught from the beginning to the final preparation for the concert or stage.

The reason of our success is the fact that the courses taught are CLEAR, ATTRACTIVE, EFFICIENT and MODERN. Open all the year. Further information upon request by addressing the president.

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HOWARD'S
HAIR POMADE

Excellent for Dry Stubborn Hair

Produces a fine glossy appearance

25 Cents Size for 15 Cents Special

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PEOPLES DRUG STORES

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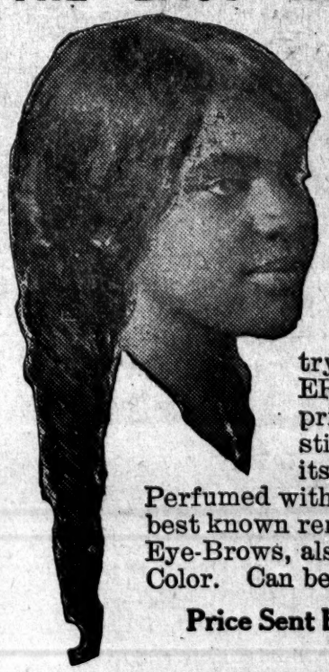

Will promote a Full Growth of Hair. Will also Restore the strength Vitality and the Beauty of the Hair. If your Hair is Dry and Wiry, Try

EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER

If you are bothered with Falling Hair, Dandruff, Itching Scalp or any Hair trouble, we want you to try a jar of EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER. The remedy contains medical proprieties that go to the roots of the Hair, stimulates the skin, helping nature to do its work. Leaves the hair soft and silky. Perfumed with a balm of a thousand flowers. The best known remedy for Heavy and Beautiful Black Eye-Brows, also restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Can be used with Hot Iron for Straightening.

Price Sent by Mail, 50c; 10c extra for Postage

AGENTS OUTFIT
1 Hair Grower, 1 Temple Oil, 1 Shampoo, 1 Pressing Oil, 1 Face Cream and direction for selling. $2.00
25c Extra for Postage

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JUSTH'S OLD STAND

Workingmen, stick to us and wear diamonds. Lots of hustlers are doing so, and the clear cash saved in buying clothing they save, when $5 up will buy a fine-grade slightly used suit, and some hustlers buy new pants getting more than money's worth, $ to $4.

JUSTH'S OLD STAND
619 D Street

No. 8/102 November 9, 1917.

Mr. Charles B. Johnson,

Sparta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of the 5th instant, suggesting the appointment of a competent colored man to assist in the mobilization of labor in the present emergency and announcing your availability for service in that connection. The Department will give most careful consideration to the suggestion.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 11/9 BY

Assistant Secretary.

Ww

66

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
WASHINGTON.

January 24, 1918.

RECEIVED JAN 28 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

8/102

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been informed that you are appointing a board of men and women to mobilize farm workers in the country for the purpose of stimulating farm activities. If you are considering the appointment of a negro on this board may I suggest the name of Mr. N. C. Bruce, Principal of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School of Dalton (Chariton County) Missouri. Mr. Bruce is a man of real ability and holds a position of leadership among his people which would eminently qualify him for appointment on such a board, and I take pleasure in commending him to you.

Sincerely yours,

Josephus Daniels

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
The Secretary of Labor.

Southern Federation of Afro-American Industrial Brotherhood

Southern Afro-American Sociological Congress—Headquarters—No. 219½ N. 18th Street, Phone Main No. 7697

The Workman's Chronicle, Official Organ, Rev. P. Colfax Rameau, Ph. D., Editor-In-Chief

REV. P. COLFAX RAMEAU, Ph. D.
Grand President

REV R. A. STARKS,
Grand Vice President

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REV. L. M. JOHNSON,
Chairman Trustee Board

ED. WOOD,
Chairman Board of Organizers

L. W. LUCAS,
Chairman Finance Board

Birmingham, Alabama

March Ist, 1918

Hon.Oscar W.Underwood.U.S.S.

Washington.D.C.

Honorable Sir:

When the glad tidings were heralded throughout this our Country that the Secretary of Labor had created an Advisory Council,as President of the Sounthern Federation of Afro-American Industrial Brotherhood I wrote him concerning the advivisability of adding a Southern Negro to that all important council, and a few days latter I was the recipient of a very favorable reply,and today I note with pleasure that a move has been made to add a member of my race to the Labor Advisory Council.

Now I would say,our Senator Underwood will your Honor be kind enough as to use your great influence that this appoinment of a Negro come from this our Greater Mineral District,as it is a fact,that in the B'ham district there are more Negro laborers skilled and unskilled than any four counties in this country,and in using your influence to have a Negro from this district appointed you will only be helping to raise the economic,moral and industrial standard of the Negro throughout this old Land of Dixie.

Southern Federation of Afro-American Industrial Brotherhood

Southern Afro-American Sociological Congress—Headquarters—No. 219½ N. 18th Street, Phone Main No. 7697

The Workman's Chronicle, Official Organ, Rev. P. Colfax Rameau, Ph. D., Editor-In-Chief

REV. P. COLFAX RAMEAU, Ph. D.
Grand President

REV R. A. STARKS,
Grand Vice President

C. H. RAMSEY,
Grand Treasurer

PROF. A. ROBINSON,
Grand Secretary

REV. L. M. JOHNSON,
Chairman Trustee Board

ED. WOOD,
Chairman Board of Organizers

L. W. LUCAS,
Chairman Finance Board

Birmingham, Alabama

#2

I have also written the Honorable Geo.Huddleson concerning the plan of the Secretary of Labor of adding a Negro to this Advisory Council.

Knowing as I do,the unselfish interest that you and the Honorable Congressman Huddleson have in this district,I am perfectly satisfied to intrust the welfare of my race and the appointing of a Negro from this Greater District into your Honorable charge believing that when the appointment is made it will be a reputable Negro from the B'ham district.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness,and hoping the da time is not far when I may be able to serve you,and if that time should come,command me and it is done.

Yours for God & humanity.

P. Colfax Rameau.

President.

SPARTA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

SPARTA, GEORGIA

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Boston American, Boston, Mass.

L. S. INGRAHAM, *Principal*
Sparta, Georgia

Mar. 2, 1918.

Hon. Carl Vinson M. C.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I saw in to-day's paper that Secretary Wilson of the labor bureau will appoint a reputable Colored man as labor Adviser. If there is any likelihood of such an appointment of the kind I would be glad to put in my application. I am quite sure that I could fill the place with great credit to my friends. I would appreciate any favor you could do along this line.

I am quite sure that Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey will give me his full indorsement.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Linton S. Ingraham

ADVISOR ON NEGRO ... IS SUGGESTED BY ... LABOR DEPARTMENT

Washington, March 1.—Appointment of an advisor on negro labor problems was recommended to the Department of Labor today by the labor advisory council.

It was suggested that he might be either connected with the department or associated with one of the negro uplift organizations, which recently urged Secretary Wilson to provide a separate bureau for the handling of negro labor problems.

The advisory council said a separate bureau did not seem necessary at the present time, but that the administration of the new work might be decided on later.

It is understood that Secretary Wilson will choose a representative negro to assume the duties of the new position.

R. R. ROBINSON

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE

Councellor. Nation C. Protective Asso. U. S. A. Copyrighted

Jacksonville, Fla.

March 2nd; 1918.

. Fletcher,
ates Senator.
n . D. C.

ir and Friend:-

I am today writing President Wilson, asking him should he create the position of advisory commissioner on colored labor, to please give this appointment to me. I am also writing your Honor asking you to see him and try to secure this appointment for me . I feel sure in a case of this kind you will do your best for me .

The enclosed clipping will better explain the position. The enclosed circular will better explain my position on how to conduct and settle labor disputes and the same to encourage them to work. Anything you can do for me will be amply remembered.

Yours as ever,

R. R. Robinson

P. S. A position of this kind not to be easily handeled by big colored fellows from cities who have kept themselves so far above their race, neither does it fit preachers or any one too much in sympathy with waht is called reguaar labor organizations.

Robinson

Emp.

R. R. ROBINSON

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE

Supreme Councellor. Nation C. Protective Asso. U. S. A. Copyrighted

Jacksonville, Fla.

Labor

March 2nd. 1918.

8/10

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President U. S. A.
Washington , D. C.

Kind Sir:-

Having seen that it is your intention to create a labor advisory department for colored laborers, and knowing this to be a very wise step on your part; I am therefore applying to you for appointment to conduct this department. As I believe my method in handling such affairs among my race is far different and better than those employed by regular labor organizations.

Then too, the biggest men of the race, don't effectually reach this class of men- as a rule preachers do not reach them. A strong layman who has been in touch with colored laborers and under stand them can be of credit and much use to you. I refere you to Senator D. U. Fletcher for my qualifications.

Trusting you always , I am,

Sincerely Yours,

R. R. Robinson

#920½ E union Stuet

Form 1—5

676

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1918

8/102

Hon. J. P. Tumulty
Secretary to the President
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My very kind Sir:

I am taking the liberty to refer to your gracious note of February 21st, in reference to Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, Va.

You have paid such liberal attention to my many requests, made through Congressman Hamill and otherwise, that I have little hesitancy in adding another word in Jackson's behalf. It was mainly through the good offices of Congressman Hamill--after bringing the matter to your attention--that I was given the employment I now have with the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Jackson is a good party adherent and is allied with that old element of the colored people known as "ante-bellums". He has not had all the advantages of the younger element, nor has he been blessed with that great gift of being born and reared (as I have been) in God's true Church--as Congressman Hamill knows.

Politically, if ithas been decided to place a negro-citizen in the forefront to help in this awful war emergency, there is little else to do than for the Administration to select one of its loyal supporters, and one that would be least objectionable to the white citenzenry of the Southland. Jackson would bring results, and the kind of results the Administration and organized labor desire. Mr. Gompers has endorsed him as being fit for the job.

This whole proposition to appoint a colored man to mobilize negro labor, of course, is simply the first "try-out"--so why not honor Jackson with the first "trial" and then let those who have not been outspoken advocates of the Democratic party and President Wilson have the second "trial".

I hope you will not deem me impertinent in ad-

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

dressing you in this fashion, but we can only perform our duty as we have the vision to see it. Jackson ought to be given a chance to make good, and in the event of failure then the new Negro be called to the rescue--but I assure you there would be no failure if Jackson is appointed to specifically assemble colored labor throughout the length and breadth of the land for war emergency.

Thanking you in advance for any attention you may deem proper to give in Mr. Jackson's behalf, I am, as ever,-

Very truly yours,

J. E. Johnson

Address: Room 944 Munsey Building.

6.6
425 - Schill.

Recommends Labor Department Have Adviser on Negro Problem

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—Appointment of an adviser on negro labor problems was recommended to the Department of Labor yesterday by the Labor Advisory Council. It was suggested that he might be either connected with the department or associated with one of the negro uplift organizations which recently urged Secretary Wilson to provide a separate bureau for the handling of negro labor problems.

The advisory council said a separate bureau did not seem necessary at the present time. It is understood that Secretary Wilson will choose a representative negro to assume the duties of the new position.

pany; 383, Alfred W. Moll vs. Bluencne A. Hogan; 378, Rose Rothman vs. Public Service Railway Company; 389, Benjamin H. Kaufman vs. Elma Menonen Williams; 392, Charles Jeffe vs. D., L. & W. Railroad Company; 387, Lillian Ten Eyck vs. Livere Coleman.

Balance of Week—385, 396, 397, 404, 407, 417, 419, 428, 434, 435, 362, 438, 442, 447, 451, 462, 328, 366, 367, 374, 432, 436, 450, 448, 348, 382, 386, 411, 413, 466, 464, 477, 489, 478.

The bottom of the Circuit Court calendar having been reached, the court will hear motions to fix a day for the trial of cases marked "day to be fixed."

425 Schiller ave.
Trenton N.J.
March 2 1918

6.6
8
102

THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
MAR 5
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

MAR 4 1918
Labor

Hon. Joseph Tumulty
Dear Sir,

I am writing you concerning a movement to have Secy Wilson to appoint an adviser on Negro labor problems. There are hundreds of colored people coming into our state, and in as much as you are interested in your state and the colored people, I wish you would look into this matter, and if possible secure the appointment for New Jersey.

I tried to get Governor Edge to take this matter up from the standpoint of the state, but he has failed to do it in a manner that will help the situation.

Yours truly
J. W. S. Moorland

66

WALLACE BASSFORD
SECRETARY

WARREN G. HATCHER
JAMES A. ESTES
EDGAR E. SMITH
CLERKS

CLARENCE A. CANNON
PARLIAMENTARIAN

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 4, 1918.

8/102

RECEIVED
MAR 5
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Honorable Wm. B. Wilson,

Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I understand that the Labor Advisory Council has recommended a negro advisor on negro labor conditions, be appointed by the Department of Labor.

I would like to recommend Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, of 18th & Paseo Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, for this place. He is a good negro and I believe capable of filling the place. I will appreciate anything you can do for him.

Very truly,

Champ Clark

THE BIRMINGHAM REPORTER PUBLISHING CO.
Alabama's Foremost Weekly
Office: Rooms 315-316
PYTHIAN TEMPLE BUILDING
OSCAR W. ADAMS, EDITOR AND MANAGER
PHONE MAIN 4786

Birmingham, Alabama

March
Fourth
1918

Senator John H. Bankhead,
Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:-

I noticed in the papers of last week that a colored man is likely to be appointed as assistant to Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department. If this be true, and the matter has not been settled as to appointment, I should be glad to apply for the position. Please inform me what the possibilities are for a colored man, from this State and from this District, being appointed, and what is necessary for me to do.

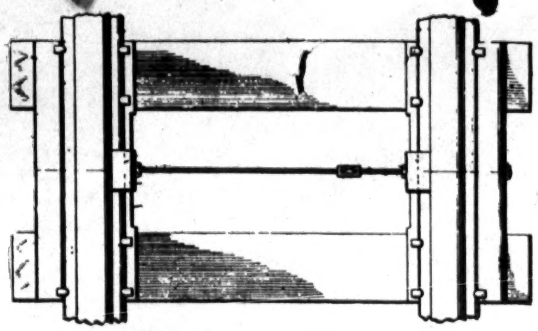
Very obediently yours,

Oscar W. Adams

P. S.

You may remember that I am the party who spoke on the Jubilee celebration here last April, and am now publishing a paper for the colored people, and a writer for the Birmingham daily News.

O. W. A.



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OFFICE OF

REV. J. F. ROBERTSON

409 SANTA FE STREET

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 7 1918
CLERK

March,4th,1918

8/102

Secretary of Labor
Washington,D.C

Dear Mr Wilson,
I do understand that you are thinking of having a separate Bureau for Labor problems, and it has been suggested of the appointment of an advisor on Negro Labor problems, now as I have had 35 years of practical servic as a Rail Road Section Foreman/ 5 years Brakeman,and around shops about 3 years, and to day section Foreman on the M.K.&.T,RY lines, and should you make this appointment please consider my name (J.F.Robertson Section Foreman,M.K.&.T,RY) now as to my Refrence,

H.F Anderson,Grl Manager,M.K.&.T, Parsons,Kansas,
Mr W.E.Williams, Grl,Manager,M.K.&.T, Dallas,Texas,
Mr W.B.Scott,, Prest,Southern Pacific,RY Houston,Texas,
Mr J.L.Walsg,Sut,M.K.&.T. Wichita,Texas
Mr H.A.Boyd, Nasjville,Tenn,
Mr Emmett .J Scott ,War,Dpt, Washington,D.C
Mr W. S. Keough Grl Pass Agent M.K.T.
please read the letters attached ,and give me please some consideration in this , matter, and I do believe that i have a very good understanding on this Labor question, and perticular my race, I know our condissition socialy also as a Laboring Man, and I am at presence employed by the M.K.&.T,RY as section Foreman,and have served them for the past 32 years , on the Track,and shops,

Thanking you in advance for any consideration which you may core to this application, I am an nun-union Man, but I think there should be some one to care for the Track Man or section Labor thanking again for your consideration in the matter, and reply,I am
very truly yours

J F Robertson

JFR/ Foreman,M.K.& T,RY lines,

to sect Labor washington/D.C

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

8/102

7Wu. Da. 43

Atlanta Ga., March 4, 1918

Mr. Wilson,

Secretary Labor,

Washington.

Senator Hoke Smith and Congressman Howard will call in the next two or three days and urge the appointment of Reverend A. A. Mathis, of Atlanta, Ga., as negro labor advisor Mathis is popular with all the negroes and all the white people.

J. L. Hunter

8:55 A.N.

Hold Wish

V

(over)

B.
44
St

B.
442
St.

4429 West Belle Place,
St.Louis,Missouri,
March 4,1918.

8/10

RECEIVED MAR 7 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon.James Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

My Dear Mr.Secretary:

The local papers of yesterday carried an article to the effect that you contemplate appointing a colored man as special adviser in labor problems involving colored people.

I am writing to call your attention to my availability for this work and my willingness to serve you in this capacity if,after consideration,it seems to you that I might do so to best advantage.

I was born on a farm near Cooperville,Ohio,April 3d,1869.I was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at Wilberforce University,from which I received the degree of Master of Arts in 1905.My first sixteen years were spent on the farm,and,incidental to all kinds of farm work,I learned steam engineering and jewelers' repairing,at each of which trades I worked with sucess.Several years were spent as a teacher in Ohio;in 1893 I was appointed principal of the colored grammar school at Du Quoin,Illinois, where I remained two years.In 1895 I was appointed principal of the colored high and grade school at Metropolis, Illinois,which position I resigned in January,1896 to accept the principalship of the Lincoln High School of East St.Louis.

I am naturally well acquainted with the various conditions of the colored people throughout the North,and I have made several visits to the South to study the educational,industrial and economic condition of the colored people of that section.Living as I did in the great industrial center of East St.Louis from January,1896 to October, 1917 was in itself a large part of an education in labor conditions.From 1909 to 1914,at which time I resigned,I operated the Lincoln High School as a Technical High School . For several years I was a member of the American Federation of Musicians,Local #44,St.Louis.In this connection I learned the inner workings of the labor unions and of their attitude toward colored workers.

I have had quite a good deal of experience as a public speaker;I have been successful in any propaganda work in which I have believed and have been interested;and I have the advantage of knowing the majority of the leading colored people in all parts of the country.

Among prominent men in Washington with whom I am acquainted are Congressman W.A.Rodenberg of East St.Louis and Dean L.B.Moore of the Teachers' College,Howard University.Either of these gentlemen will,I am sure,tell you in the most faithful manner what they think of my fitness for the work in question.

I shall be pleased to supply any additional information you may desire,and I assure you that any duties entrusted to me will receive the best attention of which I am capable.

Very sincerely yours,

A.D.Mueller.

PHONE { OFFICE, RES. } MAIN 6273-W

OFFICE: 904 BELL AVENUE

DR. JOE T. THOMAS

RECEIVED
1918 MAR 7 AM 9 02
OFFICE OF
CHIEF CLERK

8/102

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 4, 1918.

Secretary Wilson of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I respectfully ask to be appointed Assistant Secretary and Supervisor for Negro Labor.

Yours,

Joe. T. Thomas M.D.

ADVISER ON NEGRO LABOR.

WASHINGTON, March 1.--Appointment of an adviser on negro labor problems was recommended to the Department of Labor today by the labor advisory council. It was suggested that he might be either connected with the department or associated with one of the negro uplift organizations which recently urged Secretary Wilson to provide a separate bureau for the handling of negro labor problems. The advisory council said a separate bureau did not seem necessary at the present time, but that the administration of the new work might be decided on later.

It is understood Secretary Wilson will choose a representative negro to assume the duties of the new position.

6.6.

Merchants And Planters Labor Agency

174 So. Third Street. Old Phone Main 5623-j

COTTON PICKERS A SPECIALTY

Lymus Wallace, Mgr.

8

102

RECEIVED MAR 6 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

MEMPHIS TENN.,

March 4, 1918.

Hon. K. D. McKellar
United States Senator
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir.

I wrote you quite recently asking you to remember me with your indorsement concerning a proposed appointment of an adviser on Negro Labor. I neglected to send you a newspaper clipping which I am enclosing now.

I am faithfully convinced that you will help me in this matter as you have in others

I hope to hear from you informing me of anything you may do in my behalf.

I am your faithful Servant.

Lymus Wallace.

dren some years ago. Mr. Daniel was an ardent prohibitionist.

MAY NAME NEGRO ADVISOR.

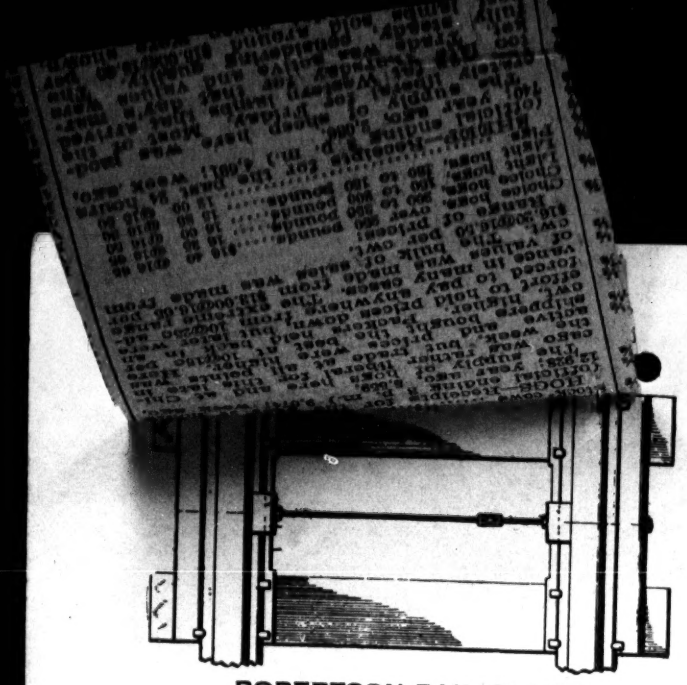
Separate Bureau for Labor Problems Is Recommended.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Appointment of an advisor on negro labor problems was recommended to the department of labor today by the labor advisory council. It was suggested that he might be either connected with the department or associated with one of the negro uplift organizations which recently urged Secretary Wilson to provide a separate bureau for the handling of negro labor problems. The advisory council said a separate bureau did not seem necessary at the present time, but that the administration of the new work might be decided on later.

It is understood Secretary Wilson will choose a representative negro to assume the duties of the new position.

TEXAS VOTED DRY BY SENATE

Ratification of Federal Amendment Passed to Engrossment



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OFFICE OF

REV. J. F. ROBERTSON

409 SANTA FE STREET

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

March 4th 1918

Hon P. Campbell
Rept from Kansas
Dear sir

Please note attach Clipping from Kansas City Journal Concerning an appointment to be made in Labor dept. I made application for same & have sent him some Letter as Refrence from such men & W. J. Scott War Dept. W. B. Scott Pres. Southern Pacific R.R. & the Gen manager M.K.&T. R.R. where I am at Present section Foreman also a certificate to National Negro Educational Congress. I believe that I understand what the Color men need as a Colored Rail Road section Foreman 35 years thanking you in advance for Favor & Reply

Yours Truly
J. F. Robertson
R.R. Section Foreman

P.S. Please take the matter up at once Please Favor this with be return

L L

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON CUBAN RELATIONS.

8/102

March 5, 1918.

Hon. Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose herein a letter I received today from the Rev. P. Colfax Rameau, of Birmingham, Alabama. He is the president of a negro organization in Alabama and I understand from those who know him that he stands well in the community. I refer his letter to you and will be pleased if you will give his suggestion favorable consideration.

Very truly yours,

O W Underwood

enclosure.

U/m

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 5th, 1918

8/102

Hon. Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Linton S. Ingraham, (Colored) of Sparta, Ga., which is self-explanatory.

I wish you would advise me if it is the intention of your Department to make such an appointment. If so, I trust you can given careful consideration to this man's application.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Allen Fream

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA., CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, OREG. KNUTE NELSON, MINN.
JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, LA. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, MICH.
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WILLIAM L. HILL, CLERK.
D. C. THORNTON, ASST. CLERK.

6.6.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 5 1918
RECEIVED

March 5, 1918.

8/102

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1918
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

To the President,

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The enclosed letter from R. R. Robinson of Jacksonville, Florida, speaks for itself. He is a colored man of good habits and more than ordinary intelligence. If there is any need of such a commissioner as he suggests, I am inclined to think he could render useful service.

Very respectfully and sincerely,

Duncan U. Fletcher

One enclosure.

8/102 March 5, 1918.

Hon. Champ Clark, M.C.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the fourth instant, in indorsement of Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, Missouri, for a position as negro advisor on negro labor conditions, and in reply thereto, beg to advise you that Dr. Thompkins' availability has been recorded, and if an appointment of this nature is made, your indorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 4-7-18 BY R.

Assistant Secretary.

r

6.6.1

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council.
President, SAMUEL GOMPERS.
Secretary, FRANK MORRISON.
Treasurer, DANIEL J. TOBIN,
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, JAMES DUNCAN, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.
Second Vice-President, JAMES O'CONNELL, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Third Vice-President, JOS. F. VALENTINE, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fourth Vice-President, JOHN R. ALPINE, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Vice-President, H. B. PERHAM, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Sixth Vice-President, FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Seventh Vice-President, WILLIAM GREEN, 1102-8 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Eighth Vice-President, W. D. MAHON, 104 East High Street, Detroit Mich.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, MAIN 3871-2-3-4-5-6
CABLE ADDRESS, 'AFEL.'

8-102

F

Washington, D.C. March 5, 1918

Sir:

Permit me to hand you herewith copy of letter and enclosures, which I received from Giles B. Jackson, President of National Civic Improvement Association, Department of Negro Economics, Richmond, Virginia. The letter is self-explanatory. I am transmitting it in compliance with his request.

You will also find enclosed copy of Mr. Jackson's previous letter to me together with copy of my letter to the Director-General of Railroads and his reply thereto.

Respectfully yours,

Samuel Gompers.

President
American Federation of Labor.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

March, 5th. 1918.

8/102

Hon, William B. Wilson.
Secretary of Labor.
Washington. D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 11 1918
CHIEF CLERK

My dear Mr Secretary.

We are most thankful to know that you will appoint Giles Jackson of Richmond Va. head of the negro advisory board- on negro economics. Your choice has certainly been a wise one. Jackson is a splendid negro and will handle the situation with credit to the Labor department.

I will affirm that there is not a negro in the United States today that can handle the question of negro-labor at this critical time with the good results that Jackson can, I have made a study of the negro and have worked for them for some years and I know where of I speak. Jackson has an influence over them and their confidence, they will follow where he leads.

The question of labor in the states, especially in the south is of vital importance today. The farmers have not been able to house their crops of last year and no help in sight for this season. I believe that Jackson will be able to relieve the situation to a great extent if this movement can be put in motion atonce.

With kindest regards and trusting that you may be given strength to bear the many burdens cast upon you at this time, I am

Sincerely

Mrs J. H. Boggs.
Rockingham.
Washington, D. C.

Franklin-3949.

Noted Mch 11-18
NBW

8/102 March 6, 1918.

Mr. William Jennifer,
General Delivery,
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir:

I am requested by the Secretary to inquire whether you know anything relative to Dr. Wm. J. Tompkins, of Kansas City, Missouri. A prompt response will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S.J.GOMPERS
MAILED 3-6-18 BY R.

Chief Clerk.

G r

Inclosure(return envelope)

Sixty-Fifth Congress.

Edward W. Pou, Chairman.
Finis J. Garrett, Phil P. Campbell,
Martin D. Foster, Irvine L. Lenroot,
James C. Cantrill, William R. Wood,
Pat Harrison, Bertrand H. Snell.
Daniel J. Riordan,
M. Clyde Kelly,
Thomas D. Schall,

T. B. Ward, Clerk.

House of Representatives U. S.
Committee on Rules,
Washington, D. C.

8/102

RECEIVED
MAR 1918
DEPT. OF LABOR

March 7,1918.

My dear Mr.Secretary:-

I am handing you herein letter from Rev.J.F. Robertson, of Coffeyville, Kansas, which explains itself.

I am hoping you may be able to give Mr.Robertson's application consideration.

Very truly yours,

Phil Campbell

Hon.Commissioner of Labor,
City.

Atlanta, Ga., March 7, 1918.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,

Sec. Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

We, the undersigned citizens of Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully ask that Dr. Henry A. Butler, of this city, be chosen Special Adviser on Negro Problems for Department of Labor.

The study which he has given to this matter and his many public letters in the press bearing upon this point, make him well fitted to give to you the very valuable help along this line which you may feel in need of.

Bespeaking for him your very kindest consideration, we are,

Very respectfully,

J. O. Ross Banker,
T. K. Gibson — Insurance
C. A. Young,
Hilliard L. Terrell Banker.
J C Lindsay, Insurance
J. C. Ross. Banker.
[illegible] Taler National Bank,
J. J. [illegible] Drug [illegible]
H. A. Rucker
N. C. Thomas

t.t.

8/102

Brunswick, Ga., March 8, 1918.

RECEIVED MAR 11 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,

Sec. Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

We, the undersigned citizens of Brunswick, Georgia, respectfully ask that Dr. Henry R. Butler, of Atlanta, Georgia, be chosen Special Adviser on Negro Problems for Department of Labor.

The study which he has given to this matter and his many public letters in the press bearing upon this point, make him well fitted to give to you the very valuable help along this line which you may feel in need of.

Bespeaking for him your very kindest consideration, we are,

Very respectfully,

A. D. Macey, M.D.
Chas. A. Clark
W. J. Patterson, M.D.
John W. Buggs M.D.
W. H. Kirby
B. B. Shaw, D.D.
John Bird.
Rev. H. H. Hoskins D.D.S.
Wm. W. Floyd
Wm. J. Chapman M.D.
J. M. Pitts
A. C. Buggs
Paul E. Daniels
Wm. A. Perry
Wm. McGregor
L. A. Clark
W. Johnson
R. S. Green
S. G. Dent
R. M. Wells
E. T. Robinson
H. S. Potts
W. H. Clark
R. A. Daly
G. E. Allen
N. A. Stewart
Wm. Williams
Wm. J. Thomas

C.C.

8-102

Macon, Ga., March 8, 1918.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,

Sec. Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

We, the undersigned citizens of Macon, Georgia, respectfully ask that Dr. Henry R. Butler, of Atlanta, Georgia, be chosen Special Adviser on Negro Problems for Department of Labor.

The study which he has given to this matter and his many public letters in the press bearing upon this point, make him well fitted to give to you the very valuable help along this line which you may feel in need of.

Bespeaking for him your very kindest consideration, we are,

Very respectfully,

RECEIVED MAR 13 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

J. H. Walker
C. A. Munroe
A. C. Anderson
F. Jordan
J. W. Hall
T. A. Lumpkin
C. Cummings
R. E. Hartley
N. B. Wright

6.6.

JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA., CHAIRMAN.
ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C. BOIES PENROSE, PA.
CLAUDE A. SWANSON, VA. CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, MICH.
JAMES K. VARDAMAN, MISS. JOHN W. WEEKS, MASS.
THOMAS W. HARDWICK, GA. THOMAS STERLING, S. DAK.
J. C. W. BECKHAM, KY. GEORGE P. MCLEAN, CONN.
ROBERT F. BROUSSARD, LA. JAMES E. WATSON, IND.
KENNETH D. MCKELLAR, TENN. JOSEPH I. FRANCE, MD.

CECIL A. BEASLEY, CLERK

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON
POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS.

8/102

9 March 1918. c.

Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The enclosed letter from Oscar W. Adams, Editor The Birmingham Reporter Publishing Company, is self explantory. If a colored man is to be appointed as assistant in your office I have no doubt he would fill the position with credit to himself, and in a manner that would be entirely satisfactory to you. He is well educated, and a leader among his race in my State. I bespeak for him your consideration.

Very respectfully,

J. H. Bankhead

1 enclosure:

JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE,
MARYLAND.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C

March 11, 1918.

Hon. Lewis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been informed that the Department of Labor is again considerating the advisability of appointing a colored man as special adviser, or assistant, to the Director of the Employment Service.

If this is the case, I take the liberty of again commending to your consideration Dr. A. L. Gaines, of Baltimore, Maryland, about whom I wrote you on January 10, 1918. It would be most gratifying to the colored people of Maryland if Dr. Gaines could be selected for this position.

Very respectfully,

Joseph I. France

Note
WBH

No. 8-108. Temp March 11, 1918.

My dear Congressman:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, in indorsement of Rev. J. F. Robertson, of Coffeyville, Kansas, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor of this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Mr. Roberteon's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made, your indorsement will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 3/12/18 BY JV

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Philip P. Campbell,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Ll

No. 8-102. March 11, 1918.

My dear Congressman:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, in indorsement of Linton S. Ingraham, of Sparta, Georgia, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor of this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Mr. Ingraham's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made, your indorsement will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 3/18/18 BY LH

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Carl Vinson,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Ll

No. 8-102 March 11, 1918.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, in indorsement of Rev. P. Colfax Rameau, of Birmingham, Alabama, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor of this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Dr. Rameau's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made, your indorsement will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 3/13/18 BY N

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. O. W. Underwood,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Ll

EMP. 1

Richmond, Va. Mar. 11, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Mr. Samuel J. Sampers,
Comp. Clerk - U. S. Department of Labor.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Sampers:

I am [illegible] officially that Dr. [illegible] Thompson of Norfolk, Va., [illegible] Norfolk City School Board to the position of Supervisor of Negro Schools in a formal way. My general knowledge of him is limited. He seems sharp, from what I see of him, and is a man of ability and of dependable quality.

Yours respectfully,

Wm. Jennings.

No. 8-102. March 12, 1918.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, in indorsement of Mr. R. R. Robinson, of Jacksonville, Florida, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor of this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Mr. Robinson's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made, your indorsement will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

FILE COPY AS SIGNED BY Dr. Abercrombie
MAILED 3/14/18 BY

Acting Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Ll

Federal Phone, 37-015.

Colored Help a Specialty

JAMES A. ROSS

Labor Contractor

Office: HOTEL DOUGLASS, 79 Main Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

8
102

March 12th, 1918

Honorable Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED MAR. 18 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Sir:

I desire to place my name before you for the office about to be created under your department, to deal with the colored labor problems as confronts the country today. I have for the past several years devoted much study to this question and feel fully competent to carry out any plans that your department decides upon.

My qualifications and experience can be attested to by letters and exhibits filed with the President for the position of Recorder of Deeds, to which I was an aspirant. I am fully convinced of the President's desire to name me for the place, but owing to the strong senatorial opposition of naming any colored man for the office, it was made impossible.

Hoping to have your earnest consideration of my application,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Jas A. Ross

R-R

No. 8-102. March 12, 1918.

Mr. G. H. Edmunds, National Organizer,
United Mine Workers of America,
1410 E. 18th Street,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of March 6th, making application for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed War Labor Administration under this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that I have caused a record of your availability to be noted, and when an appointment is being made, your application will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY Dr Abercrombie
MAILED BY

Assistant Secretary.

L1

SCHLOSS & KAHN GROCERY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1870

WHOLESALE GROCERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR ROXANE FLOUR

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

March 12th, 1918.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

The Secretary of Labor announces his intention to appoint at an early date a special adviser on negro problems, There is a man at Tuskegee Institute - E.T.Attwell by name, Business Manager of the Institute, - who is peculiarly well fitted for this work. He is a high type of man, possessing unusual intelligence and varied experience, and I feel satisfied of the fact that he could render valuable service in this department. He is now devoting part of his time to work under the State Food Administrator.

Realizing his special fitness for this work, I would appreciate it very much if you would present his name tp Secretary Wilson for consideration, and lend your good offices in securing this appointment for him.

Thanking you in advance for your kind interest, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

ls

Leo Straschunger

Muskegon, Mich. 13. 1918

Dear Mr Post:

On pretty full consideration I am inclined to think that Prof. Geo. E. Haynes, of Fisk University, Nashville, would be the best man for the main job. I understand that others also are recommending him. I spoke this morning to Moton and Scott about him, and certainly they agree.

Sincerely

J. H. Dillard

8/102

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 15 1918
CHIEF CLERK

22Wu Da. 23, 6 Extra. Night Letter

New York, March 13, 1918

Louis F. Post,

Department Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Are there any new developments as to negro advisor and can our organizations be of any help

L. Hollingsworth Wood,

20 Nassau St New York City

Mar.14, 1918...9:30 A.M.

No. 8-102. March 13, 1918.

Mr. B. F. Bowles,
4429 West Belle Place,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, making application for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor under this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of your availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made, your application will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

Acting Secretary.

L 1

No. 8-102. March 13, 1918.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, in indorsement of Mr. Oscar W. Adams, of the Birmingham Reporter Publishing Company, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Mr. Adams' availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made, your indorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours, Dr. John W. Abercombie

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY
MAILED 3/15/18 BY

Acting Secretary.

Hon. John H. Bankhead,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

L1

JOHN WALTER SMITH, MD.
CHAIRMAN.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

8/102

[illegible]

[illegible], 1933.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Sir:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Very truly yours,

John Walter Smith

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON CUBAN RELATIONS.

8
102

March 15, 1919.

Honorable William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
MAR 16
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose herein a letter that I am in receipt of today from Mr. Leo Strassburger, of Montgomery, Alabama, who is a man of excellent business standing and good character, making certain recommendations in reference to the appointment of T. F. Atwell as special adviser on negro problems. I do not know Atwell, but will be glad if you will give consideration to the suggestions made by Mr. Strassburger.

Yours very truly,

O W Underwood

U/s

Enclosure:

GEO. R. GILLESPIE, PRESIDENT
R. HUGHES WORKE, VICE-PRESIDENT
V. S. TUPPER, VICE-PRESIDENT
VANCE J. ALEXANDER, TREASURER
WM. R. MANIER, SECRETARY

COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF NASHVILLE

8/102

March 15th, 1918

Hon. William Bauchop Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
MAR 18
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dear Mr. Wilson;-

I wired you today as follows;

" The Commercial Club of Nashville representing fifteen hundred of her foremost business and professional men heartily endorse the application of Doctor George Edmord Haynes of Nashville for appointment as advisor to you representing your Department in the study of negro employment and migration. We believe him to be both by training and education eminently qualified for the position. Our first hand knowledge of his work here justifies our recommendation. "

Confirming same will say. I am sure that you have been made acquainted with the educational qualifications of Dr. George Edmond Haynes for the position he aspires to.

The Commercial Club is in a position to probably know better than any other organization or individual as to his qualifications for the position he is seeking.

The handling of the negro is an ever present proposition in the South both industrially and in a civic way. These problems are constantly coming up in the work of the southern commercial organizations and as an executive of the Commercial Club, I have had opportunities to know of Dr. Hanyes' qualifications. He is a student with a broad vision and gifted with executive ability far above the average, and has in addition to these a large fund of good every day horse sense. I do not believe a better qualified man for the position can be found than Dr. Haynes.

Respectfully,

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF NASHVILLE,

W. R. Manier
Secretary

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

File Letter 8/102

B150CGZ 77 BLUE QNT QNS 2 WDS 4 EX

NASHVILLE TENN 1050A MAR 15

WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON 7170

SECY OF LABOR WASHN DC

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF NASHVILLE REPRESENTING FIFTEEN HUNDRED OF HER FOREMOST BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN HEARTILY ENDORSE THE APPLICATION OF DOCTOR GEORGE EDMONDS HAYNES OF NASHVILLE FOR APPOINTMENT AS ADVISOR TO YOU REPRESENTING YOUR DEPARTMENT IN THE STUDY OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION (PERIOD) WE BELIEVE HIM TO BE BOTH BY TRAIN-ING AND EDUCATION EMINENTLY QUALIFIED FOR THE POSITION (PERIOD) OUR FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF HIS WORK HERE JUSTIFIES OUR RECOMMENDATION

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF NASHVILLE W R MANIER SECY

737P

CRB

Transfer letter

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
March 15, 1918.

8/102

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:-

It is a source of genuine regret to me that I could not be at the conference held in your office Tuesday, February 26th. I was South at that time visiting various camps and cantonments.

I happen to be now spending a few days at Tuskegee Institute after having visited Camp Jackson at Jacksonville, Florida. According to present plans, I shall be in my office, however, after Monday, March 18, if there should be any matter in connection with which you might desire to see me.

I am pleased to learn from Dr. Jones and other friends of the progress of the matter about which we conferred with you. Your sympathetic encouragement in that matter was altogether gratifying to me.

Yours very truly,

Emmett J. Scott

H

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
WASHINGTON.

8
102

15 March, 1918.

RECEIVED MAR 16 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I see you are going to appoint a committee of negroes who are to be advisors in regard to labor. I would like to recommend to you the most capable and reliable colored man I know -- Nathaniel C. Bruce, President of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School, Dalton, Mo., formerly of Raleigh, N.C. I commend him highly and you will find him reliable and worthy.

Sincerely yours,

Jos. Daniels

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

Tenth Episcopal District

Geo. C. Clement. Presiding Bishop

Chairman. Board of Foreign Missions. Secretary. Board of Bishops.

CONFERENCES:
TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY
W. KENTUCKY
W. TENN. AND MISS.
OKLAHOMA

1425 W. WALNUT ST.

AFRICA:
LIRERIA
EAST GOLD COAST
WEST GOLD COAST

8/10

Angel 3/19/18 Labor

Louisville. Ky.. March 16th, 1918.

The President,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is rumored both in Washington and other parts of the country that a Negro Labor Bureau is to be established. Such a Bureau would be gladly welcomed by members of the race as an opportunity to further show our loyalty and devotion to the great purposes for which this war is waged.

A friend writes me from Washington, that Mr. Giles Jackson of Richmond, Va., is mentioned as the probable head of the proposed Negro Bureau. His appointment, Mr. President, to any responsible place in the government would be regarded by many self respecting Negro leaders, as a calamity. He is considered an adventurer and altogether unworthy. In selecting Mr. Scott fot the honorable position he now holds, the Administration has the thanks of the forward-looking Negro Patriots of the nation, and it is their hope that all who may be called upon to serve in responsible places by the government, reflect the very best citizenship of the race.

I am sure that this wish meets your approval, and for this reason alone, I have been thus bold to speak. If at this time a few Negroes of acknowledged ability and influence could be sent through the South to encourage their people, farmers and laborers of all classes, to do their utmost to aid in winning the war, I believe much good would result.

With no other motive than the interest of my country and my people and to evidence my constant loyalty to your great Administration, and with a sincere prayer for that success for which your noble life has been consecrated, I am with great respect,

Yours very truly,

Geo. C. Clement

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 16, 1918

Dr. F. P. Keppel

U. S. War Department

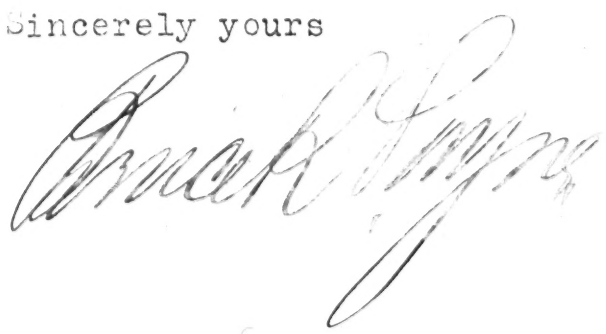
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Keppel

Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, has agreed to appoint a negro as assistant secretary. We believe that Dr. George Haynes of Fisk University, who took his doctor's degree with Professor Giddings, is the best man in the United States for this position. Will you convey this sentiment to Mr. Wilson?

I shall be grateful.

Sincerely yours



BRP:T

66

JOHN M. GLENN,
GENERAL DIRECTOR

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

8/102

March 17, 1918

RECEIVED

Hon. William B. Wilson
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:-

I am very glad to hear that you have decided to appoint a negro as assistant in the Department of Labor. It seems to me an excellent move, especially at this time. As a Southerner I am glad to express my hearty appreciation of your decision.

May I say that I know of no better negro for the place than Professor George F. Haynes of Fiske University? I have known him for a number of years intimately. He is intelligent, has excellent judgment and has been exceptionally successful in dealing with white people in the South. He is always square and can be relied on to give the best of himself to any work that he undertakes.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Glenn

8/102

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

March 18, 1918.

The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request of Mr. W. C. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer of the Masonic Relief Association, Atlanta, Georgia, I wish to transmit herewith a petition signed by a number of business men in Atlanta, respectfully asking that Dr. Henry R. Butler, of that city, be chosen Special Adviser on Negro Problems for the Department of Labor.

Very truly yours,

Emmett J. Scott
Special Assistant.

Enclosure
WHD

Will you (at your convenience) cause acknowledgement to be sent to Mr. W. C. Thomas

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

8/102

41Wu Da. 43

Fi...New York, 12:15 P. M., March 18, 1918.

The Honorable, the Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

I am glad to add my word to those who commend Prof. G. W. Haynes, of Nashville, to be an Assistant Secretary. I think it of vital importance to the great issues before the world to have such an appointment made. Very respectfully,

George Foster Peabody

1:21 P. M.

Hotel Astor

"Negro Advisor" file

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the secretary

L. J. P

Mar 18/18

Hold

No. 203
Ed. 12-21-17—200,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 10 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

44Wu. Da.38

Fi....New York, 12:17 P. M.March 18, 1918

8
102-a

Hon. Louis F. Post,

Assistant Secretary Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Have wired the Secretary commending Prof. Haynes for Assistant Secretary. Presume you have heard favorably from Dillard. I wish you would have Jesse Jones post you fully on the whole vital question involved. He knows the ground thoroughly.

George Foster Peabody

1:33 P. M.

Noted
WBW

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For information
Sec'y Wilson

L. F. P.

Mar 18/18

No. 203
Ed. 12-21-17—200,000

To Asst Sec'y & Sec'y for information and further suggestions on appointment of Jackson—

J M Thomas

Referred to Chairman Mills & the Secretary

Mar 20/18 L.T.P.

8/102

March 19, 1918.

Dear Mr. Payne:

I have your letter of the 16th and shall be glad to convey your suggestion regarding Dr. George Haynes to the Secretary of Labor.

Very truly yours,

F. P. KEPPEL

Mr. Bruce R. Payne,
George Peabody College,
Nashville, Tenn.

fr

WAR DEPARTMENT
PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE
MEMORANDUM

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of Labor for his information.

F P Keppel

Confidential Clerk.

March 19, 1918.

fr

Sixty-Fifth Congress.

Edward W. Pou, Chairman.
Finis J. Garrett, Philip P. Campbell,
Martin D. Foster, Irvine L. Lenroot,
James C. Cantrill, Bertrand H. Snell,
Pat Harrison, William A. Rodenberg,
Daniel J. Riordan,
M. Clyde Kelly,
Thomas D. Schall,

T. B. Ward, Clerk.

House of Representatives U. S.

Committee on Rules,

Washington, D. C. March 19, 1918.

8/102

ADVISOR ON NEGRO LABOR URGED BY LABOR COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Appointment of an advisor on negro labor problems has been recommended to the Department of Labor by the Labor Advisory Council. It was suggested today that he might either be connected with the department or associated with one of the negro uplift organizations which recently urged Secretary Wilson to provide a separate bureau for the handling of negro labor problems. The Advisory Council said a separate bureau did not seem necessary at the present time.

It is understood that Secretary Wilson will choose a representative negro to assume the duties of the new position.

Hon. W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

In connection with the attached clipping from the St. Louis Globe Democrat, I desire to bring to your attention Professor B. F. Bowles, 4429 West Belle Place, St. Louis, Missouri. Professor Bowles was Principal of our colored high school for a number of years and justly earned for himself the reputation of being one of the best Negro educators in our section of the country. I know him quite well, have had occasion to investigate his work, and consequently have no hesitancy in recommending him to you in the strongest possible terms. If there is any likelihood of your requiring the services of a thoroughly reliable and educated man for work of the kind referred to in the clipping, I feel sure that you could not make a better selection than by designating Prof. Bowles for appointment. The enclosed pamphlet will give you some idea of his present employment.

I will appreciate it greatly if you will communicate with Prof. Bowles direct in the event you desire further information regarding his early training, etc.

With assurances of my warm personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. A. Rodenberg

Encls. 2.

DURING the last quarter of a century or so business organization and business practices have been almost completely revolutionized for the purposes of convenience, speed and efficiency; and the Teachers' Agency is a natural result of the extension of this movement into the field of education. A Teachers' Agency is a business establishment through which the school authorities secure teachers fitted for their needs and through which teachers secure positions for which they are qualified.

How the Agency Helps Its Members

An agency assists its members in one of two ways: By recommending them for such positions as they are fitted for, when the agency receives requests from school authorities to make nominations, and by notifying them of vacancies and prospective vacancies in their respective lines of interest.

A Necessity

Without an agency a prospective teacher's opportunity for being satisfactorily placed is limited to his personal knowledge of "the field" and to the assistance of a few interested friends;

whereas, the Agency has a thousand eyes and keeps the entire country under observation. Not only that, but even more important, many school authorities apply directly to the Agency for recommendations, availing themselves of the Agency's broad and expert knowledge of teachers, schools and of all of the other essential factors of the general problem of education. In this way there is a constant opportunity for a teacher to be nominated for a position or to be notified of vacancies, in either case receiving from the Agency every possible assistance. In other words, the Agency makes it possible for the teacher to be found and for his ability to be considered and recognized. It takes his light from under the "bushel" and places it on "an exceedingly high mountain."

Operation

The operation of the Agency involves a vast amount of detail, a part of which is indicated in the CONTRACT on the Application Blank and the rest of which, so far as it affects the individual members, is explained fully in our booklet of "CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND ADVICE," which we send to each new member immediately after enrollment.

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Who Should Enroll

Teachers of experience and established reputation who are seeking advancement or change of location and those who have completed a training course in a school of good standing are served equally well by the Agency. Also there are still opportunities for graduates of universities, colleges and various technical and professional schools, who have made no special preparation for teaching.

When to Enroll

While more teachers are appointed between the first of April and the last of September, than at any other time of the year, there is no particular time to enroll. Those who have been enrolled sufficiently long for their "cases" to be carefully prepared and studied have the best chance. Occasionally appointments follow immediately after enrollment, but not usually.

How to Enroll

Enrollment is completed by filling out the application blank and sending it to the Agency with an enrollment fee of $2.00. This makes the applicant a member of the Agency for life. We

have discontinued annual memberships because they are more expensive to the members in the long run and because they take up too much of our time to no good purpose.

The Enrollment Fee

The enrollment fee is not compensation but it is intended to cover or partly cover the expenses of postage, telegrams, clerical work, etc., which attach to each individual case. This is a small item for each member, but it would be a serious matter for the Agency when the expense for one case must be multiplied by hundreds.

Location No Bar to Efficient Service

As nearly all of our work is done, either by mail or telegraph, it makes no difference where either our members or the vacancies in which they are interested are located. We have placed teachers from New York to Texas and our service in those states is as good as that in the near states of Illinois and Missouri.

Our Obligations

An agency can not promise positions. Whether or not an applicant has marketable ability can not be determined in advance of registration and a careful examination of all of the facts. Besides, agencies do not own or control positions nor can the development of vacancies be definitely foreseen. Much depends upon the intelligent and sustained co-operation of the member. All appointments are in several respects competitive. Nevertheless, a prospective teacher greatly increases his chances for early and satisfactory appointment by joining a live and efficient agency.

A large per cent of our members obtain positions and acquit themselves acceptably in them.

A Final Word

Our Agency is managed by a school man of broad training and more than a quarter of a century's experience of a highly varied and exacting character. He gives each application personal attention. During its several years of operation the Agency has built up a reputation for honesty and efficiency of which we are justly proud. We shall be pleased to refer anyone who may not happen to know us to some of their friends who do. Also we shall be pleased to furnish any additional information that prospective members may desire.

8/102a

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

March 20, 1918.

Hon. W. B. Wilson,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with your request I am forwarding a statement of the qualifications of Dr. George Edmund Haynes for a position in your Department. In this letter I shall indicate only the more important facts for your information. I enclose a memorandum which gives a more complete biographical sketch in case you should desire more facts.

Dr. Haynes' qualifications include both broad and thorough educational training and considerable experience in dealing with various phases of the labor problem. He is also fortunate in the extent to which he has won the confidence of such white leaders as Dr. James H. Dillard, Mr. George Foster Peabody and President Bruce Payne of the Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, Tenn., and also such colored leaders as Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute.

His actual contact with the labor problem is represented by the following activities:

1. Investigation of the industrial conditions of Negroes in New York City. This work was done as a Fellow of the Bureau of Social Research of the Russell Sage Foundation. The results were published under the title "The Negro at Work in New York City," in the Columbia University Studies, Vol. 49, No. 3.

2. Study of social conditions in certain European cities in 1910.

3. Founder and Director of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. This organization has been very effective in the adjustment of industrial differences in many cities, North and South. It has been especially helpful in the recent disturbances attending the migration of the Negroes to the North.

4. Organization of "Public Welfare League" in Nashville, Tenn., to handle the difficulties arising from the disastrous fire which destroyed a large section of Nashville in 1916. This achievement illustrates Dr. Haynes' ability to develop cooperation between the white and colored people of the South.

5. In several cases Dr. Haynes has cooperated with employers and employees of such industrial enterprises as the Newport News shipyards. The purpose of such cooperation has been to cultivate friendly relations between white and colored labor, to improve home conditions of the laborers and to increase the supply of laborers for the company.

His educational qualifications are as follows:

1. Student at the State Agricultural and Mechanical School for Negroes in Alabama.

2. Graduate of Fisk University, one of the best schools for colored people in the South.

3. Graduate student at Yale University, where he obtained the degree of M. A.

4. Graduate student at Columbia University where he received the degree of Ph. D.

5. Student for some months under Prof. L. C. Marshall, now member of the Labor Advisory Board.

I have known Dr. Haynes for a number of years and I can assure you that he is tactful, honest, thorough and capable. I know of no colored man better equipped for the important position to which you are planning to call a representative of the Negroes.

Very sincerely,

Thomas Jesse Jones.

Specialist.

No. 8-102. March 20, 1918.

Mr. Wm. R. Manier, Secretary,
Commercial Club of Nashville,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your two communications of the 15th instant, in indorsement of Dr. George Edmond Haynes, of Nashville, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Dr. Haynes' availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made your indorsement will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

L 1

No. 8-102. March 20, 1918.

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood,
20 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have your telegram of the 13th instant, relative to developments as to the negro labor adviser.

Until the passage of the legislation which is now pending before Congress, together with the necessary appropriation, it will be impossible for me to state just when these new activities will be organized.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

L 1

No. 8-102. March 20, 1918.

Mr. James A. Ross,
79 Main Street,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, making application for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of your availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made your application will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

L 1

No. 8-102. March 20, 1918.

My dear Senator:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, in indorsement of Dr. A. L. Gaines for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Dr. Gaines' availability has been noted and should an appointment of this nature be made, your indorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. John Walter Smith,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

L 1

No. 8-102. March 20, 1918.

My dear Senator:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th inclosing a letter from Mr. Leo Strassburger, of Montgomery, Alabama, in indorsement of E. F. Atwell for appointment as special adviser on the negro problem, to which careful consideration will be accorded.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. O. W. Underwood,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

L 1

No. 8-102. March 20, 1918.

Mr. J. M. Glenn, Director,
Russell Sage Foundation,
130 East 22d Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 17th instant, in indorsement of Professor George F. Haynes of Fisko University for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department, and in reply thereto beg to state that a record of Professor Haynes' availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made, your indorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED [redacted] BY
3/21/18 H
Assistant Secretary.

L 1

CRB

TELEPHONE JOHN 2505

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
20 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK

8/102

March 21, 1918.

Louis F. Post, Esq.,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:-

I sent you a night letter last week in regard to the situation as to appointing a colored adviser to the Department of Labor, and aside from various items which the Press Clipping Service brings in, I am completely in the dark in regard to it. Can you let me know whether any progress has been made aside from the recommendation of the Advisory Board?

Yours very truly,

LHW/MH

Return to Mr. Post. K.R. Reports H

Noted & transmitted to the Secretary Mar 22/18 L.F.P.

Noted after conference with Secy thereon Mar 26/18 L.F.P.

8/102a

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
DIVISION OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 201/727.

March 25, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Referring to attached letter introducing Dr. J. Milton Waldron, of Shiloh Baptist Church:

Dr. Waldron called to urge that, if a bureau or division to deal with the relations of colored men to the war should be established by this Department, the chief should be a man having the confidence of both white and colored people and an executive who would be able to bring experience and enthusiasm into his work and lead the colored people into a real, rather than a sham, activity. He said that the name of "Giles Jackson" is being mentioned as a probable appointee; that he has known Jackson since a boy, and that while he is personally a likable man and has strength among certain types of negroes, he is, after all, nothing but a politician and not of the type best adapted for the class of work which such a division or bureau should undertake. He had no candidate to suggest but only to urge that a man of the Jackson type--no matter what his politics--would not be the sort of a person who should be trusted with such responsibility. Dr. Waldron impressed me as being sincere and as probably having good reasons for the statements he made.

noted JBS
noted L. O. P. 2/6/18
Noted April 8-15
HBH

A. L. Claxton
Assistant Director.

Information
of the Secy

L. J. P

Mar 27/18

Hotel
NBH

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James H. Kirkland.

March 26, 1918

PERSONAL

Hon. Louis F. Post
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Post:

Doctor Dillard requests me to send you the inclosed letter, and to say that he is sick in bed, but better to-day.

Yours truly,

Gertrude C. Mann

Secretary

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON.

March 25th, 1918.

PERSONAL.

Dr. James H. Dillard,
Charlottsville, Va.

Dear Dr. Dillard:

Just a line to say that there is, from all I can learn, imminent possibility of the designation of Giles B. Jackson and a coterie of his satellites in the Labor Department, as representatives of the Colored People. Such an appointment would be a calamity.

Can you not do something to avert this travesty? There are powerful political interests pushing this man.

Yours very sincerely,

Emmett J. Scott

W

FRANCIS H. WARREN
LAWYER
325 BROADWAY MARKET BUILDING

PHONE CHERRY 2831-J

8/102

DETROIT, MICH., March 27, 1918

Hon. Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It being reported that an appointment is soon to be made of some worthy colored man as an assistant to the Hon. Secretary of Labor, to look after the interests of colored labor from a government viewpoint.

I write to recommend for that appointment Mr. Alpheus A. Poole of Detroit, I have known Mr. Poole for upwards of thirty years as a leader not only of colored people but also in Detroit and Michigan organized labor circles. He has been signally and repeatedly honored by election to official positions by both the Detroit Federation of Labor and the Michigan Federation of Labor and is an officer in both bodies at the present time and has filled both the positions of President and Treasurer with fidelity and distinction.

In appointing Mr, Poole to a position in the Department of Labor you would obtain a faithful and capable worker having the full confidence of his people and at the same time select a very popular official.

As to my personality, if you care to know, I would refer you to Mr. Louis F. Post, who I believe is connected with your department.

Yours respectfully,

Francis H. Warren.

FHW:M

Telephone Monroe 1030

Chicago Commons
Grand Ave. and Morgan St.

8/102-a

March 30, 1918.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Wilson:

Learning that Dr. George E. Haynes has been suggested as qualified to help your Department in handling the problem of Negro laborers and their migration, I am glad to add my personal appreciation of his capacity and personality.

I have known him several years not only in connection with his scholarly work at Fisk University, Nashville, but also in relation to the race problem which he has proved himself most capable to discuss from a national point of view.

Personally he is a man who commands respect from all who are aware of his clear-cut mind, his scholarly habits, his sound, practical judgment and his social, democratic convictions and sympathies. I

I am sure his appointment would meet with the approval of all who know him both white and colored.

Truly yours,

Graham Taylor

of CRB

Copy

For the information of the Secretary

8/102

March 30, 1918.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Wilson:

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I am sure his appointment would meet with the approval of all who know him both white and colored.

Truly yours,

Signed. Graham Taylor

I do know Graham Taylor and suggest that you write him for 20 years. Respectfully, Louis B. Post Apr 1/18

My dear Louis Post

I want you to see this letter I am sending Secretary Wilson. Perhaps it may mean more if you tell him you know me. With greetings to Mrs Post & yourself Graham Taylor

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8

102

Montgomery April 1st, 1918.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to advise that the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery by formal resolution has endorsed E. T. Atwell, Business Manager of the Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, for appointment as negro adviser in connection with the negro bureau of the Department of Labor.

This man Atwell has the confidence of white and negro citizens alike in the Southern States. He is a man of extraordinary executive ability, high character and good judgment. He was very close to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.

We believe that a Southern negro is better qualified to serve the country in the present emergency than a negro, who might be selected from another section.

We earnestly commend E. T. Atwell to your favorable consideration.

Yours very truly,

Bruce Kennedy

General Secretary

No. 8-102. April 2, 1918.

Mr. Francis H. Warren,
325 Broadway Market Bldg.,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of March 27th, in indorsement of Mr. Alpheus A. Poole, of Detroit, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department. In reply thereto, beg to state that a record of Mr. Poole's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made your indorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

4/3

L 1

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8/102-a

Jackson, Miss., April 3, 1918.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of Commerce & Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Do not think us obtrusive, please, but the Jackson Board of Trade desires to heartily endorse E. T. Atwell, Business Manager of Tuskegee Institute, for the appointment as negro advisor in connection with the Negro Bureau contemplated as an auxiliary of your great department.

From all information at hand, we are convinced that Atwell will meet all the requirements of the place in a most creditable and able manner.

He is said to possess splendid execution ability and a clear head all around.

His appointment, we believe, would meet with general satisfaction.

With much respect, we remain,

JACKSON BOARD OF TRADE,

Per James B. Lusk, Sec.

JBL/JAS.

No. 8-102. April 3, 1918.

Mr. Graham Taylor,
Grand Avenue and Morgan St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, in indorsement of Dr. George E. Haynes of Fisk University for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed War-labor administration under this Department.

In reply thereto, beg to state that a record of Dr. Haynes' availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this kind be made your indorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 4/5/18 BY H

Assistant Secretary.

1

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

BYRD PRILLERMAN, A. M., PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA, April 5, 1918.

8/102

Hon. William B. Wilson,

Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

At this critical time in our civilization, many people are of the opinion that it would be quite advantageous to have a competent Negro appointed as an Expert Advisor on labor conditions among Negroes in this country.

I have had the honor of being the President of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges for the last six or seven years. I have met most of the Negroes in this country who are trained in Agricultural education and who are experts in community work. Of all these, I am of the opinion that none is better qualified than Mr. Benjamin F. Hubert, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, S. C. He is a man of excellent training. He was reared on a farm in Georgia, graduated from Morehouse College, and took post-graduate work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, under Dr. Butterfield. Since graduation he has been Director of Agriculture at the school named above and is also Special Agent for the United States Food Administration. He is an excellent speaker and a man of fine personality.

Respectfully submitted,

Byrd Prillerman

President.

BP:ACE

NEW ORLEANS ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 5, 1918.

Honorable William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

We are informed that it is contemplated to appoint a negro advisor in connection with the new Negro Bureau of the Department of Labor. It occurs to us that a Southern negro -- one who is qualified and who is in close touch with the broader problem of the race -- should hold this position rather than a negro who is less closely in touch with the greater numbers of his race. For that reason we join the Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery, Alabama, in recommending for your favorable consideration for this position E. T. Atwell, Business Manager of the Tuskegee Institute. Our information leads us to believe that he is a man of excellent ability, good character and good judgment.

I am instructed to write you thus by formal action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of this Association.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

General Manager.

No. 108-2 April 5, 1918.

Mr. Bruce Kennedy, General Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce,
Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the first instant, transmitting notice of the action of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery indorsing Mr. R. T. Atwell of Tuskegee, Alabama, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department. In reply thereto, beg to state that a record of Mr. Atwell's availability has been noted and should an appointment of this nature be made, this indorsement will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 4/6/18 BY N

Assistant Secretary.

1

No. 8-102A April 11, 1918.

Mr. Walter Pomer, General Manager,
New Orleans Association of Commerce,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of April fifth, stating that the New Orleans Association of Commerce had by formal action indorsed Mr. E. T. Atwell, of Tuskegee Institute, for appointment as Negro Labor Adviser in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department. In reply thereto, beg to state that a record of Mr. Atwell's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made your indorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

FINAL COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 4/13 BY

Assistant Secretary.

1

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SEC'Y
APR 13 1918
MAIL
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SEC'Y
APR 12 1918
MAIL

No. 8-102A April 11, 1918.

Mr. Byrd Prillerman, President,
The West Virginia Collegiate Institute,
Institute, West Virginia.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the fifth instant, in indorsement of Mr. Benjamin F. Hubert, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, South Carolina, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed War-labor administration under this Department. In reply there, beg to state that a record of Mr. Hubert's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this kind be made your recommendation will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 4/13 BY

Assistant Secretary.

1

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 12 1918

No. 8-102A. April 11, 1918.

Mr. James B. Lusk, Secretary,
The Jackson Board of Trade,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Dear Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your communication of the third instant, advising of the action of the Jackson Board of Trade in indorsing Mr. E. T. Atwell, of Tuskegee Institute, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed War-labor administration under this Department. In reply thereto, beg to state that a record of Mr. Atwell's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this nature be made this recommendation will receive careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 4/13 BY

Assistant Secretary.

1

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 12 1918

8/102-a

STATE OF KANSAS
ARTHUR CAPPER, GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

April 13, 1918.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
Commissioner of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am informed that Rev. J. F. Robertson of Coffeyville, Kansas, has filed an application for membership on the Advisory Board for Negroes, which is to be appointed in connection with the labor situation. I know Mr. Robertson to be a loyal, reliable man, and I hope his application will have due consideration.

Very respectfully

Arthur Capper
Governor.

M. E. BARGANIER, MONTGOMERY
PRESIDENT

J. A. LIPSCOMB - BESSEMER
VICE-PRESIDENT

ARTHUR GOLLING - ANNISTON
VICE-PRESIDENT

J. B. WOOD, - BIRMINGHAM
VICE-PRESIDENT

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor

Alabama State Federation of Labor

OFFICE OF
M. E. BARGANIER, President
116 Pelham Street

L. BOWEN - BIRMINGHAM
SECRETARY-TREASURER

MRS. F. L. SAUNDERS - MOBILE
VICE-PRESIDENT

E. W. GRAY - TUSCALOOSA
VICE-PRESIDENT

B. W. KING - BIRMINGHAM
DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.

8/102-a

Montgomery, Ala., April 16, 1918.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I understand that you are contemplating appointing a negro advisor of labor in your Department, for handling the negro labor to the best advantage.

In this instance I believe of course, that you will seek the most available man, one who thoroughly understands the negro in all conditions of life, and one who could give the best service to the Government. I therefore suggest the appointmant of Mr. E. T. Atwell of Tuskegee Institute, who by his long connection with this institution and living in the part of the country that is populated largely by the negro race, I feel that he is peculiarly fitted for a position of this kind, having the confidence of all persons who know him.

Knowing the interest Mr. Atwell has taken in the uplift and education of the negro race in the South, I endorse his application for the position of Negro Advisor in your Department and sincerely hope that he will receive this appointment.

Yours very truly,

M. E. Barganier
President.
Ala. State Federation of Labor.

No. 8-102A April 17th, 1918.

Hon. Arthur Capper,
Governor, State of Kansas,
Topeka, Kansas.

My dear Governor:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th inst. in endorsement of Rev. J. F. Robertson of Coffeyville, Kansas, for appointment as Negro Labor Advisor in connection with the proposed war-labor administration under this Department.

In reply thereto beg to state that a record of Rev. Robertson's availability has been noted, and should an appointment of this kind be made your endorsement will be accorded careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 4/18/18 BY
Assistant Secretary.

H

Secretary.

April 18,1918.

Prof. George Edmond Haynes,
Fiske University,
Nashville, Tenn.

I have decided to create for the period of the war a position of advisor to the Department of Labor on questions affecting the negro race under the title of, quote, Director of Negro Economics, end quote. Please wire me if you will accept appointment to this position.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON

Sent 1:45 p.m. 4-18 RWR

Secretary of Labor.

K-H

Contingent Ex., Dept. of Labor.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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D335NY 14

1918 APR 18 PM 5 05

FY NASHVILLE TENN 314P 18

8/102

W B WILSON **5705**

SECY OF LABOR WASHINGTON DC

I ACCEPT WITH PLEASURE APPOINTMENT AS STATED IN YOUR TELEGRAM AND SHALL AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS

GEO E HAYNES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Noted April 25 - 18
WBA

H. L. K.
for information
& file

L. F. P.

Apr. 19/18

No. 203
Ed. 12-21-17—200,000

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 18 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

April 16, 1918.

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:

While in Washington recently I heard a rumor that Giles Jackson, a colored man of Richmond, Va., was being considered for the place of advisor, representing the colored people in the Department of Labor. I am writing you begging that you consider this matter carefully before such an appointment is made.

Mr. Jackson's record ought carefully to be looked up by Secretary Wilson. He is, in my opinion, one of the most disreputable scoundrels that the Negro race has produced. His life, public and private, has been a succession of scandals, and if he has not a jail record, it is not because he has not deserved it.

I speak strongly, because the matter calls for strong words and it would be most unfortunate to have his career made public after receiving so important an appointment.

I trust you will not consider this letter impertinent, but caused by my deep

feeling in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

8/102-a

April 18, 1918.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of the 16th I am placing before the Secretary. I think, however, that I can assure you that the person you referred to has not been considered and is not likely to be considered for the appointment you mentioned. For myself, however, I am at a loss to understand how he could have the kind of support he does have and have served in public ways to the extent that I am told he has, if his public and private live had been such as you describe it.

Of course, I do not consider your letter impertinent. On the contrary, I wish to assure you of my full appreciation of the good public feeling with which you have written it.

As ever,

Sincerely yours,

LFP/LC

Assistant Secretary.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

8
10

April 19, 1918.

APR 20 1918
CHIEF CLERK

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:

I thank you for your letter of April 18.

The career of Giles Jackson is no mystery to those familiar with the methods of the South. For three centuries disreputable Negroes have been pushed forward by influential whites and given power over their fellows in return for abject obedience to the dictates of the whites.

I shall put before you in a few months the exact facts in Jackson's career.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/GRB.

W. E. B. Du Bois

April 24, 1918.

Mr. Graham Taylor,

Chicago Commons,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

With reference to your letter of March 30th, in which you enclosed a copy of your letter to Secretary Wilson endorsing Prof. George E. Haynes of Fisk University for the position of Director of Negro Economics, you will doubtless be gratified to learn that the Secretary of Labor has appointed him to this position and that he will enter upon his new duties May first.

Cordially yours,

Private Secretary.

HR/LC

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES
PAUL FRANKLIN MOWBRAY
JAMES ROBERT ANDERSON
ESTELLE HASKIN

En route
April 24, 1918.

Mr. Ralph Reid,
Department of Labor
Washington.

My dear Mr. Reid:

I do not recall that the release mentioned the endorsement of the Commercial Club of Nashville. It seems to me this is important, especially for the South. The Club sent both a telegram and a letter, I was told by our President. Please allow Mr. Scott to see release for white papers also, and send copy to Mr. Wingfield, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

Yours very truly
George E. Haynes

I. S. Mail photograph at R. R. Station in Washington. G.E.H.

April 24, 1918.

Mr. Emmett Scott,

Assistant to the Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scott:

Dr. George E. Haynes of Fisk University has, as you probably know, been appointed Director of Negro Economics by the Secretary of Labor. We are quite anxious to see from now on that Negro papers receive Departmental announcements and we are particularly anxious to see that they get a proper announcement of his appointment. Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Department of the Interior has informed me that you have a good mailing list. May we not have a copy of your list?

Cordially,

HR/LC

Private Secretary.

P. S.

At Dr. Haynes' suggestion I am enclosing a copy of the statement which we intend sending to the Negro press. Will you not be kind enough to go over it and make such suggestions as you think best? We value your judgment very highly.

WAR DEPARTMENT

April 26/1918

Dear Mr. Reid:

I am sure this statement regarding Dr. Haynes will strike the Colored people "just right". It is well calculated to enlist their cordial approval & support of Dr. Haynes and the Department of Labor.

I am sending my notes to Negro newspapers listed in the Negro Year Book: Pages 403 - 417:

I am sending the Book to you since I have no list, ~~but~~ so you can make copy if desired: and return the Book to this office:

I should send a copy of the list except that I am a helper that, & you doubtless wish to get out your announcements at once:

Very truly yours
Emmet Scott

Please be assured of my eager willingness to cooperate with this important work in every way possible:

April 25, 1918.

Mr. Lawrence E. Rubel,

Director, Division of Pictures,

Committee on Public Information.

My dear Mr. Rubel:

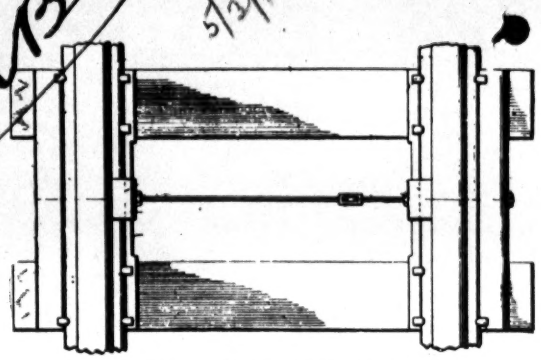
I am enclosing photograph of Prof. George Edmund Haynes, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who has just been appointed Director of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor. Dr. Haynes will act as adviser to the Secretary on all questions affecting the negro race. His appointment places him in what is probably the most important position ever held by a negro in the United States. Consequently, this picture may be of interest to your Division.

Cordially,

HR/LC

Private Sedretary.

RB 5/31/1918



ROBERTSON RAIL CLAMP
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NO MORE CREEPING RAILS

OFFICE OF
REV. J. F. ROBERTSON
409 SANTA FE STREET
COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

April,29th,1918

Mr Louis L.Post
Asst ,Secretary of Labor,
Washington ,D.C,

My Dear Secretary of Labor ,

on or about the 7th of April , I sent some letter of reffrence ~~yeux~~ to your office with my application for an appointment with your office ,as advisor on the board (negro advisor) on the proposed board , I am writing this to find out as if you have recieved the application and papers, I am almost sure that I know what you want ,and what my Refrence will say when an inquiry is made as to ~~myxxxixxxxxxxxx~~, my availability, when you request of them thanking you in advance f r your consideration in the matter ,I am

yours truly

J Robertson

JFR

section Foreman ,M.K.&.T,RY,LINES

No. 8/102 A. May 2, 1918.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 16th ultimo, recommending the appointment of Mr. E. T. Atwell, of Tuskegee Institute, to the position of adviser on the subject of Negro economics, you are advised that the place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George E. Haynes, of Nashville, Tenn.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
MAILED 5/4/18 BY
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. M. E. Borganier,
116 Pelham Street,
Montgomery, Ala.

G p

May 3, 1918.

Rev. J. F. Robertson,

409 Santa Fe St.,

Coffeyville, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

In response to yours of the 29th in which you ask what disposition has been made of your application for appointment as Negro adviser, the Assistant Secretary has directed me to say that your application was duly forwarded to the Secretary for attention.

After consideration of the merits of the various applicants, the Secretary of Labor recently appointed Dr. George E. Haynes to this position.

Cordially yours,

Private Secretary.

HR/LC

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 781—782
SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS: NASHVILLE TENN.

REMOVED TO
ROOM 1120 FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING
200 FIFTH AVENUE

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MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON
WILLIAM G. WILLCOX

June 6th,1918.

Hon.William B. Wilson
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

At the last meeting of the Executive Board of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, held on Friday, May 24th, it was unanimously voted to send to you a communication expressing the sincere appreciation of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, and those in sympathy with its program of work, for your recognition of the needs of Negro working-men in America through the appointment of Dr. George E. Haynes as Director of Negro Economics in your Department.

We feel that this act will go far towards placing the Negro working-man in the proper light before the American public. It will help him to give the kind of service to our Government in the war emergency that the Government should expect of him. On the other hand, it will go far towards meeting the obligation that our country has towards its colored working-men.

We feel that you made a wise selection in appointing Dr. Haynes and that he will render most efficient and effective service in behalf of the Government and his people in this new position.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

EKJ:COC

8/102-a

June 12, 1918.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary,
National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes,
1120 Fifth Avenue Building,
200 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Secretary Wilson has instructed me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 6th, commending the appointment of Dr. George E. Haynes as Director of Negro Economics in this Department and expressing the appreciation of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in this connection, and to thank you therefor.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 6/12 BY

Assistant to the Secretary.

W

July 3, 1918.

Mr. Robert Queen,
1829 Fifth Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

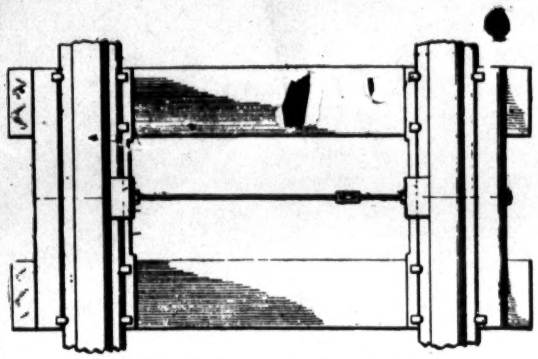
Your letter of inquiry of June 26, 1918, referring to previous correspondence regarding your application for a position in the so-called Bureau of Negro Labor, is received.

Your letter has been referred to the Director of Negro Economics to whom subsequent correspondence concerning your application should be addressed.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S.J.GOMPERS
MAILED 7/5/18 BY H
Chief Clerk.

OR
9848
8



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OFFICE OF
REV. J. F. ROBERTSON
409 SANTA FE STREET
COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Nov, 18th, 1918

Mr Hugh Read

Mr George E. Haynes,

asst secretary of Labor,

Washington, D.C

Iear Sir

on the 4th day of March I mailed to your office an application for a pointment on the Negro advisery Board, and with it I mail some other papers of indorsment and commendation papers, and I have not heard from the papers that with the application ,these papes I wish to get them back as they might serve me in some cases, but I still say if you have anyxxxg anything that you give me to do in the reconstruction of Labor I should be glad to avail of it , would go over sea if nothing else, would be glad to do anythig to help the gxxxx great cause, I am a practical Rail Road Man, in construct on, as well as maintainence, of a Rail Road, as I have followed this ork for the last 40 years, Mr J.F.Hickie,General Supt, Mr H.F.Ander .F.Anderson General Manager of the M.K.&.T,RY, is now in France ho I was working for when they left for France, I have been with the .K.&.T,RY, for the past 34 years,

hanking you for the papers ,and reply in the matter, I am

sincerly yours

J F Robertson

R-

Foreman M.K.&.T.RY

December 20, 1918.

Filed

My dear Mr. Robertson:

With regard to your letter of November 18, Mr. Hugh Reid has directed me to look up your former communications and letters of reference, etc. At present there does not seem to be any suitable opening in the Department of Labor for a person of your qualifications, although the enclosed letters indicate that you are a man of high type. I am returning letters as follows, which are the only ones we have on file regarding your former application:

From -

James M. French, Sandusky, Ohio,
Emmett J. Scott, Tuskegee Normal & Indus. Inst.,
Henry A. Boyd, Home Mission Board,
W. B. St. George, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines,
C. W. Kouns, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RR Co.,
B. F. Payne, G. Sec., Prince Hall Grand Chapter, R. A. M.
Geo. H. Hodges (Honorary Appointment by the Gov.)

Sincerely yours,

LC

Lillian Conrad,
Confidential Clerk.

Mr. J. F. Robertson,
409 Santa Fe St.,
Coffeyville, Kansas.

N.E.

Senate Wage Commission

For Women and Children

State of Missouri

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PAINTER
MICHAEL KINNEY
FRANCIS M. WILSON
GEORGE M. CATES
WALLACE GREENE
THOMAS WHITLEGE

St. Louis, Mo.
June 26, 1919.

RECEIVED JUN 30 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.:--

Dear Sir:--

A few weeks ago, between the two Congress sessions, the Hons. Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State of Missouri, et al, including the undersigned, jointly addressed you asking the appointment of a Supervisor of Negro Economics for Missouri (as already benefits the State of Illinois); and the selection of George B. Vashon of St. Louis for this supervisorship.

Feb. 26th this year, you wrote Hon. Edw. F. Goltra, Missouri Member, Dem. Nat. Comm., in this matter in such strain as to encourage us in the hope of Vashon's appointment. We are unalterable in our conviction that Mr. Vashon is the one who is supremely fitted for this place; as well as that the need for such an officer for Missouri is imperative.

With the question of department appropriations no longer a prohibition to needed expansion of service of your Department, I respectfully renew my endorsments in this case -- as, doubtless, my covouchers will shortly do, or, perhaps, have already done.

Trusting to your distinguished favor in this matter that is of some moment to our state, I am, with profound esteem,

Yours very truly,

31st Senatorial Dist., Missouri.

Michael Kinney

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING: 5—1100 ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON June 26, 1918.

8
102

Mr. S. J. Gompers,

Chief Clerk Dept. of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Sometime ago I wrote you concerning an appointment in connection with the Negro Economic Bureau, which was then being considered. I showed that having qualified as Law Clerk, Stenographer and Typewriter and Naturalization Examiner under your department, and being a colored man, there was little likelihood of my appointment as such, but as this bureau was then contemplated, I hoped you would make special provision for me in view of the circumstances.

Your answer of March 13 assured me that you would do all you could for me in this matter, so now that the said bureau is about to be established I write to call your attention to our correspondence in that regard.

Trusting to hear from you shortly, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Robert Queen

1829 Fifth St.

Mr McGraw

8/102-18

July 1, 1919.

Index

Honorable Michael Kinney
31st Senatorial District
St.Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 26 calling attention to your communication signed jointly with that of the Hons. Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State of Missouri with reference to the appointment of George B. Vashon as Supervisor of Negro Economics for Missouri is received.

I greatly appreciate your interest in the matter and your high opinion of Mr. Vashon carried weight with me. I agree with you fully about the imperative need for such work, not only in Missouri but in many other States. However, the appropriation bills just passed by ~~the present~~ Congress have so curtailed funds for this Department that it was impossible to keep many of the needed Services.

I have been compelled, therefore, to discontinue all of the Field Staff of the Negro Economics work in all the States where it was set up and to discontinue the Office Staff with the exception of the Director and a couple of clerks, thru whom I expect, as far as possible, to keep advised and informed of the delicate and difficult situations touching the Negro labor field until such time as Congress may see fit to make better provision for this and other much needed Services of this Department.

Yours very truly,

OK
GEH
7/1/19

Secretary.